

OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms



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Foreword

Over the last two decades, international organisations such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Labour Organisation (ILO), United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD) and the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat), in concert with national statistical agencies, have developed a comprehensive set of international statistical guidelines and recommendations covering almost all statistical domains. This work continues as new areas of statistical need arise (e.g. e-commerce, biotechnology, information and communication technology (ICT), etc) and old standards require revision. The primary aims of these statistical standards are promotion of best practice and use of common concepts in the statistics compiled by national agencies and international organisations alike. Both are prerequisites for the compilation of statistics that can be readily used in international comparisons.*

A cornerstone of these international standards is the set of definitions of data elements and concepts developed to facilitate the compilation of internationally comparable statistics. Unfortunately, because of the diversity of the institutional, economic and cultural climate within different countries, these definitions are often the result of compromises and by necessity are fairly broad in many instances. To a large extent they can be viewed as "target" definitions requiring elaboration and adaptation to national circumstance.

A factor complicating international comparisons of national statistical practice has been the use by different countries and international organisations of different terminologies for the same concepts. In some instances, such differences can also be found within the same country or organisation. The use of inconsistent labels frequently leads to misinterpretation of available data, as well as other problems for data quality. The inconsistent application of terminology can also cause problems in data collection by international organisations and in their preparation of methodological information (metadata) explaining national practices followed to compile statistics. Finally, such inconsistencies severely limit the use of much existing metadata for comparing national data.

Given the role of international organisations in promoting the use of "standard" concepts and definitions and in increasing their visibility by making them readily accessible, in 2001 the OECD decided to develop the Glossary of Statistical Terms. This Glossary database, available on the Internet since January 2002 at www.oecd.org/std/glossary is also available in pdf and WORD that can be downloaded to your system. The content of the Internet version is updated throughout the year. The online Glossary database currently contains over 6 900 definitions.

* A comprehensive list of these guidelines is located on the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD) website, *Methodological Publications in Statistics* (*http://esa.un.org/unsd/progwork*). Another list of almost all of the current international statistical classifications is provided on the website of the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat) (*http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/ramon*).

List of Acronyms

BIS	Bank for International Settlements
BPM	*The Balance of Payments Manual,* Fifth Edition, (BPM5) IMF, Washington D.C. 1993
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CMFB	Committee on Monetary, Financial and Balance Of Payment Statistics
CPC	*Central Product Classification* (CPC), Version 1.0, United Nations, New York, 1997
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
ECB	European Central Bank
ECMT	European Conference of Ministers of Transport
ESA	*European Standard Accounts*, 1995 (ESA), Eurostat, Luxembourg
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Communities
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
IEA	International Energy Agency
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISI	International Statistical Institute
ISIC Rev.2	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 2, United Nations, New York
ISIC Rev. 3	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 3, United Nations, New York, 1990
ISO	International Standards Organisation
MetaStore	The OECD's corporate facility for storing information about sources, concept and variable definitions, methodologies used in the compilation and transformation for statistics disseminated by the Organisation.
MCV	Metadata Common Vocabulary
NACE	Nomenclature générale des activités économiques dans les Communautés Européennes, Révision 1, Eurostat, Luxembourg, 1996
National	Definitions derived from national sources such as national statistical institutes, central banks, etc
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
ONS	Office for National Statistics (United Kingdom)
Other	Definitions derived from other published sources such as the Oxford University Press, International Statistical Institute, etc.
SDMX	Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange
SEEA	System of Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting
SNA	*System of National Accounts, 1993* (SNA 93), European Commission, IMF, OECD, United Nations, World Bank

UN	Recommendations and guidelines embodied in the various international statistical standards disseminated by the United Nations, New York
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNSD	United Nations Statistical Division

Introduction

The main aims of the *OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms* are to provide a:

- highly visible and readily accessible source of definitional information for use by OECD author areas in the development of questionnaires and other data collection instruments, and for inclusion in published output. The Glossary is intended to facilitate the collection of consistent data by the various OECD Directorates and Committees. The Glossary is also intended to lend greater transparency to OECD data requirements from national agencies that provide information to the Organisation. Obviously, such uses would also be of interest to people working in national agencies;
- set of target definitions based on existing international statistical standards that will ultimately be linked to actual data located on OECD databases. In other words, the Glossary is also an integral part of the OECD Statistical Information System (SIS)[1].
- catalyst for the development of consistent international statistical standards by international organisations working in co-operation with national agencies. The Glossary highlights areas of existing inconsistencies between existing standards and may help prevent similar occurrences in the future.

Description of OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms

The *OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms* contains a comprehensive set of definitions of the main data items collected by the Organisation. The Glossary also contains definitions of key terminology and concepts and commonly used acronyms. The definitions in the OECD Glossary are primarily drawn from existing international statistical guidelines and recommendations referred to above. In the main, the definitions are quoted word for word from these sources and a detailed reference is provided to enable the user to refer to the complete source document to obtain further information or context where needed[2]. The source information provided relates to the source from where the definition was extracted for inclusion in the OECD Glossary. This source may not in fact have been the original source of the definition.

It should be emphasised that national data collected by the OECD are based on national definitions. These may for a number of reasons depart from definitions contained in international statistical guidelines and recommendations. Information on national definitions, concepts, etc, for specific data collected from Member countries are normally presented in relevant OECD publications.

The main elements of the OECD Glossary in this publication are:

- unique title for the definition;
- text outlining the actual definition;
- text outlining the context for the definition, *i.e.* background information about the definition, appropriate use, etc;

- detailed source information. In most instances the source cited is self-evident but in a small number of cases the acronyms listed at the end of the publication have been used, the most common one being "SNA" for the 1993 System of National accounts;
- internal cross-links to related definitions, etc., contained elsewhere in the Glossary.

The online version of the Glossary includes a number of additional elements, namely:

- references;
- statistical theme;
- glossary output segment;
- date when the definition was initially included in the OECD Glossary;
- date when the definition was last updated or modified in the OECD Glossary.

The online version also includes powerful text search and interrogation facilities that may be accessed from the Glossary Home Page – under "Search for a Definition".

The title for each definition included in the Glossary is unique. In a relatively small number of instances several definitions may exist for the one term or concept. This occurs, for example, when definitions prepared in the context of the System of National Accounts (SNA 93) exist alongside other definitions developed by United Nation agencies and by other international organisations, such as the OECD and the European Commission's Eurostat, to meet their particular requirements. Eurostat and European Commission definitions have been prepared for the European context, and though these definitions are in the main consistent with those developed by United Nations agencies, they are often more detailed / specific and are frequently embedded in various European Commission Regulations.

Where more than one definition exists, a unique title has been provided through the inclusion of acronyms as part of the title to identify the source of each definition (e.g. SNA, Eurostat, ISIC, UN, ESA, ILO, etc.). A complete list of the acronyms used in Glossary definition titles is provided at the beginning of the publication.

Links to other relevant glossaries on the Internet

A number of other international organisations and many national statistical agencies have also compiled glossaries that provide definitions of key concepts and statistical domain specific variables, etc. However, in the main these glossaries are domain (or issue) specific and as a result there are many instances of different and inconsistent definitions being disseminated in multiple glossaries containing same concepts within the one organisation and country.

To help overcome this problem, some international organisations have developed extensive glossary databases containing definitions of key concepts and variables covering a wide range of statistical concepts, domains, etc. The *OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms* is one example of such a glossary database, and others have been developed by Eurostat and the United Nations Statistical Division. Links to some of these glossaries are provided below.

European Commission's Eurostat *Concepts and Definitions Database* (CODED)	*http://ec.europa.eu/comm/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=LST_NOM_DTL&StrNom=CODED2&StrLanguageCode=EN&IntPcKey=*
United Nations Statistical Division's data dictionary of official definitions	*http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cdb/cdb_list_dicts.asp*

The process of compiling these extensive glossary databases has entailed the confrontation of inconsistent definitions covering the same concept that previously resided in different glossaries with narrower coverage. In effect, the extensive glossary databases developed by the OECD, Eurostat and UNSD facilitate the preparation of sub-glossaries covering more specific statistical domains with consistent definitional content. The *OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms* currently contains a small number of sub-glossaries, the content of which will often overlap. Sub-glossaries are listed at the end of this introduction.

For example, the OECD Glossary also includes definitions and concepts currently being developed for inclusion in the Metadata Common Vocabulary (MCV), developed as part of the Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) project. This project is a consortium of seven international organisations (Bank for International Settlements (BIS), European Central Bank (ECB), Eurostat, IMF, OECD, UNSD and the World Bank) working together to develop more efficient processes for the exchange of data and metadata, both between themselves and from national agencies to international organisations. More detailed information about the SDMX project is available on the project website at *www.sdmx.org*.

Comments and future changes to the OECD Glossary

The OECD Glossary is still evolving with regards to both definitional content and facilities for its use. Comments and suggestions are welcome (either through use of the "Contact Us" facility on the Internet version or by email to: *stat.contact@oecd.org*).

Comment is particularly sought from users on the definitions currently included in the Glossary, for example:

- there may be more appropriate definitions that should be incorporated in preference to those already listed;
- definitions for other topics, concepts that should also be included; or
- reference/source and context information may not be sufficiently detailed.

The OECD Glossary is currently only available in English, though French titles are also provided for many of the definitions included. Agencies wishing to translate the Glossary into other languages are also invited to contact the OECD.

How you can access the *OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms*

- The OECD Glossary is available free of charge on the Internet as a read-only database at stats.oecd.org/glossary.
- The Glossary is also available on the Internet in PDF and WORD that can be downloaded to your system from the above address.

While the update of the content of the online Internet database version is an ongoing activity, this print version is a snapshot of the Internet database as at spring 2007.

Sub-Glossaries contained in the OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms

The following sub-glossaries contained in the in the OECD Glossary of Statistical Term database may be accessed by using the Advanced Filter facility (click on "Output Segment").

Economic Outlook	Definitions used in the *OECD Economic Outlook* publication
MetaStore	Definitions used in MetaStore, the OECD's corporate metadata facility
OECD Private Pensions	Definitions contained in the OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris.
SDMX	Definitions contained in the SDMX Metadata Common Vocabulary (MCV)

Notes

1. For a description of the SIS refer to "Understanding OECD Statistics", available at www.oecd.org/statistics.
2. Note that Oxford University Press has kindly granted permission to include in the OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms some 30 International Statistical Institute (ISI) definitions which are also published in the Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms, available at *www.oup.com/uk/catalogue/?ci=9780199206131*.

A

A posteriori audit

See also: Ex poste control

A priori audit

See also: Ex ante control

A programme language (APL)

A high level programming language for scientific and business applications in which the fundamental objects are scalars, vectors, and matrices.

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

Abatement

See also: Pollution abatement

French equivalent: Réduction

Abatement cost

Abatement costs refer to expenditures which reduce the direct pressures on natural assets (for example from air emissions or waste disposal).

Context: The calculation of imputed abatement costs does not require the definition of absolute environmental quality levels or standards but of reductions in levels (for residual flows in particular). Ideally, imputed abatement costs should always be calculated as the sum of direct and indirect cost effects of additional prevention measures.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 9.37

Abnormal obsolescence

Abnormal obsolescence is the loss in value of an asset due to a fall in demand for that type of asset that could not have been foreseen when the asset was acquired.

Context: Abnormal obsolescence may occur because of a new invention or discovery which destroys the market for the asset or because a shift in relative prices makes it uneconomic to continue using the asset.

It is not included in consumption of fixed capital but in "other changes in non-financial asset n.e.c." in the "Other changes in assets account".

Abnormal obsolescence is a synonym for "unforeseen obsolescence"

Source: Measuring Capital: OECD Manual, Annex 1 Glossary of Technical Terms Used in the Manual, OECD, 2001

See also: Unforeseen obsolescence – OECD; Unforeseen obsolescence – SNA

French equivalent: Obsolescence anormale

ABO

See also: Accumulated benefit obligation (ABO)

Absence from work due to illness

Absence from work due to illness refers to the number of work days lost per year per currently employed person

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Absolute difference

The difference, taken without regard to sign, between the values of two variables; and in particular of two random variables.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Différence absolue

Absolute error

The absolute error of an observation x is the absolute deviation of x from its "true" value.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Erreur absolue

Absolute frequency

The absolute frequency of a variate, as distinct from the relative frequency, namely the ratio of the frequency to the total frequency of all variate values.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Fréquence absolue

Abuse of dominant position

The term abuse of dominant position refers to anticompetitive business practices in which a dominant firm may engage in order to maintain or increase its position in the market.

Context: These business practices by the firm, not without controversy, may be considered as "abusive or improper exploitation" of monopolistic control of a market aimed at restricting competition.

The term abuse of dominant position has been explicitly incorporated in competition legislation of various countries such as Canada, EEC and Germany. In the United States, the counterpart provisions would be those dealing with monopoly and attempts to monopolize or monopolization of a market. Which of the different types of business practices are considered as being abusive will vary on a case by case basis and across countries. Some business practices may be treated differently in different jurisdictions as well. However, the business practices which have been contested in the following: charging unreasonable or excess prices, price discrimination, predatory pricing, price squeezing by integrated firms, refusal to deal/sell, tied selling or product bundling and pre-emption of facilities.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Anticompetitive practices

Academic staff

Academic Staff (International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 5-6) includes personnel whose primary assignment is instruction, research, or public service. This includes staff personnel who hold an academic rank with titles such as professor, associate professor, assistant professor, instructor, lecturer, or the equivalent of any of

these academic ranks. The category includes personnel with other titles, (e.g. dean, director, associate dean, assistant dean, chair or head of department), if their principal activity is instruction or research. It does not include student teachers or teacher aides

Source: 2001 Data Collection on Education Systems: Definitions, Explanations and Instructions, UNESCO, OECD, Eurostat, page 45

Academic support for students

Academic Support (International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 5-6) includes all personnel whose primary responsibility is to support the academic program of students. It includes all pedagogical support staff, as well as other professional support staff employed in tertiary education institutions.

Source: 2001 Data Collection on Education Systems: Definitions, Explanations and Instructions, UNESCO, OECD, Eurostat, page 46

Acceptance region

The set of acceptable values defined by the edits for each record. For categorical data the acceptance region can be represented as a set of lattice points in N-Space. For numerical data it is a set of convex regions in N-Space (N-dimensions of real numbers). Also called a feasible region.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

See also: Acceptance rule

French equivalent: Région d'acceptation

Acceptance rule

Logical or arithmetic condition applied to a data item or data group that must be met if the data are to be considered correct.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

See also: Acceptance region

Accessibility (as a statistical data quality dimension)

The ease and the conditions with which statistical information can be obtained.

Context: Accessibility refers to the availability of statistical information to the user (International Monetary Fund, "Data Quality Assessment Framework - DQAF - Glossary").

Accessibility includes the ease with which the existence of information can be ascertained, as well as the suitability of the form or medium through which the information can be accessed. The cost of the information may also be an aspect of accessibility for some users. (Statistics Canada, "Statistics Canada Quality Guidelines", 4th edition)

In SDMX, "Accessibility of Documentation" refers to the availability of documentation of various aspects of the data (sources and methods documents) and the content of such documentation.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) – BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD – Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Clarity; Quality – IMF; Quality – Eurostat; Simultaneous release; Integrity

Accessibility (in E-Democracy)

Is concerned with the means by which all groups can have access to the electronic engagement, including the visually disadvantaged.

Source: OECD, 2003, Promise and Problems of E-Democracy: Challenges of online citizen engagement, OECD, Paris, Annex 1: Commonly used E-Engagement Terms

Account

An account is a tool which records, for a given aspect of economic life, (a) the uses and resources or (b) the changes in assets and the changes in liabilities and/or (c) 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 (e.g. resources and uses) and which is a meaningful measure of economic performance in itself

Source: SNA 2.85 and 2.87

Accountability (environmental)

Accountability is the responsibility for the deterioration of the natural environment, implying the allocation of environmental costs to the economic activities that cause such deterioration.

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: User-pays principle; Polluter-pays-principle

French equivalent: Responsabilité

Accountability (in management theory)

A key concept in modern management theory and practice. It means that managers are held responsible for carrying out a defined set of duties or tasks, and for conforming with rules and standards applicable to their posts.

Context: The person or body to which the manager must report and answer for his or her actions are made explicit and he or she may be rewarded for good performance or suffer the consequences of inadequate performance. A manager of an organisational unit may also be held accountable for the actions of subordinate staff.

Governments introducing reforms in public management have generally tried to delegate greater flexibility and autonomy to managers as a means of improving efficiency and effectiveness of their operations. Since this gives the manager greater power to make decisions, the reforms have included much greater emphasis on accountability as a means of balancing and checking his exercise of that power. In relation to work carried out by government ministries and agencies, accountability may be:

- internal, to a higher level of management, in which managers are assessed on a regular basis on the way in which they have carried out the tasks set out in their job description, with pay increases and/or promotion prospects frequently dependent on the outcome of such assessments (performance appraisal);
- external, to parliament, the public or central agencies such as the supreme audit institution (SAI), for their own performance (and, in the case of senior officials, for the performance of the organisation which they manage).

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

Accounting basis

Refer Accounting conventions

See also: Accounting conventions; Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS)

Accounting controls

Those procedures and documentation concerned with safeguarding of assets, the conduct and recording of financial transactions and the reliability of financial records. They are frequently based on standards issued by the Ministry of Finance or the supreme audit institution (SAI) to ensure comparability of accounting practices across all

ministries and conformity with national and/or international conventions.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

See also: Control / controls (in management and administration)

Accounting conventions

Term capturing the practical aspects and conventions used when compiling data from diverse sources under a common methodological framework.

Context: In SDMX, "Accounting Conventions" (also referred to as accounting "basis") refers to descriptions of the types of prices used to value flows and stocks, or other units of measurements used for recording the phenomena being observed; the time of recording of the flows and stocks or the time of recording of other phenomena that are measured, including the reference period employed; and the grossing/netting procedures that are used.

Accounting conventions may refer to whether the data are recorded on a cash/accrual or mixed accounting basis, the time of their recording and the reference period (fiscal or calendar year) employed. The description could also include how consistent the practices used are with internationally accepted standards - such as the Balance of Payments 5th Manual or SNA93 - or good practices.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Recording of transactions; Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX); Time of recording - SDMX; Valuation

Accounting edit

See also: Balance edit

Accounting rate

In telecoms, the charge made by one country's telephone network operator for calls originating in another country.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Accounting standards

Accounting standards are methodologies and disclosure requirements for the preparation and presentation of financial statements.

Context: Accounting standards are usually developed within the institutional and professional framework of a country, and promulgated by regulatory or professional accountancy bodies. Standards can also be backed by ethical standards issued by an accountancy body that provide for professional sanctions against members in the event of non-compliance. Accounting standards may also be developed in harmony with, or as an adaptation of, an internationally recognized set of benchmark standards such as International Accounting Standards (as promulgated by the International Accounting Standards Committee), or the U.S. GAAP (General Accepted Accounting Principles as promulgated by the Financial Accounting Standards Board in the United States of America).

Source: Code of Good Practices on Transparency in Monetary and Financial Policies, Part 1—Introduction, Approved by the IMF Executive Board on July 24, 2000.

Accounting treatment of remedial costs

Remedial costs (restoration of land or site) are treated as land improvement. They are included in the fixed capital formation.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 6.83

Accounting treatment of terminal costs

The decommissioning costs should be recorded as capital formation when they are actually incurred but the deduction of these costs from income via consumption of fixed capital will have been made progressively over the life of the asset just as the "replacement costs" are.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 6.67

Accrual accounting

Accrual accounting records flows at the time economic value is created, transformed, exchanged, transferred or extinguished; this means that flows which imply a change of ownership are entered when ownership passes, services are recorded when provided, output is entered at the time products are created and intermediate consumption is recorded when materials and supplies are being used

Context: Recognition in financial accounts of the implications of transactions (or decisions giving rise to transactions) when they occur irrespective of when cash is paid or received. (The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods. Available at

http://www.oecd.org/eco/sources-and-methods).

Source: SNA 3.94

See also: Cash accounting; Due-for-payment recording

French equivalent: Comptabilité sur la base des droits et obligations

Accrual factor

See also: Accrual rate

French equivalent: Coefficient d'accumulation

Accrual of interest costs

Continuous recording of interest costs, so matching the cost of capital with the provision of capital.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Accrual rate

The rate at which pension benefits builds up as member service is completed in a defined benefit plan.

Context: Identical term, "Accrual factor"

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Defined benefit (DB) occupational pension plans

French equivalent: Taux d'accumulation

Accruals account

A part of the accounting records which records liabilities.

Context: For example, if an organisation pays ECU 100 000 annually in arrears at 30 June for services received, by 31 December it has therefore received 50 per cent of those services for no payment and should make an accrual for a liability of ECU 50 000 at 31 December.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

Accrued benefits

The amount of accumulated pension benefits of a pension plan member on the basis of years of service.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

French equivalent: Prestations constituées

Accrued interest

Accrued interest is interest which has accumulated but which is not legally due before a specified payment date

Source: External Debt: Definition, Statistical Coverage and Methodology, A Report by an International Working Group on External Debt Statistics of the World Bank, IMF, BIS, OECD, OECD, Paris, 1988, Glossary

Accrued rights

See also: Accrued benefits

French equivalent: Droits constitués

Accumulated assets

The total value of assets accumulated in a pension fund.

Context: Identical term, "Accumulated contributions"

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

French equivalent: Actifs accumulés

Accumulated benefit obligation (ABO)

The actuarial present value of benefits, vested and non-vested, attributed to the pension formula to employee service rendered to a particular date, based on current salaries.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Projected benefit obligation (PBO)

French equivalent: Obligations au titre des prestations constituées

Accumulated contributions

See also: Accumulated assets

French equivalent: Cotisations accumulées

Accumulation

Accumulation is the acquisition of fixed assets, stocks of non-durable goods, land, mineral deposits and other non-reproducible tangible assets, financial assets, patents, copyrights and other tangible assets during a period of account less the incurrence of liabilities. This is gross accumulation. Net accumulation is gross accumulation during a period reduced by the consumption of fixed capital

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

French equivalent: Accumulation

Accumulation accounts

Accumulation accounts are flow accounts that record the acquisition and disposal of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities by institutional units through transactions or as a result of other events

Source: SNA 1.9 [2.93, 10.1]

French equivalent: Comptes d'accumulation

Accuracy

Closeness of computations or estimates to the exact or true values that the statistics were intended to measure.

Context: In SDMX, "Accuracy" refers to the provision of either measures of accuracy or precision (numerical results of the methods/processes for assessing the accuracy or precision of data) or qualitative assessment indicators. It may also be described in terms of the major sources of error that potentially cause inaccuracy. It includes providing the results of the assessment of source data for coverage, sampling error, response error and non-sampling error.

The accuracy of statistical information is the degree to which the information correctly describes the phenomena it was designed to measure. It is usually characterized in terms of error in statistical estimates and is traditionally decomposed into bias (systematic error) and variance (random error) components. It may also be described in terms of the major sources of error that potentially cause inaccuracy (e.g., coverage, sampling, non response, response). (Statistics Canada, "Statistics Canada Quality Guidelines", 4th edition, October 2003, page 6-7, available at http://www.statcan.ca:8096/bsolc/english/bsolc?catno=12-539-X&CHROPG=1)

Accuracy is the second quality component in the Eurostat Definition.

Source: The International Statistical Institute, "The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms", edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press, 2003.

See also: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX); Quality – IMF; Precision; Statistical error; Reliability; Quality – Eurostat; Statistical error

ACI

Airports Council International

Acid precipitation

Acid precipitation is any form of precipitation (rain, snow, hail or fog) whose acidity has been increased through the intake of acid pollutants from the air.

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Acid rain

French equivalent: Précipitation acide

Acid rain

See also: Acid precipitation

French equivalent: Pluie acide

Acidifying potential (AP)

The aggregate measure of the acidifying potential of some substances, calculated through the conversion factor of sulphur oxides and nitrogen and ammonia into acidification equivalents (H+ ion).

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.28

ACP

African, Caribbean and Pacific countries. Group of 71 countries with preferential trading relation with the EU under the former Lomé Treaty now called the Cotonou Agreement.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Acquis communautaire

The body of Community legislation by which all EU Member States are bound. Countries joining the EU must have implemented the existing acquis communautaire by the time of accession.

Source: European Central Bank, 2003, Annual Report: 2003, ECB, Frankfurt, Glossary

Acquisition (ownership)

Acquisition refers to obtaining ownership and control by one firm, in whole or in part, of another firm or business entity.

Context: As distinct from a merger, an acquisition does not necessarily entail amalgamation or consolidation of the firms. An acquisition, even when there is complete change in control, may lead the firms involved to continue to operate as separate entities. Nevertheless, joint control implies joint profit maximization and is a potential source of concern to antitrust authorities.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Merger; Take-over

Acquisition of technology and knowledge

Acquisition of technology and knowledge involves the purchase of external knowledge and technology without active co operation with the source. This external knowledge can be embodied in machinery or equipment that incorporates this knowledge. It can also include the hiring of employees who possess the new knowledge, or the use of contract research and consulting services. Disembodied technology or knowledge also includes other know-how, patents, licences, trademarks and software.

Source: OECD, 2005, "The Measurement of Scientific and Technological Activities: Guidelines for Collecting and Interpreting Innovation Data: Oslo Manual, Third Edition" prepared by the Working Party of National Experts on Scientific and Technology Indicators, OECD, Paris, para. 269

Acquisition price

The acquisition price is the price that was actually paid for an asset when it was first acquired by a resident user. It is a synonym for "historic price"

Source: Measuring Capital: OECD Manual, Annex 1 Glossary of Technical Terms Used in the Manual, OECD, 2001

See also: Historic prices

French equivalent: Prix d'acquisition

Acquisition, time of

The times at which goods and services are acquired are when the change of ownership occurs or the delivery of the services is completed

Source: SNA 9.34

French equivalent: Acquisition, moment d'

Acquisitions

Goods (including assets) and services are acquired by institutional units when they become the new owners of the goods or when the delivery of services to them is completed

Source: SNA 9.32

French equivalent: Acquisitions

Acquisitions approach (to CPI)

An approach to CPIs in which consumption is identified with the consumption goods and services acquired by a household in some period (as distinct from those wholly or partially used up for purposes of consumption). Depending on the intended scope of the CPI, acquisitions may include not only goods and services purchased, but also those acquired by own-account production or as social transfers in kind from government or non-profit institutions.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

Acronym

Word formed from the initial letter or letters of each of the successive of major parts of a composite term. Examples: Soweto (South West Townships); radar; UNGEGN.

Source: Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names, United Nations Group of Experts on Geographic Names, United Nations, New York, 2002

Active field

A data item (field) for which some values of this data item create a conflict in combination with values of other data items.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Active labour market programmes

Active labour market programmes includes all social expenditure (other than education) which is aimed at the improvement of the beneficiaries' prospect of finding gainful employment or to otherwise increase their earnings capacity. This category includes spending on public employment services and administration, labour market training, special programmes for youth when in transition from school to work, labour market programmes to provide or promote employment for unemployed and other persons (excluding young and disabled persons) and special programmes for the disabled

Source: An Interpretative Guide to the OECD Social Expenditure Database (SOCX), OECD, page 15

See also: Passive or income maintenance programmes (labour market programmes)

Active member

A pension plan member who is making contributions (and/or on behalf of whom contributions are being made) and is accumulating assets.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Pension plan member

French equivalent: Membre adhérent actif

Active metainformation system

An active metainformation system is physically integrated with the information system containing the data that the metadata in the metainformation system informs about

Source: Guidelines for the Modelling of Statistical Data and Metadata, UNECE and UNSC, Conference of European Statisticians Methodological Material, 1995 – page 1

See also: Passive metainformation system

Active mode / Passive mode transport

Transport of goods using two modes of transport in combination, where one (passive) transport means is carried on another (active) transport means which provides traction and consumes energy (rail/road transport, sea/road transport, sea/rail transport...).

Context: Piggy-back transport is the synonym for rail/road transport.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Transport (mode actif) / (mode passif)

Active mode / Road accompanied transport

Transport of a complete goods road motor vehicle, accompanied by the driver, by another mode of transport (for example by sea or rail).

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Transport accompagné mode actif / route

Active mode / Road unaccompanied transport

Transport of goods road motor vehicles or trailers, not accompanied by the driver, by another mode of transport (for example by sea or rail).

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Transport non accompagné mode actif / route

Activity

An activity is a process, i.e. the combination of actions that result in a certain set of products.

Context: An activity as defined in ISIC Rev. 3 may consist of one simple process, e.g. weaving, but may also cover a whole range of subprocesses, each of which are mentioned in different categories of the (ISIC) classification. For example, the manufacturing of a car is considered one activity even though its integrated production process includes sub-activities such as casting, forging, welding, assembling, painting, etc (ISIC Rev. 3 para 30).

In practice the majority of units carry on activities of a mixed character. One can distinguish between three types of economic activity:

- Principal activity: The principal activity is identified by the topdown method as the activity which contributes most to the total value added of the entity under consideration. The principal activity so identified does not necessarily account for 50% or more of the entity's total value added.
- Secondary activity: A secondary activity is any other activity of the entity that produces goods or services.
- Ancillary activity: Principal and secondary activities are generally carried out with the support of a number of "ancillary activities", such as accounting, transportation, storage, purchasing, sales promotion, repair and maintenance etc. Thus ancillary activities are those that exist solely to support the main productive activities of an entity by providing non-durable goods or services for the use of that entity.
- (NACE Rev. 1, Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community, Introduction, Eurostat, May 1996, P. 14-15, Council Regulation (EEC), No. 696/93, Section IV B1 and B4 of 15.03.1993 on the statistical units for the observation and analysis of the production system in the Community and Eurostat

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations, "International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, Third Revision", Statistical Papers Series M No. 4, Rev. 3, United Nations, New York, 1990, para. 29

See also: Secondary activity – ISIC Rev. 3; Ancillary activity – ISIC Rev. 3; Principal activity – ISIC Rev. 3; Ancillary activity – SNA; Ancillary activity – Eurostat; Principal activity – SNA; Principal activity – Eurostat; Secondary activity – SNA

French equivalent: Activité

Activity classification

The main purpose of an activity classification 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.

Context: ISIC is the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities. The third revision of ISIC is used in the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA)

Source: ISIC Rev. 3, para. 16

See also: Activity; ISIC

Activity restriction - free expectancy

Functional limitation-free life expectancy is the average number of years an individual is expected to live free of functional limitation if current patterns of mortality and disability continue to apply. Functional limitations mean restrictions in abilities, for instance, to bend forward and pick up something, or the ability to walk

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Actual final consumption of general government

Actual final consumption of general government is measured by the value of the collective (as opposed to individual) consumption services provided to the community, or large sections of the community, by general government; it is derived from their final consumption expenditure by subtracting the value of social transfers in kind payable

Source: SNA 9.97 and 9.3

French equivalent: Consommation finale effective des administrations publiques

Actual final consumption of households

Actual final consumption of households is the value of the consumption goods and services acquired by households, whether by purchase in general, or by transfer from government units or NPISHs, and used by them for the satisfaction of their needs and wants; it is derived from their final consumption expenditure by adding the value of social transfers in kind receivable

Source: SNA 9.11 and 9.3 [9.72, 9.96]

French equivalent: Consommation finale effective des ménages

Actual final consumption of non-profit institutions serving households

There is no actual final consumption of non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) because, in practice, most of their services are individual in nature and so, for simplicity, all services provided by NPISHs are treated by convention as individual (as social transfers in kind)

Source: SNA 9.44 [9.94, 9.95]

French equivalent: Consommation finale effective des institutions sans but lucratif au service des ménages (ISBLSM)

Actual individual consumption

Actual individual consumption is measured by the total value of household final consumption expenditure, non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) final consumption expenditure and government expenditure on individual consumption goods and services

Source: SNA [9.94]

French equivalent: Consommation individuelle effective

Actual social contributions

Actual social contributions consist of employers' actual social contributions, employees' actual social contributions, and social contributions by self-employed and non-employed persons

Source: SNA 8.67 - 8.70

See also: Imputed social contributions

French equivalent: Cotisations sociales effectives

Actuarial assumptions

The various estimates (including assumptions related to changes in longevity, wage, inflation, returns on assets, etc.) that the actuary makes in formulating the actuarial valuation.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Actuary; Actuarial valuation

French equivalent: Hypothèses actuarielles

Actuarial deficiency

In a situation when the actuarial value of a pension fund's assets is less than the actuarial liability, the measure of this value.

Context: Identical term, "Deficiency"

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Actuarial surplus; Actuarial valuation

French equivalent: Déficit actuariel

Actuarial increase

The amount of benefit increase the pension fund member receives calculated based on actuarial assumptions in case of deferred retirement.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Actuarial assumptions; Deferred retirement

French equivalent: Majoration actuarielle

Actuarial liability

The amount calculated based on actuarial assumptions that represents the present value of the pension benefits accrued in a pension plan.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Actuarial valuation

French equivalent: Passif actuariel

Actuarial reduction

The amount of benefit decrease the pension plan member receives calculated based on actuarial assumptions in case of early retirement.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Actuarial assumptions; Early retirement

French equivalent: Réduction actuarielle

Actuarial report

The report prepared by the actuary following the actuarial valuation that describes the financial position of the pension fund.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Actuarial valuation

French equivalent: Rapport d'actuaire

Actuarial surplus

In a situation when the actuarial liability is less than the actuarial value of a pension fund's assets, the measure of this value.

Context: Identical term, "Surplus"

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Actuarial valuation; Overfunding; Actuarial deficiency

French equivalent: Excédent actuariel

Actuarial valuation

A valuation carried out by an actuary on a regular basis, in particular, to test future funding or current solvency of the value of the pension fund's assets with its liabilities.

Context: Identical term, "Valuation"

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Actuarial deficiency; Actuarial surplus

French equivalent: Évaluation actuarielle

Actuary

The person or entity whose responsibility, as a minimum, is to evaluate present and future pension liabilities in order to determine the financial solvency of the pension plan, following recognised actuarial and accounting methods.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

French equivalent: Actuaire

Acute care

Acute care is one in which the principal intent is one or more of the following:

- to manage labour (obstetrics)
- to cure illness or to provide definitive treatment of injury
- to perform surgery
- to relieve symptoms of illness or injury (excluding palliative care)
- to reduce severity of an illness or injury
- to protect against exacerbation and/or complication of an illness and/or injury which could threaten life or normal function
- to perform diagnostic or therapeutic procedures

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Acute care beds

Acute care beds are beds accommodating patients where the principal clinical intent is to do one or more of the following:

- manage labour (obstetric)
- cure illness or provide definitive treatment of injury
- perform surgery
- relieve symptoms of illness or injury (excluding palliative care)
- reduce severity of illness or injury
- protect against exacerbation and/or complication of an illness and/or injury which could threaten life or normal functions
- perform diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Context: Acute care beds have alternatively been defined as beds accommodating patients in a hospital or hospital

department whose average length of stay is 30 days or less until the 1980s and 18 days or less after.

Source: 2001 Data Collection on Education Systems: Definitions, Explanations and Instructions, UNESCO, OECD, Eurostat, page 45

Acute health conditions

Acute health conditions are characterised by sudden onset and are of finite duration. In addition, they tend to severely restrict the subject's usual daily activities

Source: Handbook of Household Surveys, Revised Edition, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 31, United Nations, New York, 1984, para. 14.44

See also: Chronic health conditions

Ad hoc survey

An ad hoc survey is a survey without any plan for repetition.

Source: United Nations, 1964, Recommendations for the Preparation of Sample Survey Reports (Provisional Issue), Statistical Papers Series C, No. 1, Rev 2, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office of the United Nations, New York, p. 3

Ad valorem tariff

An ad valorem tariff is a charge levied on imports, defined in terms of a fixed percentage of value

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

See also: Specific-rate tariff

Adaptation

Adaptation refers to changes in an organism's structure or habits that help it adjust to its surroundings

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Adaptation

Adapted products

Adapted products are products that are less polluting, at the time of their consumption and/or scrapping, than equivalent traditional products. In most cases, such products are more costly, and their production and consumption are usually encouraged by fiscal and other incentives.

Context: Products which are cleaner (and therefore more environmentally friendly) when used or disposed of. These products are sometimes also called (environmentally) cleaner products. Only the extra-cost is accounted for in the environmental protection expenditure.

United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 5.83

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Produits adaptés

ADB

See also: Analytical Data Base; Asian Development Bank (ADB)

ADB

See Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Add-factor

An add-factor is the adjustment made to equation- based projection over the forecasting period. For example, if an equation has under-predicted a variable in recent periods, then an "add factor" may be added to the equation if it is judged that the equation will under-predict over the forecast period as well. In short, add factors are equation- residuals applied over the forecast period

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Additional bonuses to base salary (of teachers)

Additional bonuses to base salary refer to additional payments that teachers may acquire in addition to the amount received on the basis of educational qualification and experience (salary scale). These bonuses may be awarded for teaching in remote areas, for participating in school improvement projects or special activities or for excellence in teaching performance.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Teacher's salaries

Additions to stock levels

Positive changes in the stock of a non produced environmental asset, in physical or monetary units. The entry of the SEEA asset accounts that records the value of changes in stock level of mineral and energy resources due to new discoveries or reappraisals of the quantity and quality of previously known stocks; natural growth of non-cultivated biological resources.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.93

Additives

Additives are non-hydrocarbon substances added to or blended with a product to modify its properties, for example, to improve its combustion characteristics.

Context: Alcohols and ethers (MTBE, methyl tertiary-butyl ether) and chemical alloys such as tetraethyl lead are included here. Ethanol is not included here, but under Gas/liquids from biomass.

Source: Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 2 – Notes on Energy Sources

Additivity - CPI

At current prices, the value of an aggregate is identical to the sum of the values of its components.

Context: Additivity requires this identity to be preserved for the extrapolated values of the aggregate and its components when their current values in some period are extrapolated using a set of interrelated quantity indices; or, alternatively, when the current values of an aggregate and its components in some period are deflated using a set of interrelated price indices.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

See also: Additivity - PPI; Additivity - SNA

French equivalent: Additivité - IPC

Additivity - PPI

At current prices, the value of an aggregate is equal to the sum of its components. At constant prices, additivity requires this identity to be preserved for the extrapolated values of the aggregate and its components, when their values in some reference period are extrapolated to some other period using a set of interdependent volume index numbers, or, alternatively, when the values of an aggregate and its components in some period are deflated using a set

of interdependent price index numbers based on some other period.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

See also: Additivity - SNA; Additivity - CPI

French equivalent: Additivité - IPP

Additivity - SNA

Additivity is a property pertaining to a set of interdependent index numbers related by definition or by accounting constraints under which an aggregate is defined as the sum of its components; additivity requires this identity to be preserved when the values of both an aggregate and its components in some reference period are extrapolated over time using a set of volume index numbers.

Source: SNA para. 16.55

See also: Additivity - PPI; Additivity - CPI

French equivalent: Additivité - SCN

Address

A number or similar designation that is assigned to a housing unit, business or any other structure. Addresses mainly serve postal delivery, but are also important for administrative purposes, for example in civil registration systems and in census taking.

Source: Handbook on Geographic Information Systems and Digital Mapping, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 79, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, New York, 2000, Annex VI - Glossary

Adjustable Long-term Putable Security

The currency conditions are similar to a foreign interest payment security (FIPS); however, the bonds have a floating interest rate and a put option.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Adjusted disposable income

Adjusted disposable income is derived from the disposable income of an institutional unit or sector by adding the value of the social transfers in kind receivable by that unit or sector and by subtracting the value of the social transfers in kind payable by that unit or sector

Source: SNA 8.24 [8.26]

French equivalent: Revenu disponible ajusté

Adjustment

The set of procedures employed to improve coverage / classification / timing / valuation of the data or to conform to an accounting/recording basis or address data quality differences in compiling specific data sets.

Context: Items covered may include changes in positions during the reference period associated with transactions, exchange rate changes, price changes, seasonal adjustment and other adjustments.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS); Seasonal adjustment; Statistical processing; Revision policy

Adjustment for the change in the net equity of households in pension fund reserves

The adjustment for the change in the net equity of households in pension fund reserves is equal to the total value of the actual social contributions payable into private funded pension schemes plus the total value of contribution supplements payable out of the property income attributed to insurance policy holders (i.e., holders of pension rights) minus the value of the associated service charges minus the total value of the pensions paid out as social insurance benefits by private funded pension schemes; this adjustment is designed to ensure that the balance of pension contributions over pension receipts (i.e., of "transfers" payable over "transfers" receivable) does not enter into household saving

Source: SNA 9.16 [10.30]

French equivalent: Ajustement pour la variation des droits nets des ménages sur les fonds de pension

Adjustment methods

See also: Adjustment

Administered item

Administered item is a registry item for which administrative information is recorded in an administration record.

Context: Administered item classification is the relationship where an Administered Item is classified based on a specified Classification Scheme.

Administered item context is the relationship that provides a Context for an Administered Item.

Administered item identifier is an identifier for an administered item. (ISO/IEC 11179-3 "Information technology-Metadata registries (MDR)-Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes", February 2003)

Source: ISO/IEC FDIS 11179-1 "Information technology - Metadata registries - Part 1: Framework", March 2004

See also: Administration record; Metadata registry; Registry item

Administered price (schemes)

An administered price is a price fixed by policy makers in order to determine, directly or indirectly, domestic market or producer prices.

Context: All administered price schemes set a minimum guaranteed support price or a target price for a commodity, which is maintained by associated policy measures, such as quantitative restrictions on production and imports; taxes, levies and tariffs on imports; export subsidies; and public stockholding.

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

French equivalent: Prix administré

Administered prices (set by firms)

Administered prices are prices set by firms that do not vary in response to short-run fluctuations in demand and supply conditions.

Context: This price rigidity has been viewed by some economists as arising from the exercise of market power. Various research studies have been conducted attempting to link administered prices to concentration and inflation. What emerges from the findings is that there are differences across industries (and across countries) in the degree of price flexibility which simple models of market clearing cannot fully explain. However, researchers have been confronted with serious measurement difficulties, notably the fact that official price indices often do not reflect price discounts. "The Theory and the Facts of How Markets Clear", D. W. Carlton in R. Schmalensee and R. Willig (eds.), The Handbook of Industrial Organization, North Holland, Amsterdam, 1989

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Administration (of a pension fund)

The operation and oversight of a pension fund.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

French equivalent: Administration (d'un fond de pension)

Administration record

Administration record is a collection of administrative information for an administered item.

Source: ISO/IEC FDIS 11179-1 "Information technology - Metadata registries - Part 1: Framework", March 2004

Administrative

The term administrative relates to attributes that describe management and control aspects of a data element

Source: ISO/IEC 11179, Part 3, Basic Attributes of Data Elements (draft)

Administrative controls

Refer to non-financial procedures and records of ministries which ensure compliance with rules governing activities such as:

- the appointment, promotion and disciplining of personnel;
- public procurement;
- equal opportunities for minority groups;
- the handling of correspondence;
- travel and entertainment, etc.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

See also: Control / controls (in management and administration)

Administrative data

Administrative data is the set of units and data derived from an administrative source.

Source: OECD, IMF, ILO, Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, "Measuring the Non-Observed Economy: A Handbook", Annex 2, Glossary, Paris, 2002

See also: Administrative data collection; Administrative source

Administrative data collection

Administrative data collection is the set of activities involved in the collection, processing, storage and dissemination of statistical data from one or more administrative sources.

The equivalent of a survey but with the source of data being administrative records rather than direct contact with respondents.

Context: In this context, the administrative source is the register of units and data associated with an administrative regulation (or group of regulations), viewed as a source of statistical data.

Source: OECD, IMF, ILO, Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, "Measuring the Non-Observed Economy: A Handbook", Annex 2, Glossary, Paris, 2002

See also: Types of data source; Administrative data; Administrative source

Administrative regions

Administrative regions are the territorial units which a country is divided in. There is normally an administration with some government functions and powers connected to administrative regions. The jurisdiction of an administrative area normally covers the total area inside its borders. In some countries parts of the sea are also included in administrative regions.

Source: Eurostat, 1999, Regions - Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics - NUTS, Eurostat, Luxembourg

Administrative regulations

Administrative regulations are paperwork and administrative formalities - so-called "red tape"- through which governments collect information and intervene in individual economic decisions.

Context: They can have substantial impacts on private sector performance. Reform aims at eliminating those no longer needed, streamlining and simplifying those that are needed, and improving the transparency of application.

Source: Regulatory Reform: A Synthesis, OECD, Paris, 1997, page 11

Administrative source

Administrative source is 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.

Source: OECD, IMF, ILO, Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, "Measuring the Non-Observed Economy: A Handbook", Second Draft, Annex 2, Glossary, Paris, 2002

See also: Administrative data collection; Administrative data; Types of data source; Data provider

Administrative status

Administrative status is a designation of the status in the administrative process of a registration authority for handling registration requests.

Source: ISO/IEC FCD FCD 11179-1 "Information technology - Metadata registers-Part 1: Framework", May 2003

Administrative unit

A geographic area that serves administrative and governmental functions. They are usually defined and established by legal action.

Source: Handbook on Geographic Information Systems and Digital Mapping, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 79, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, New York, 2000, Annex VI - Glossary

Adoption

Adoption is the legal and voluntary taking and treating of the child of other parents as one's own in so far as provided by the laws of the country. By means of a judicial process, whether related or not to the adopter, the adopted child acquires the rights and status of a legitimate child

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods,Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

ADP

See also: Automated data processing (ADP)

ADSL

Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line

See also: Digital Subscriber Line (DSL)

Advanced manufacturing technology

Advanced manufacturing technology is defined as computer-controlled or micro-electronics-based equipment used in the design, manufacture or handling of a product.

Context: Typical applications include computer-aided design (CAD), computer- aided engineering (CAE), flexible machining centres, robots, automated guided vehicles, and

automated storage and retrieval systems. These may be linked by communications systems (factory local area networks) into integrated flexible manufacturing systems (FMS) and ultimately into an overall automated factory or computer-integrated manufacturing system (CIM).

Source: OECD Frascati Manual, Fifth edition, 1993, Annex 2, para. 35, page 117

Advanced Research Qualifications (ISCED 6)

Advanced Research Qualifications refer to tertiary programmes that lead directly to the award of an advanced research qualification, e.g., Ph.D. The theoretical duration of these programmes is three years full-time in most countries (for a cumulative total of at least seven years full-time at the tertiary level), although the actual enrolment time is typically longer. The programmes are devoted to advanced study and original research.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED).

French equivalent: Programmes de recherche de haut niveau (CITE 6)

Advanced treatment technology (waste water)

Advanced treatment technology (waste water) refers to processes capable of reducing specific constituents in waste water not normally achieved by other treatment options. It covers all unit operations that are not considered to be mechanical or biological, for example, chemical coagulation, flocculation and precipitation, break- point chlorination, stripping, mixed-media filtration, micro-screening, selective ion exchange, activated carbon absorption, reverse osmosis, ultrafiltration and electroflotation. Advanced treatment processes may be used in conjunction with mechanical and biological treatment operations.

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Mechanical treatment technology; Biological treatment technology

French equivalent: Technique de traitement de pointe (pour les eaux usées)

Advertising

Advertising helps manufacturers differentiate their products and provides information about products to consumers. As information, advertising provides many benefits to consumers. Price advertising, for example, lowers market prices. Advertising that tells consumers about the existence of new products facilitates entry. On the other hand, by contributing to product differentiation, advertising may create market power by raising barriers to entry. Much empirical work has been carried out about the competitive effects of advertising, with no definitive results.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Advisory Committee on Fishery Management (ACFM)

The Advisory Committee on Fishery Management (ACFM) operates in the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) framework and provides the advice and information on fisheries, living resources and their exploitation and the interaction between fisheries and the ecosystem as requested by North Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC), International Baltic Sea Fishery Commission (IBSFC), NASCO, European Commission and Member Countries of ICES

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

See also: International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)

French equivalent: Comité consultatif sur la gestion des pêches (ACFM)

AEA

Association of European Airlines

Affiliated enterprises

Enterprises related through direct investment ownership structures, such as branches, subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures. Affiliated enterprises include those in a direct ownership relationship but also those that are related through a third enterprise and/or a chain of direct investment relationships.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Aforestation

Aforestation is the artificial establishment of forests by planting or seeding in an area of non- forest land

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Boisement

AFTA

See also: ASEAN Free Trade Area; ASEAN Free Trade Area

Age

Age is the interval of time between the day, month and year of birth and the day and year of occurrence of the event expressed in the largest completed unit of solar time such as years for adults and children and months, weeks, days, hours or minutes of life, as appropriate, for infants under one year of age (Gregorian calendar)

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

French equivalent: Âge

Age at last birthday

Age expressed as the number of birthday anniversaries passed on the date of reference. As it is the same as the number of completed years lived by a person, it is also referred to as "age in completed years".

Source: Eurostat Glossary on Demographic Statistics, 2000 Edition

French equivalent: Âge au dernier anniversaire

Age of road vehicle

Length of time after the first registration of the road vehicle, irrespective of the registering country.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Âge du véhicle routier

Age reached during the year

The number of complete years lived at the end of the year in question.

Context: For example, on 14 July 1997, a person born on 22 August 1971 will be 26 during the year (on 22 August 1997, i.e. before 1 January 1998). This is the case for all of the 1971

generation. The age reached during the year is also equal to the year in question minus the year of birth (1997-1971=26).

Source: Eurostat Glossary on Demographic Statistics, 2000 Edition

See also: Age at last birthday

French equivalent: Âge atteint au cours de l'année

Age-efficiency profile

The age-efficiency profile of an asset describes the change (usually the decline) in the efficiency of an asset as it ages. Efficiency in this context refers to the asset's ability to produce a quantity of capital services for a given amount of inputs

Context: The age-efficiency profile shows the loss in productive capacity of a capital good over its life time, or the rate at which the physical contribution of a particular asset declines over time, as an effect of wear and tear. (OECD Productivity Manual: A Guide to the Measurement of Industry - Level and Aggregate Productivity Growth, OECD, Paris, March 2001, Annex 1 – Glossary. Available at

http://www.oecd.org/subject/growth/prod-manual.pdf).

Source: Measuring Capital: OECD Manual, Annex 1 Glossary of Technical Terms Used in the Manual, OECD, 2001

French equivalent: Profil âge-efficacité

Agenda 2000

Agenda 2000 is a Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) reform package proposed by the European Commission in 1998. After a number of modifications, the European Union Heads of State agreed to a package of reforms in March 1999.

Context: Beginning in 2000, the package reduces price supports and increases direct payments for cereals and beef, while lowering oilseed direct payments (by harmonising them with cereals) and raising the milk quota. Dairy support price reductions and the introduction of new dairy direct payments are delayed until 2005, along with a second round of milk quota increase. The package is sometimes referred to as the "Berlin Agreement" to distinguish the agreement from the initial European Commission proposals.

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2001-2006, OECD, 2001, Annex II – Glossary of Terms

See also: Berlin Agreement; Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)

French equivalent: Agenda 2000

Agenda 21

Agenda 21 is the plan of action to achieve sustainable development that was adopted by the world leaders at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Action 21

Age-price profile

The age-price profile shows the loss in value of a capital good as it ages, or the pattern of relative prices for different vintages of the same (homogenous) capital good

Context: The age-price profile of an asset describes the change (usually the decline) in the price of an asset as it ages. (Measuring Capital: OECD Manual, Annex 1 Glossary of Technical Terms Used in the Manual, OECD, 2001. Available at

http://www.oecd.org/std/capital.pdf).

Source: OECD Productivity Manual: A Guide to the Measurement of Industry- Level and Aggregate Productivity Growth, OECD, Paris, March 2001, Annex 1 – Glossary

French equivalent: Profil âge-prix

Aggregate (data)

Data obtained by aggregation, as distinct from unit record data.

Source: Measuring the Non-Observed Economy: A Handbook, OECD, IMF, ILO, Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, 2002, Annex 2, Glossary.

Aggregate (set of transactions)

A set of transactions relating to a defined flow of goods and services, such as the total output produced by resident establishments in a given period, or the total purchases of intermediate inputs made by resident establishments in a given period. The term "aggregate" also is used to mean the value of the specified set of transactions.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Aggregate basis

Data collected on this basis show the total transactions made by respondents during specified reporting periods, such as information obtained through enterprise surveys.

Source: OECD & IMF, 2004, Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms and Definitions, Paris and Washington DC

Aggregate concentration

See also: Concentration

Aggregate measurement of support (AMS)

Aggregate measurement of support (AMS) is the indicator on which the domestic support discipline for the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture is based. It is determined by calculating a market price support estimate for each commodity receiving such support, plus non-exempt direct payments or any other subsidy not exempted from reduction commitments, less specific agricultural levies or fees paid by producers.

Context: It differs from the Producer Support Estimate (PSE) in many respects. The most important difference is that price gaps in the AMS calculation are estimated by reference to domestic administered prices and not to actual producer prices, and that external reference prices are fixed at the average levels of the 1986-1988 base period. In addition, many budgetary transfers included in PSEs are excluded from the AMS.

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

See also: Producer Support Estimate (PSE)

French equivalent: Mesure globale du soutien (MGS)

Aggregates of basic headings

Any aggregation of groups of basic headings, such as bread and cereals, up to GDP.

Also known as summary or analytical categories.

Source: Handbook of the International Comparison Programme, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 62, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development, Statistical Division, New York, 1992, Glossary

Aggregates of the System of National Accounts

The aggregates of the System of National Accounts (SNA) - for example, value added, income, consumption and saving - are composite values which measure the result of the activity of the entire economy considered from a particular point of view; some aggregates may be obtained directly as totals of particular transactions (e.g. final consumption, gross fixed capital formation and social contributions) while

others may result from summing up balancing items for the institutional sectors (e.g. value added, balance of primary incomes, disposable income and saving)

Source: SNA 2.169 and 2.170

French equivalent: Agrégats du système de comptabilité nationale

Aggregation

Aggregation 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.

Context: With standard hierarchical classifications, statistics for related categories can be grouped or collated (aggregated) to provide a broader picture, or categories can be split (disaggregated) when finer details are required and made possible by the codes given to primary observations ("United Nations Glossary of Classification Terms"; prepared by the Expert Group on International Economic and Social Classifications).

Aggregation denotes the compounding of primary data into an aggregate, usually for the purpose of expressing them in a summary form. For example, national income and price index numbers are aggregative, in contrast to the income of an individual or the price of a single commodity (The International Statistical Institute, "The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms", edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press, 2003).

Source: "United Nations Glossary of Classification Terms"; prepared by the Expert Group on International Economic and Social Classifications; unpublished on paper.

See also: Statistical processing; Disaggregation; Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS)

French equivalent: Agrégation

Aggregation in physical accounts

A mean to improve the interpretability of physical flows accounts grouping materials with a common characteristic, or contributing to a specific environmental issue through a weighting system, e.g. the carbon dioxide equivalent, the ozone depleting potential, acidifying potential etc.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.26

Aggregation of data into regions

The OECD Secretariat aggregates time series into regional aggregates using individual country 1995 weights in GDP or expenditure items based on 1995 purchasing power parities (PPPs)

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Agreed minute

Paris Club document detailing the terms for a debt rescheduling between creditors and the debtor. It specifies the coverage of debt-service payments (types of debt treated), the cutoff date, the consolidation period, the proportion of payments to be rescheduled, the provisions regarding the down payment (if any), and the repayment schedules for rescheduled and deferred debt.

Creditor governments commit to incorporate these terms in the bilateral agreements negotiated with the debtor government that implements the Agreed Minute. Paris Club creditors will agree to reschedule only with countries that have an IMF upper credit tranche arrangement (Stand-By Arrangement or Extended Fund Facility (EFF)), a Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) arrangement, or a Rights Accumulation Program.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Agreement (to lessen or restrict competition)

Agreement refers to an explicit or implicit arrangement between firms normally in competition with each other to their mutual benefit. Agreements to restrict competition may cover such matters as prices, production, markets and customers.

Context: These types of agreements are often equated with the formation of cartels or collusion and in most jurisdictions are treated as violations of competition legislation because of their effect of increasing prices, restricting output and other adverse economic consequences.

Agreements may be arrived at in an extensive formal manner, and their terms and conditions are explicitly written down by the parties involved; or they may be implicit, and their boundaries are nevertheless understood and observed by convention among the different members. An explicit agreement may not necessarily be an "overt" agreement, that is one which can be openly observed by those not party to the agreement. Indeed, most agreements which give rise to anticompetitive practices tend to be covert arrangements that are not easily detected by competition authorities.

Not all agreements between firms are necessarily harmful of competition or proscribed by competition laws. In several countries, competition legislation provides exemptions for certain cooperative arrangements between firms which may facilitate efficiency and dynamic change in the marketplace. For example, agreements between firms may be permitted to develop uniform product standards in order to promote economies of scale, increased use of the product and diffusion of technology. Similarly, firms may be allowed to engage in cooperative research and development (R&D), exchange statistics or form joint ventures to share risks and pool capital in large industrial projects. These exemptions, however, are generally granted with the proviso that the agreement or arrangement does not form the basis for price fixing or other practices restrictive of competition.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas (ASCOBANS)

The objective of the Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas (ASCOBANS) is to secure close co-operation between parties in order to achieve and maintain a favourable conservation status for small cetaceans. Each party to the agreement, within the limits of its jurisdiction and in accordance with its international obligations, is required to abide by a range of conservation, research and management measures

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

Agricultural activities

The United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) defines agricultural activities as those listed in classes:

- 111 (Agricultural and livestock production); and
- 112 (Agricultural services),

of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC), Revision 2.

Context: In this narrow sectoral definition of agricultural activities "Hunting, trapping and game propagation", "Fishing" and "Forestry and logging" are excluded.

Source: Economic Accounts for Agriculture: Presentation and Methodological Approach, OECD, 1999, page 5

French equivalent: Activités agricoles

Agricultural final output

Final agricultural output measures the value of agricultural products which, free of intra-branch consumption, is produced during the accounting period and, before processing, is available for export and/or consumption.

Context: The measure of output refers to final output. In comparison to harvested output this narrower concept excludes:

- intra-branch consumption, whether by the producing farm or by a farm other than the producing farm, and, concerning crop products;
- losses between harvest and utilisation/storage

Source: Economic Accounts for Agriculture: Presentation and Methodological Approach, OECD, 1999, page 6

Agricultural holding (for census purposes)

An agricultural holding (for agricultural census purposes) is a techno-economic unit of agricultural production comprising all livestock kept and all land used wholly or partly for agricultural purposes and operated under the management of one person or more , without regard to title, legal form, size or location.

Source: Handbook of Household Surveys, Revised Edition, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 31, United Nations, New York, 1984, para. 13.9

Agricultural holding (for economic accounts)

An agricultural holding is the economic unit under a single management engaged in agricultural production activities. The unit may also be engaged in non-agricultural activities so that this concept should not be interpreted too strictly; the aim is rather to value the final production of all agricultural products. Also, establishments or specialised units which provide agricultural services on a fee or contract basis should, in general, be included

Source: Economic Accounts for Agriculture: Presentation and Methodological Approach, OECD, 1999, page 5

Agricultural household

A household is considered to be an agricultural household when at least one member of the household is operating a holding (farming household) or when the household head, reference person or main income earner is economically active in agriculture

Source: Handbook of Household Surveys, Revised Edition, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 31, United Nations, New York, 1984, para. 13.15

Agricultural land

Agricultural land is land including arable land, land under permanent crops and land under permanent meadows and pastures

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Terres agricoles

Agricultural land and surface water (SEEA)

Agricultural land and associated surface water is equivalent to the 1993 SNA category "land under cultivation" (AN.2112) except for the qualification on recreational land (see recreational land) and the exclusion of plantations. The SEEA goes beyond the 1993 SNA in identifying specific sub-categories of agricultural land: cultivated land, pasture land and other agricultural land.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.64 EA. 22

Agricultural Market Access Database

See also: AMAD

Agricultural output, final

See also: Agricultural final output

Agricultural pollution

Agricultural pollution comprises liquid and solid wastes from all types of farming activities, including run-off from pesticide and fertilizer use, and from feedlots; erosion and dust from ploughing; animal manure and carcasses; and crop residues and debris

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Agricultural waste

French equivalent: Pollution agricole

Agricultural tractor

Motor vehicle designed exclusively or primarily for agricultural purposes whether or not permitted to use roads opened to public traffic.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Tracteur agricole

Agricultural trailer

Trailer designed exclusively or primarily for agricultural purposes and to be hauled by agricultural tractor, whether or not permitted to use roads opened to public traffic.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Remorque agricole

Agricultural waste

Agricultural waste is waste produced as a result of various agricultural operations. It includes manure and other wastes from farms, poultry houses and slaughterhouses; harvest waste; fertilizer run- off from fields; pesticides that enter into water, air or soils; and salt and silt drained from fields.

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Agricultural pollution

French equivalent: Déchets agricoles

Agricultural water use

Agricultural water use includes water abstracted from surface and groundwater, and return flows (withdrawals) from irrigation for some countries, but excludes precipitation directly onto agricultural land

Source: Environmental Indicators for Agriculture: Methods and Results, Executive Summary, OECD, 2000, page 48

Agriculture support, Total support estimates

The annual monetary value of all gross transfers from taxpayers and consumers arising from policy measures that support agriculture, net of the associated budgetary receipts, regardless of their objectives and impacts on farm production and income, or consumption of farm products.

Source: OECD, 2001, Agricultural Policies in Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development-Countries, Monitoring and Evaluation. Paris, annual.

Agri-environmental indicator

An agri-environmental indicator is a summary measure, combining raw data, used to describe the state of the environment, a risk to the environment, a change in the environment, or a driving force behind such a change, that can be attributed wholly or in part to an agricultural activity or activities

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Agri-monetary system

Until the introduction of the single currency on 1 January 1999, intervention support prices and payments under the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) were set in ECUs and then converted into each country's currency using special conversion rates called "green rates". These rates were usually different from those established under the European Monetary System (EMS) and from those of the EU member states which are not members of the EMS.

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation, OECD, 2002, Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms

Agro-chemical

Agro-chemicals are commercially produced, usually synthetic, chemical compounds used in farming — such as a fertiliser, pesticide or soil conditioner

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Agro-ecology

Agro-ecology is the study of the relation of agricultural crops and environment

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Agroécologie

Agro-ecosystem

An agro-ecosystem is an ecosystem under agricultural management, connected to other ecosystems

Source: Environmental Indicators for Agriculture – Vol. 3: Methods and Results, OECD, 2001, glossary, pages 389-391

Agro-forestry

Agro-forestry is the collective term used for land- use systems and technologies in which woody perennials (trees, shrubs, palms, bamboo's and so forth) are deliberately used on the same land management unit as agricultural crops and/or animals, in some form of either spatial arrangement or temporal sequence

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Agroforestage

Agronomy

Agronomy is the science of soil management and crop production

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Agronomie

Aid

The words "aid" and "assistance" refer to flows which qualify as Official Development Assistance (ODA) or Official Aid (OA).

Source: Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts. From the "Development Co-operation Report: Efforts and Policies of Members of the Development Assistance Committee".

Aid activities

Aid activities include projects and programmes, cash transfers, deliveries of goods, training courses, research projects, debt relief operations and contributions to non-governmental organizations.

Source: OECD, 2004, Development Co-operation Directorate (DAC), Glossary - CRS aid activity database, OECD, Paris

AIDS / HIV prevalence rate

The AIDS / HIV prevalence rate in selected populations refers to the percentage of people tested in each group who were found to be infected with HIV.

Source: UNAIDS, Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS with Unicef, UNDP, UNFPA, UNDCP, UNESCO, WHO, World Bank. Report on the global HIV/AIDS epidemic. Geneva, biennial. AIDS epidemic update. Geneva, annual

AIDS orphans

Children who have lost one or both natural parents to AIDS.

Source: UNAIDS, Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS with Unicef, UNDP, UNFPA, UNDCP, UNESCO, WHO, World Bank. Report on the global HIV/AIDS epidemic. Geneva, biennial. AIDS epidemic update. Geneva, annual

Air pollutants

Air pollutants are substances in air that could, at high enough concentrations, harm human beings, animals, vegetation or material. Air pollutants may thus include forms of matter of almost any natural or artificial composition capable of being airborne. They may consist of solid particles, liquid droplets or gases, or combinations of these forms

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Hazardous air pollutants; Air pollution

French equivalent: Polluants atmosphériques

Air pollution

Air pollution is the presence of contaminant or pollutant substances in the air that do not disperse properly and that interfere with human health or welfare, or produce other harmful environmental effects

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Air pollutants

French equivalent: Pollution atmosphérique

Air pollution control

Air pollution control refer to steps taken to maintain a standard of purity of air for good public health; for protection of plant and animal life, and property; for visibility; and for safe ground and air transportation

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Protection of ambient air

French equivalent: Lutte contre la pollution atmosphérique

Air pollution index (API)

An air pollution index (API) is a quantitative measure that describes ambient air quality. The index is obtained by combining figures for various air pollutants into a single measurement

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Indice de pollution atmosphérique

Air pollution sources

Air pollution sources are activities that result in air pollution including agricultural activities, combustion processes, dust producing processes, manufacturing activities, nuclear-energy related activities, spray painting, printing, dry-cleaning and so on

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Sources de pollution atmosphérique

Air quality criteria

Air quality criteria refer to levels of, and length of exposure to, pollution resulting in adverse effects on human health and well-being

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Critères de la qualité de l'air

Air quality standards

Air quality standards refer to levels of air pollutants prescribed by regulations that may not be exceeded during a specified time in a defined area

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Normes de qualité de l'air

Air time charges

Charges to users of wireless networks based on a flat rate or on the actual time used. In cellular/PCS networks, charges are typically on a timed basis.

Source: Cellular Mobile Pricing Structures and Trends, Working Party on Telecommunication and Information Services Policies – November 1999, page 9, Select Glossary of Mobile Terms

Airtime

Actual time spent using a wireless phone.

Source: Cellular Mobile Pricing Structures and Trends, Working Party on Telecommunication and Information Services Policies – November 1999, page 9, Select Glossary of Mobile Terms

ALGOL

(Algorithmic language) A landmark programming language used for solving mathematical problems. Developed in 1958.

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

All-inclusive concept

The application of this concept is one of the two main approaches to measuring earnings. The concept is explained in the International Accounting Standard No.8, "Unusual and Prior Period Items and Changes in Accounting Policy".

When earnings are measured on the basis of this concept, income is considered to be the amount remaining after all items (including write-offs and capital gains and losses, and excluding dividends and any other transactions between the enterprise and its shareholders or investors) causing any increase or decrease in the shareholders' or investors' interests during the accounting period, are allowed for.

Source: OECD & IMF, 2004, Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms and Definitions, Paris and Washington DC

See also: Current operating performance concept (COPC)

Allocation of emissions to final demand

An analytical way, using input-output techniques, to describe emissions according to the origin (production, consumption and imports) and final demand categories (final consumption, capital formation and exports).

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 4.133

Allocation of primary income account - ESA

The purpose of the allocation of other primary income account is to return from the concept of entrepreneurial income to the concept of primary income. It therefore contains the elements of primary income not included in the entrepreneurial income account:

a. in the case of corporations, distributed dividends and reinvested earnings on direct foreign investment (on the uses side);
b. in the case of households:
    1. property income payable, excluding rents and interest payable in connection with the entrepreneurial activity (on the uses side);
    2. compensation of employees (on the resources side);
    3. property income receivable, excluding that receivable in connection with the activity of the enterprise (on the resources side);
c. in the case of general government:
    1. property income payable, excluding that payable in connection with the market activities (on the uses side);
    2. taxes on production and imports less subsidies (on the resources side);
    3. property income receivable, excluding that receivable in connection with the market activities (on the resources side)

Source: ESA, Par. 8.29 [II.1.2.2]

See also: Allocation of primary income account - SNA

French equivalent: Compte d'affectation du revenu primaire - SEC

Allocation of primary income account - SNA

The allocation of primary income account focuses on resident institutional units or sectors in their capacity as recipients of primary incomes rather than as producers whose activities generate primary incomes; it lists two kinds of income under "resources":

a. primary incomes already recorded in the generation of income account that are receivable by resident institutional units, and
b. property incomes receivable from the ownership of financial or tangible non-produced assets (mainly land or sub-soil assets)

Source: SNA 7.12 and 7.13

See also: Allocation of primary income account - ESA

French equivalent: Compte d'affectation du revenu primaire - SCN

Allocative efficiency

See also: Pareto efficiency

ALMP

See also: Active labour market programmes

Alphanumeric

Representation, e.g. in a computer, that employs not only numerals but also letters. In a wider sense, also employing punctuation marks and mathematical and other symbols.

Source: Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names, United Nations Group of Experts on Geographic Names, United Nations, New York, 2002

ALPS

See also: Adjustable Long-term Putable Security

Alternative costs

See Opportunity costs

AMAD

The Agricultural Market Access Database (AMAD) is a co-operative effort between Agriculture and Agri-food Canada, EU Commission-Agriculture Director-General, FAO, OECD, The World Bank, UNCTAD and the United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. Data in the database is obtained from countries' schedules and notifications submitted to the WTO

Source: AMAD

French equivalent: AMAD

Amalgamation

See also: Merger

Ambiguity rule

Synonym of (p,q) rule.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

See also: P

Amenity functions of the natural capital

These service functions which are not survival functions but improve the quality of life, for example, by providing a pleasing landscape for leisure pursuits.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 1.23

American depository receipt (ADR)

An ADR is a negotiable certificate that represents ownership of the securities of a non-U.S. resident company. Although the securities underlying ADRs can be debt or money market instruments, the large majority are equities. An ADR allows a non-U.S. resident company to introduce its equity into the U.S. market in a form more readily acceptable to U.S. investors, such as in U.S. dollars, without needing to disclose all the information normally required by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Com-mission. A U.S. depository bank will purchase the underlying foreign security and then issue receipts in dollars for those securities to the U.S. investor. The receipts are registered. The investor can exchange the ADRs for the underlying security at any time.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

American National Standards Institute (ANSI)

Established 1918. An organization that serves as a clearinghouse for nationally coordinated voluntary standards for fields ranging from information technology to building construction.

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII)

A code used in computers and communications systems in which each character, number, or special character is defined in eight bits.

Context: Each character is assigned a one byte code, that is, a value between 0 and 255 (Handbook on Geographic Information Systems and Digital Mapping, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 79, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, New York, 2000, Annex VI - Glossary).

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

Amortisation

Repayments of principal on a loan. Does not include interest payments.

Source: Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts. From the "Development Co-operation Report: Efforts and Policies of Members of the Development Assistance Committee".

Amortisation schedule

The schedule for the repayment of principal and payment of interest on an ongoing basis. For loans, the schedule is normally included in an annex to the contract or can be estimated from the contract.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Amplitude

In relation to a time series, the amplitude of a fluctuation is the value of the ordinate at its peak or trough taken from some mean value or trend line. Sometimes the difference between values at peak and trough is referred to as an "amplitude".

Context: The distance from peak-to-trough in the business cycle. In general, the larger the amplitude is, the more volatile the business cycle will be.

OECD, June 2004, Glossary, OECD Economic Outlook, Paris, France.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Amplitude

Amplitude adjustment, CLI

Amplitude adjustment occurs when the OECD composite leading indicator (CLI) is adjusted to ensure that its cyclical amplitude on average agrees with that of detrended reference series

Source: OECD Leading Indicator Website, Glossary, 2001

Amplitude ratio

Some time series exhibit seasonal movements which are regular in phase but vary in amplitude from year to year. The actual amplitude in any year, expressed as a proportion of the average amplitude taken over a long period is called the amplitude ratio. It affords a measure of departure from normal seasonal variation.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Rapport d'amplitude

AMS

See also: Aggregate measurement of support (AMS)

Analysis

See also: Data analysis

French equivalent: Analyse

Analysis of correction rule specifications

Analysis of correction rule specifications entails verifying consistency of correction rule specifications, mainly in an extensive set of check and correction rules.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Analysis of edit rule specifications

Analysis of edit rule specifications is an activity by which the consistency of a set of check rules is ascertained, implied (derived) check rules are created, and an economical form (reduction) of specifications of the originally large number of edit (check) rules is determined.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Analysis of variance (ANOVA)

A statistical procedure for analyzing experimental data.

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

Analysis server

A form of remote data laboratory designed to run analysis on data stored on a safe server. The user sees the results of their analysis but not the data.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Analytic survey

A (sample) survey where the primary purpose of the design is the comparison between sectors or subgroups of the population sampled.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Enquête analytique

Analytical Data Base

The Analytical Database (ADB) is the database maintained by the OECD Secretariat and underlying the projections presented in the OECD Economic Outlook

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Analytical framework

An analytical framework describes the conceptual system of definitions and classifications of the related data.

Context: In the context of SDDS "analytical framework" consists of the following components:

1. International / Supranational guidelines: identifies the standardized system of definitions and classifications applied for analytical purposes with regard to the conceptual framework and organization of the related transactions data. (e.g., national accounts: System of National Accounts, U.N. 1993; government operations: A Manual on Government Finance Statistics, IMF, 2001; balance of payments: Balance of Payments Manual, IMF, 1993).
2. Specificities of national practice: describes how concepts, definitions, and classifications for the national data aggregates disseminated deviate from those contained in relevant international or regional standards and/or guidelines.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) – BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD – Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS)

Analytical unit - Eurostat

Analytical units represent real or artificially constructed units, for which statistics are compiled.

Context: Analytical units are created by statisticians, often by splitting or combining observation units with the help of estimation and imputation in order to compile more detailed and more homogeneous statistics than is possible using data on observation units. (ISIC Rev. 3, para. 63)

Analytical units can correspond, for example, to enterprises, local units, kind-of-activity units (KAU), local kind-of-activity units (local KAU) as well as to units of homogeneous production (UHP) and local units of homogeneous production (local UHP).

Source: Eurostat, CODED database

See also: Classification; Analytical unit - SNA; Statistical unit – ISIC

Analytical unit - SNA

For more refined analysis of the production process, use is made of an analytical unit of production: this unit, which is not always observable, is the unit of homogeneous production, defined as covering no secondary activities.

Source: SNA 2.48

See also: Statistical unit – ISIC; Observation unit; Analytical unit - Eurostat

French equivalent: Unité d'analyse - SCN

ANBERD

The OECD's Analytical Business Enterprise Research and Development (R&D) database

Ancestry-based settlers

Ancestry based settlers are foreigners admitted by a country other than their own because of their historical, ethnic or other ties with that country, who, by virtue of those ties, are immediately granted the right of long-term residence in that country or who, having the right to citizenship in that country, become citizens within a short period after admission

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

French equivalent: Migrants ayant des liens ancestraux

Ancillary activity – Eurostat

According to the Regulation on statistical units an activity must be regarded as ancillary if it satisfies all the following conditions:

- it serves only the unit referred to: in other words, goods or services produced must not be sold on the market;
- a comparable activity on a similar scale is performed in similar production units;
- it produces services or, in exceptional cases, non-durable goods which do not from part of the unit's end product (e.g. small implements or scaffolding);
- it contributes to the current costs of the unit itself, i.e. does not generate gross fixed capital formation.

Context: It should be noted that under the above definition the following are not to be regarded as ancillary activities:

- production of goods or work carried out which forms part of fixed capital formation: in particular, construction work for own account. This is in line with the method used in NACE Rev. 1, where units carrying out construction work

for own account are classified under the building industry if data are available;

- production, a significant part of which is sold commercially, even if much is used as consumption in connection with the principal activity or secondary activities;
- the production of goods which subsequently become an integral part of the output of the principal or secondary activity - e.g. production of boxes, containers, etc. by a department of an enterprise for use in packing its products;
- the production of energy (integrated power station or integrated coking plant), even where this is consumed in its entirety in the principal or secondary activity of the parent unit;
- the purchase of goods for resale in (an) unaltered state;
- research and development.

These activities are not very widespread and do not produce services which are used in current production

Source: Council Regulation (EEC), No. 696/93, Section IV B1 and B4 of 15.03.1993 on the statistical units for the observation and analysis of the production system in the Community

See also: Ancillary activity – ISIC Rev. 3; NACE; Ancillary activity – SNA

French equivalent: Activité auxiliaire - Eurostat

Ancillary activity – ISIC Rev. 3

An ancillary activities are those that exist to support the main productive activities of an entity by providing non-durable goods or services entirely or primarily for the use of that entity. Ancillary activities are usually small scale compared to the principal activity they support. The output is always intended for immediate consumption within the same entity and therefore it is not usually recorded separately

Context: According to ISIC Rev. 3 (para. 36) ancillary activities can include activities such as:

- bookkeeping;
- transportation;
- storage;
- purchasing;
- sales promotions;
- cleaning;
- repair and maintenance;
- security.

According to ISIC Rev. 3 (para. 39) the following activities are not to be considered ancillary:

- Producing goods or doing work that are part of fixed capital formation. The type of units most affected are those doing construction work on the account of their parent unit.
- Activities, the output of which, although used as intermediate consumption by the principal or secondary activity, is for the greater part sold on the open market.
- Producing goods which become a physical part of the output of the principal or secondary activity, e.g. production of boxes, etc, as packaging for its own products.
- Research and development. These activities are not universal and they do not provide services that are consumed in the course of current production.

Source: ISIC Rev. 3, paras. 36, 37

See also: Analytical unit - SNA; Ancillary activity – Eurostat

French equivalent: Activité auxiliaire – CITI Rév. 3

Ancillary activity – SNA

An ancillary activity is a supporting activity undertaken within an enterprise in order to create the conditions within which the principal or secondary activities can be carried out; ancillary activities generally produce services that are commonly found as inputs into almost any kind of productive activity and the value of an individual ancillary activity's output is likely to be small compared with the other activities of the enterprise (e.g. cleaning and maintenance of buildings)

Source: SNA 5.9 and 5.10 [15.16]

See also: Ancillary activity – ISIC Rev. 3; Ancillary activity – Eurostat

French equivalent: Activité auxiliaire - SCN

Ancillary corporation

An ancillary corporation is a subsidiary corporation, wholly owned by a parent corporation, whose productive activities are ancillary in nature: that is, they are strictly confined to providing services to the parent corporation, or other ancillary corporations owned by the same parent corporation

Source: SNA 4.40

See also: Ancillary activity – SNA

French equivalent: Société auxiliaire

Andean Community

Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Annual changes

Annual changes refer to annual changes in levels expressed over the previous year.

Source: OECD, 2005, Data and Metadata Reporting and Presentation Handbook, OECD, Paris, Section 3: Guidelines for the reporting of different types of data

Annual fellings

The average annual standing volume of all trees, living or dead, measured over bark (with no minimum diameter) that are felled during the reference period, including the volume of trees or parts of trees that are not removed from forested land, other wooded land and other felling sites. Includes silvicultural and pre-commercial thinnings and cleanings left in the forest, and natural losses that are not recovered.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.179

Annual growth rates

Annual growth rates are annual rates of change expressed over the previous year.

Context: For some phenomena, annual growth rates may be further differentiated by the nature or pattern of the incremental difference between each successive period and whether or not the absolute values of these increments over a given period are themselves constant or changing. The most commonly used patterns of growth are: arithmetic, geometric and exponential.

Source: OECD, 2005, Data and Metadata Reporting and Presentation Handbook, OECD, Paris, Section 3: Guidelines for the reporting of different types of data

Annual pensions estimate

See also: Benefit statement

French equivalent: Estimation annuelle - des droits

Annual removals

The average annual volume of those fellings that are removed from forested land, other wooded land and other

felling sites during the reference period. Includes removals during the reference period of trees felled during an earlier period and removal of trees killed or damaged by natural causes (natural losses); for example, by fire, storms, insects and diseases.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.179

Annual report (of a pension fund)

A report prepared each year by the pension fund, which informs of its operation, and other information whereby the trustees of the pension funds inform all interested parties.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

French equivalent: Rapport annuel (d'un fond de pension)

Annualised data

See also: Annualised growth rate (annualised rate of change)

Annualised growth rate (annualised rate of change)

Annualised growth rates (Annualised rate of change) show the value that would be registered if the quarter-on-previous quarter or month-on-previous month rate of change were maintained for a full year.

Context: Annualised growth rates attempt to facilitate comparison of data for different time periods (e.g. years and quarters). However, because the impact of any irregular is magnified, use of this form of growth rate presentation is not recommended, especially as the key headline series.

In addition to the compounded form of the Annualised growth rate presented here, the term "Annualised growth rate" is sometimes used to describe the quarterly or monthly growth rate multiplied by four or twelve.

Multiplying the quarterly or monthly growth rate by four or twelve is more appropriately referred to as "Linear approximation of the annualised growth rate".

Some agencies use the expression "1-month rate of change, annualised", etc, for such rates.

Source: OECD, 2005, Data and Metadata Reporting and Presentation Handbook, OECD, Paris, Section 3: Guidelines for the reporting of different types of data

See also: Linear approximation of the annualised growth rate; Annualised semi-annual growth rate

Annualised semi-annual growth rate

Annualised semi-annual growth rates show the value that would be registered if the rate of change measured with reference to two quarters or six months behind were maintained for a full year.

Context: Annualised semi-annual growth rates attempt to facilitate comparison of data for different time periods (e.g. years and quarters). However, because the impact of any irregular is magnified, use of this form of growth rate presentation is not recommended, especially as the key headline series.

Source: OECD, 2005, Data and Metadata Reporting and Presentation Handbook, OECD, Paris, Section 3: Guidelines for the reporting of different types of data

See also: Linear approximation of the annualised growth rate; Annualised growth rate (annualised rate of change)

Annuitant

The person who is covered by an annuity and who will normally receive the benefits of the annuity.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Annuity

French equivalent: Titulaire d'une rente

Annuity

A form of financial contract mostly sold by life insurance companies that guarantees a fixed or variable payment of income benefit (monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly) for the life of a person(s) (the annuitant) or for a specified period of time.

It is different to a life insurance contract which provides income to the beneficiary after the death of the insured. An annuity may be bought through instalments or as a single lump sum. Benefits may start immediately or at a pre-defined time in the future or at a specific age.

Context: Identical term, "Pension annuity"

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Annuity rate

French equivalent: Rente

Annuity rate

The present value of a series of payments of unit value per period payable to an individual that is calculated based on factors such as the mortality of the annuitant and the possible investment returns.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Unistatus annuity rate; Unisex annuity rate

French equivalent: Taux de rente

Annulment of a marriage

The annulment of a marriage is the invalidation or voiding of a legal marriage by a competent authority, according to the laws of the country, thus conferring on the parties the status of never having been married to each other

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Anonymised data

Data containing only anonymised records.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Anonymised record

A record from which direct identifiers have been removed.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

ANOVA

See also: Analysis of variance (ANOVA)

ANSI

See also: American National Standards Institute (ANSI)

Antarctic ozone hole

See also: Ozone hole

French equivalent: Trou dans la couche d'ozone au-dessus de l'Antarctique

Anticompetitive practices

Anticompetitive practices refer to a wide range of business practices in which a firm or group of firms may engage in order to restrict inter-firm competition to maintain or increase their relative market position and profits without necessarily providing goods and services at a lower cost or of higher quality.

Context: The essence of competition entails attempts by firm(s) to gain advantage over rivals. However, the boundary of acceptable business practices may be crossed if firms contrive to artificially limit competition by not building so much on their advantages but on exploiting their market position to the disadvantage or detriment of competitors, customers and suppliers such that higher prices, reduced output, less consumer choice, loss of economic efficiency and misallocation of resources (or combinations thereof) are likely to result.

Which types of business practices are likely to be construed as being anticompetitive and, if that, as violating competition law, will vary by jurisdiction and on a case by case basis. Certain practices may be viewed as per se illegal while others may be subject to rule of reason. Resale price maintenance, for example, is viewed in most jurisdictions as being per se illegal whereas exclusive dealing may be subject to rule of reason. The standards for determining whether or not a business practice is illegal may also differ. In the United States, price fixing agreements are per se illegal whereas in Canada the agreement must cover a substantial part of the market. With these caveats in mind, competition laws in a large number of countries examine and generally seek to prevent a wide range of business practices which restrict competition. These practices are broadly classified into two groups: horizontal and vertical restraints on competition. The first group includes specific practices such as cartels, collusion, conspiracy, mergers, predatory pricing, price discrimination and price fixing agreements. The second group includes practices such as exclusive dealing, geographic market restrictions, refusal to deal/sell, resale price maintenance and tied selling.

Generally speaking, horizontal restraints on competition primarily entail other competitors in the market whereas vertical restraints entail supplier-distributor relationships. However, it should be noted that the distinction between horizontal and vertical restraints on competition is not always clear cut and practices of one type may impact on the other. For example, firms may adopt strategic behaviour to foreclose competition. They may attempt to do so by pre-empting facilities through acquisition of important sources of raw material supply or distribution channels, enter into long term contracts to purchase available inputs or capacity and engage in exclusive dealing and other practices. These practices may raise barriers to entry and entrench the market position of existing firms and/or facilitate anticompetitive arrangements.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Abuse of dominant position

French equivalent: Pratiques anticoncurrentielles

Anti-dumping duty

An anti-dumping duty is a duty levied on imported commodities. Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) permits special anti-dumping duties that are equal to the difference between the import price and the normal value of the product in the exporting country (the "dumping margin")

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

See also: GATT; Anti-dumping measures

French equivalent: Droit antidumping

Anti-dumping measures

Anti-dumping measures can be adopted after an investigation of the importing country, when dumping and material injury resulting therefrom has occurred.

Anti-dumping measures may take the form of anti-dumping duties or of price undertakings. Anti-dumping duties are generally enterprise-specific duties levied on certain goods to offset the dumping margin. Anti-dumping price undertakings may be offered to exporters to avoid the imposition of anti-dumping duties

Context: Dumping takes place when a product is exported at less than its normal value, i.e. the comparable price, in the ordinary course of trade, for the like product when consumed in the exporting country.

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

See also: Anti-dumping duty; Dumping (of products overseas)

French equivalent: Mesures antidumping

Anti-monopoly policy

See also: Antitrust

Antiques and other art objects

Antiques and other art objects are non-financial, tangible, produced assets that are not used primarily for production or consumption, that are expected to appreciate or at least not to decline in real value, that do not deteriorate over time under normal conditions and that are acquired and held primarily as stores of value; they comprise paintings, sculptures, etc, which are recognised as works of art and antiques

Source: AN.132 – Annex to chapter XIII

French equivalent: Antiquités et autres objets d'art

Antitrust

Antitrust refers to a field of economic policy and laws dealing with monopoly and monopolistic practices. Antitrust law or antitrust policy are terms primarily used in the United States, while in many other countries the terms competition law or policy are used. Some countries have utilized the phrases Fair Trading or Antimonopoly law.

Context: The intellectual basis for antitrust economics or policy is the sub-field of industrial organization economics which addresses issues arising from the behaviour of firms operating under different market structure conditions and the effect this has on economic performance. Most antitrust or competition laws have provisions dealing with structure such as mergers, monopoly, dominant market position and concentration, as well as behaviour, such as collusion, price fixing, and predatory pricing.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

APEC

APEC is the Forum for Economic Co-operation of 21 countries, formed in 1989, to promote free trade and investment flows, economic growth and stability in the Asia Pacific region

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2000-2005, OECD, 2000 edition, Annex II, Glossary of Terms

APL

See also: A programme language (APL)

APO

See also: Asian Productivity Organisation (APO)

Apparent labour productivity

Apparent labour productivity is defined as value added per person employed

Source: Statistics in focus: Industry, trade and services; Theme 4 – 7/2001 - Distributive trades statistics, Eurostat, Methodological Notes, page 7

Applicant country

See Accession countries

Applied research

Applied research is original investigation undertaken in order to acquire new knowledge. It is, however, directed primarily towards a specific practical aim or objective

Source: OECD Frascati Manual, Sixth edition, 2002, para. 64, page 30

See also: Basic research; Oriented basic research; Pure basic research

Apprentices

Apprentices are all employees who do not participate fully in the production process of the unit because they are working under an apprentice's contract or because the fact that they are undertaking vocational training impinges significantly on their productivity.

Source: Eurostat, 1998, Definitions of SBS Regulation variables (16 13 2), Eurostat, Luxembourg

Apprenticeship support and related forms of general youth training

Apprenticeship support and related forms of general youth training covers many forms of training and work practice in enterprises for young people. Access is not restricted to persons with employment problems

Source: Definitions of the Standardised categories and Sub-categories of Labour Market Programmes, OECD, 2001

Appropriate technology

See also: Environmentally sound technologies

French equivalent: Technologie adéquate

Appropriation accounts

Appropriation accounts contain detailed sources of income and expenditures, saving and net lending for key economic sectors such as general government, businesses and households

Context: Have a wide variety of uses in practice, but may refer to funds separately identified by an organisation for specific purposes. For example, a government may establish an appropriation account to monitor and record payments to private consultants (Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms. Available at

http://appli1.oecd.org/olis/1997doc.nsf/LinkTo/OCDE-GD(97)163)

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Appropriation method

A method for estimating the resource rent using the observed receipts of the owner of the resource; may be applied for any resource: subsoil, land, forests, fish, water, etc.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.174

Approximate disclosure

Approximate disclosure happens if a user is able to determine an estimate of a respondent value that is close to the real value. If the estimator is exactly the real value the disclosure is exact.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Aquaculture

Aquaculture is the farming of aquatic organisms including fish, molluscs, crustaceans and aquatic plants. Farming implies some sort of intervention in the rearing process to enhance production, such as regular stocking, feeding, protection from predators and so forth. It also implies individual or corporate ownership of the stock being cultivated

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Aquaculture/Aquiculture

Arbitrage

Profiting from a difference in price when the same security, currency or commodity is traded on two or more markets.

Context: Buying (or borrowing) in one market and selling (or lending) in the same or another market to profit from market inefficiencies or price differences. (IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC. Available from

http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/eds/Eng/Guide/index.htm)

Source: A glossary of terms used in payments and settlement systems, July 2001, Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems, Bank for International Settlements

ARCH / stochastic volatility models

ARCH/stochastic volatility models are time series models that allow for time-varying variances.

Source: OECD Economic Outlook Glossary

Area payments

Area payments are budgetary payments made to individual producers on the basis of area (acres or hectares) of eligible land.

Context: Under some programmes, payments are made per hectare of land planted to a specific crop in order to supplement producer returns earned through market price. When used as part of a supply control measure, acreage payments are made per hectare of land fallowed or withdrawn from agricultural use, or for non-production of specific commodities. In some cases, an upper limit is set on the number of hectares or the percentage of total farm area eligible for acreage payments. In the EU, area payments are made to individual producers per hectare of eligible land planted to cereals, oilseeds and protein crops as compensation for decreases in administered prices. The number of hectares eligible is the base area. These payments are conditional on the implementation of a land set-aside programme, referred to as mandatory set- aside

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Area sampling

A method of sampling when no complete frame of reference is available. The total area under investigation is divided into

small sub-areas which are sampled at random or by some restricted random process. Each of the chosen sub-areas is then fully inspected and enumerated, and may form a frame for further sampling if desired.

Context: The term may also be used (but is not recommended) as meaning the sampling of a domain to determine area, e.g. under a crop.

Source: The International Statistical Institute, "The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms", edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press, 2003

French equivalent: Échantillonnage par zones

Argus

Two software packages for Statistical Disclosure Control are called Argus.

Context: µ-Argus is a specialized software tool for the protection of microdata.

The two main techniques used for this are global recoding and local suppression. In the case of global recoding several categories of a variable are collapsed into a single one. The effect of local suppression is that one or more values in an unsafe combination are suppressed, i.e. replaced by a missing value.

Both global recoding and local suppression lead to a loss of information, because either less detailed information is provided or some information is not given at all. t-Argus is a specialized software tool for the protection of tabular data. t-Argus is used to produce safe tables. t-Argus uses the same two main techniques as µ-Argus: global recoding and local suppression. For t-Argus the latter consists of suppression of cells in a table (whose data will be averaged) may be fixed or random. The average associated with a particular group may be assigned to all members of a group, or to the "middle" member (as in a moving average). It may be performed on more than one variable with different groupings for each variable.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Arithmetic edit

See also: Formal edit

Arithmetic growth

Arithmetic growth refers to the situation where a population increases by a constant number of persons (or other objects) in each period being analysed.

Context: Arithmetic growth rates may take the form of annual growth rates, quarter-on-previous quarter growth rates or month-on-previous month growth rates.

Source: OECD, 2005, Data and Metadata Reporting and Presentation Handbook, OECD, Paris, Section 3: Guidelines for the reporting of different types of data

Armed forces

Members of the armed forces are those personnel who are currently serving in the armed forces including auxiliary services, whether on a voluntary or compulsory basis, and who are not free to accept civilian employment.

Context: Included are members of the army, navy, air forces and other military services, as well as conscripts enrolled for military training or other service for a specified period, depending on national requirements. Excluded are persons in civilian employment of government establishments concerned with defence issues; police (other than military police); customs inspectors and members of border or other armed civilian services; persons who have been temporarily withdrawn from civilian life for a short period of military training or retraining, according to national requirements, and members of military reserves not currently on active service.

Source: International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), ILO, Geneva, 1990, page 265

French equivalent: Forces armées

Arrangements on guidelines for officially supported export credits

The Arrangement (sometimes known as the Consensus) is a gentleman's agreement governing the provision of officially supported export credits with a credit period of two years or more. It is negotiated by an international body called the Participants to the Arrangement on Guidelines for Officially Supported Export Credits, which meets in Paris under the auspices, and with the administrative support, of the Secretariat of the OECD. The Participants are Australia, Canada, the European Union (including all the Member States), Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, and the United States. Additionally, there are three Observers: the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Poland.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Array

In the most general sense, an explicit display of a set of observations. More usually, the term denotes some special arrangement of the observations, e.g. in order of magnitude.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Ordination

Arrears

Arrears are amounts of principal and/or interest due but not paid as of the reporting date

Source: External Debt: Definition, Statistical Coverage and Methodology, A Report by an International Working Group on External Debt Statistics of the World Bank, IMF, BIS, OECD, OECD, Paris, 1988, Glossary

Arrival of a sea going vessel

Any laden or unladen seagoing vessel which entered a port in the territory of the country.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Arrivée d'un navire

Articulated vehicle

Road tractor coupled to a semi-trailer.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Ensemble articulé

Artificial intelligence (AI)

An advanced computer programming language aimed at enabling computers to emulate the human mode of reasoning.

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

Artificial wet land lagoons

Artificial wet land lagoons are an environment management technique consisting of man made ponds and swamps which use natural processes to purify polluted water

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2001- 2006, OECD, 2001, Annex II – Glossary of Terms

French equivalent: Lagons de marais artificiels

ASCII

See also: American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII)

ASEAN

See also: Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)

ASEAN Free Trade Area

The ASEAN Free Trade Area is a multilateral agreement on trade, including agricultural trade, between Association of South-east Asian Nations (ASEAN)Member countries, phasing out tariffs and revising other trade rules between the nine countries over the 15-year period of implementation of the Common Effective Preferential Tariff (CEPT) Scheme. The agreement was signed in January 1992

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

See also: Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)

Asia-5 countries

Asia-5 countries are the principal Asian economies affected by financial market turmoil since 1997. These include Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

The Asian Development Bank (ADB), a multilateral development finance institution, was founded in 1966 by 31 member governments to promote the social and economic progress of the Asian and Pacific region. Over the past 31 years, the Bank's membership has grown to 57, of which 41 are from the region and 16 from outside the region.

Context: The Bank's principal functions are:

a. to extend loans and equity investments for the economic and social development of its developing member countries (DMCs);
b. to provide technical assistance for the preparation and execution of development projects and programmes, and for advisory services;
c. to promote and facilitate investment of public and private capital for development purposes; and
d. to respond to requests for assistance in co-ordinating development policies and plans of its DMCs.

Source: Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM): 2001-2002, International Labour Organisation, Geneva, 2002 – Appendix F. Glossary of Organisations

Asian Productivity Organisation (APO)

The Asian Productivity Organisation (APO) is an intergovernmental regional organisation established by Convention in 1961 by several governments in Asia to hasten their economic development. It is non-political, non-profit-making and non-discriminatory.

Context: APO aims to increase productivity and, consequently, accelerate economic development in the Asian and Pacific region by mutual co-operation. Membership is open to all Asian and Pacific governments that are members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) of the United Nations. Governments outside the Asian and Pacific region may become Associate Members.

Source: Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM): 2001-2002, International Labour Organisation, Geneva, 2002 – Appendix F. Glossary of Organisations

Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation

See also: APEC

Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (APFIC)

The Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (APFIC) is an intergovernmental technical multilateral fishery body, established in 1948 under the auspices of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), aimed at promoting the full and proper utilisation of living aquatic resources by the development and management of fishing and aquaculture operations and by the development of related processing and marketing activities. Its area of competence is the Indo-Pacific region, including inland waters

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Commission Asie- Pacifique des pêches (CAPP)

Asphalt

See also: Bitumen

Asset / liability principle

The Financial Account of the balance of payments records an economy's transactions in external financial assets and liabilities. The transactions are classified by:

1. functional type of investment (direct investment, portfolio investment, other investment, and reserve assets);
2. assets and liabilities or, in the case of direct investment, direction of investment;
3. type of instrument; and, in some cases,
4. domestic sector and
5. original contractual maturity.

This distinction between external assets and liabilities is of primary importance for the functional types of investment other than direct investment.

Transactions should be recorded on a straight asset/liability basis. Even when a net basis is used for recording the Financial Account of the balance of payments, transactions in financial assets should be shown separately from transactions in financial liabilities.

Source: OECD & IMF, 2004, Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms and Definitions, Paris and Washington DC

Asset allocation

The spread of fund investments among different investment forms.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

French equivalent: Allocation d'actifs

Asset management (of a pension fund)

The act of investing the pension fund's assets following its investment strategy.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Asset manager (of a pension fund)

French equivalent: Gestion des actifs (d'un fond de pension)

Asset manager (of a pension fund)

The individual(s) or entity(ies) endowed with the responsibility to physically invest the pension fund assets.

Asset managers may also set out the investment strategy for a pension fund.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Asset management (of a pension fund)

French equivalent: Gérant (d'un fond de pension)

Asset-backed security

A security collateralized by loans, leases, unsecured receivables, or instalment contracts on personal property, automobiles, or credit cards. The cash flows generated by the underlying obligations are used to pay principal and interest to the asset-backed security holders.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Assets

Assets 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/loses, that could be realised by disposing of the asset or terminating it).

Context: Assets are entities that must be owned by some unit, or units, and from which economic benefits are derived by their owner(s) by holding or using them over a period of time. (Measuring Capital: OECD Manual, Annex 1 Glossary of Technical Terms Used in the Manual, OECD, 2001).

Source: SNA 10.2 and 13.12 [1.26]

French equivalent: Actifs

Assets (of a pension fund)

See also: Liabilities (Value of in a pension fund); Pension assets

French equivalent: Actifs (d'un fond de pension)

Associated financing

The combination of Official Development Assistance, whether grants or Loans, with any other funding to form finance packages. Associated Financing packages are subject to the same criteria of concessionality, developmental relevance and recipient country eligibility as Tied Aid Credits.

Source: Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts. From the "Development Co-operation Report: Efforts and Policies of Members of the Development Assistance Committee".

Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)

Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) established in 1967 by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand to promote the economic, social and cultural development of the region through co-operative programmes, to safeguard the political and economic stability of the region, and to serve as a forum for the resolution if inter-regional differences. Brunei Darussalam (1984), Vietnam (1995), Laos (1997) and Myanmar (1997) have since joined the Association

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2000-2005, OECD, 2000 edition, Annex II, Glossary of Terms

Asylum-seekers

Asylum seekers are persons who file an application for asylum in a country other than their own. They remain in the status of asylum-seeker until their application is considered and adjudicated

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

See also: Foreigners seeking asylum; Refugees; Foreigners granted temporary protected status; Repatriating asylum-seekers; Foreigners admitted for humanitarian reasons (other than asylum proper or temporary protection)

French equivalent: Demandeurs d'asile

Asymmetric oligopoly

See also: Oligopoly

ASYNC

See also: Asynchronous Communication (ASYNC)

Asynchronous Communication (ASYNC)

The transmission of a single character at a time. The common method of transmission between portable timesharing terminals and mainframes, between dumb terminals and minicomputers, and between microcomputers.

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

Atlantic beef market

The Atlantic beef market is the world beef market excluding the Pacific Rim beef trade

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2001-2006, OECD, 2001, Annex II – Glossary of Terms

French equivalent: Marché Atlantique du boeuf

ATM

See also: Automated teller machine (ATM)

Atmosphere

The atmosphere is the mass of air surrounding the earth, composed largely of oxygen and nitrogen

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Atmosphère

Atmospheric absorption

Atmospheric absorption is absorption by the earth's atmosphere of most of the X-rays and ultraviolet and infrared radiation emitted by the sun, except visible light. It prevents the earth's surface from becoming too hot

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Absorption atmosphérique

Atomic energy

Atomic Energy:

1. internal energy of an atom absorbed by the atom when it was formed;
2. energy derived from the nuclear transformation (fission or fusion) of atoms

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Energie atomique

Attachment level

A property of attributes in Gesmes/TS.

Context: For each attribute specified in a key family, it is defined whether this attribute takes:

- an independent value for each observation in the data set
- an independent value for each time series in the data set
- an independent value for each sibling group in the data set
- a single value for the entire data set.

Source: "GESMES/TS User Guide", Release 3.00, February, 2003; unpublished on paper

See also: Attribute; GESMES TS

Attendant at birth

An attendant at birth is the person who assisted the mother in giving birth, whether a physician, a midwife, a nurse, other paramedical personnel, a lay person etc

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Attribute

A characteristic of an object or entity.

Context: An entity is any concrete or abstract thing of interest, including associations among things.

A composite attribute is an attribute whose datatype is non-atomic.

An attribute instance is a specific instance of an attribute.

An attribute value is the value associated with an attribute instance (ISO/IEC International Standard 11179-3 "Information technology - Metadata registries (MDR)-Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes", February 2003).

Within SDMX, a data or metadata attribute is a statistical concept providing qualitative information about a specific statistical object such as a data set, observation, data provider, or dataflow.

Concepts such as units, magnitude, currency of denomination, titles and methodological comments can be used as attributes in the context of an agreed data exchange. A conditional attribute is permitted to take empty values. A mandatory attribute is an attribute which must take a value, otherwise the corresponding observation, which it refers to, is not considered as meaningful enough, e.g. with regard to the "status" of an observation or the units in which a whole time series is expressed. Within the SDMX information model, attribute value is the value of an attribute, such as the instance of a coded or uncoded attribute in the context of a data structure.

Source: ISO/IEC FDIS 11179-1 "Information technology - Metadata registries - Part 1: Framework", March 2004

See also: GESMES TS; Attribute value; Statistical concept; Basic attribute; Object; Data structure definition; Entity

Attribute disclosure

Attribute disclosure is attribution independent of identification. This form of disclosure is of primary concern to NSIs involved in tabular data release and arises from the presence of empty cells either in a released table or linkable set of tables after any subtraction has taken place. Minimally, the presence of a single zero within a table means that an intruder may infer from mere knowledge that a population unit is represented in the table and that the intruder does not possess the combination of attributes within the cell containing the zero.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Attribute value

The value of an attribute, such as the instance of a coded or uncoded attribute in a Key Family structure.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Attribute

Attribution

Attribution is the association or disassociation of a particular attribute with a particular population unit.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Audit (financial, accounting)

May be carried out to satisfy the requirements of management (internal audit), or by the supreme audit institution (SAI), or any other independent auditor, to meet statutory obligations (external audit). A particular task of internal audit is to monitor management control systems and report to senior management on weaknesses and recommend improvements.

Context: The scope of audits varies widely and includes:

- financial audits, covering the examination and reporting on financial statements, and the examination of the accounting systems upon which those statements are based;
- compliance or regularity audits, which examine legal and administrative compliance, the probity and propriety of administration, financial systems and systems of management control; and
- performance audit/value for money audits, which assess the management and operational performance (economy, efficiency and effectiveness) of public programmes, particular ministries and agencies in using financial, staffing and other resources in meeting their objectives.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

See also: Control / controls (in management and administration)

Audit (statistical)

The process of applying more extensive methods of measurement to a subsample during the scheduled conduct of a survey in order to determine the effect of nonsampling errors.

Source: Statistical Policy Working Paper 4 - Glossary of Nonsampling Error Terms: An Illustration of a Semantic Problem in Statistics, United States Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology, 1978

Audit evidence

The evidence gathered by the auditor as part of the audit procedures.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

Audit objectives

Define intended audit accomplishments.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

Audit report

Refers to the report of the auditor made once the audit work has been carried out. For example, an auditor's report on an organisation's financial statements will set out the results of the auditor's work in connection with the financial statements.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

Audit risk

Refers to the risk that the procedures carried out by the auditor will not detect matters which, if known, would require the auditor's report to be altered.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

Audit sampling

Refers to where the procedures carried out by an auditor are on a sample of an underlying population, relevant to the audit work, rather than the whole of that population.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

Audit trail

An audit trail is a method of keeping track of changes to values in a field and the reason and source for each change. Audit trails are generally begun after the initial interview is completed.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Auditability

Understood to mean that it is possible to establish whether a system is functioning properly and, thereafter, that it has worked properly.

Context: One aspect of auditability is to provide sufficient knowledge about the system and its structure, functions, controls, etc by means of appropriate documentation. Another important aspect of auditability is to make visible all integrity-related modifications to the system and its data. Logging data should make it possible to answer the questions "who?", "what?" and "when?".

Source: A glossary of terms used in payments and settlement systems, July 2001, Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems, Bank for International Settlements

Auditor (of a pension fund)

A qualified individual or entity endowed with the task of conducting audit.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

French equivalent: Auditeur (d'un fond de pension)

Auditor's certificate

Refers to the report of the auditor made once the audit work has been carried out. For example, an auditor's report attached to an organisation's financial statements may be referred to as the auditor's certificate on those financial statements.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

Authentication

A process for verifying the correctness of a piece of data.

Source: Memory of the World: Safeguarding the Documentary Heritage - A guide to Standards, Recommended Practices and Reference Literature Related to the Preservation of Documents of All Kinds, International Advisory Committee for the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme Sub-Committee on Technology for the General Information Programme and UNISIST United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization - Part 9 - Glossary

Authorisation (financial)

Implies that the authorising authority has verified and validated that the activity or transaction conforms with established policies and procedures.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

Autocorrection

Autocorrection is data correction performed by the computer without human intervention. It makes particular use of redundancy. Exclusion (elimination) of incorrect records or substitution of a record or its part by data from other records or the correction base. Auto-correction is generally done according to rules that assure the final (corrected) record fails no edits.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Autocorrelation

The internal correlation between members of series of observations ordered in time or space.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Autocorrélation

Automated data adjustments

Automated data adjustments occur as a result of computer actions.

Context: A desirable option in any system allowing computer actions is to allow for the overriding of those actions at some level. Batch data adjustment results in a file of corrected (edited/imputed) records with accompanying messages to report on the computer actions taken to make the adjustments.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Automated data processing (ADP)

The data processing operations performed by a system of electronic or electrical machines so interconnected and interacting as to reduce to a minimum the need for human assistance or intervention.

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

See also: Electronic data processing (EDP); Data processing (DP)

Automated data review

Automated data review may occur in a batch or interactive fashion. It is important to note that data entered in a heads-down fashion may later be corrected in either a batch or an interactive data review process.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Automated imputations

Automated imputations generally fall into one of six categories:

- Deterministic imputation
- Model based imputation
- Deck imputation
- Mixed imputation
- Expert Systems
- Neural networks

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Automated teller machine (ATM)

An electromechanical device that permits authorised users, typically using machine-readable plastic cards, to withdraw cash from their accounts and/or access other services, such as balance enquiries, transfer of funds or acceptance of deposits. ATMs may be operated either online with real-time access to an authorisation database or offline.

Source: A glossary of terms used in payments and settlement systems, July 2001, Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems, Bank for International Settlements

Automatic coding

The conversion, by unassisted computer, of verbal texts into applicable codes.

Source: Adapting new technologies to census operations, Arij Dekker, Symposium on Global Review of 2000 Round of Population and Housing Censuses: Mid-Decade Assessment and Future Prospects, Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Secretariat New York, 7-10 August 2001, Glossary

Automatic teller machine (ATM) transaction

A transaction through an Automated Teller Machine, or money dispenser.

Source: Adapting new technologies to census operations, Arij Dekker, Symposium on Global Review of 2000 Round of Population and Housing Censuses: Mid-Decade Assessment and Future Prospects, Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations SecretariatNew York, 7-10 August 2001, Glossary

Automobile air pollution

Automobile air pollution are emissions from cars and other vehicular traffic consisting chiefly of carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, unburned gasoline, carbon dioxide and lead

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Pollution de l'air par les automobiles

Automobiles

See also: Motor cars

Autonomous pension funds

Autonomous pension funds are separate funds (i.e., separate institutional units) established for purposes of providing incomes on retirement for specific groups of employees which are organised, and directed, by private or public employers or jointly by the employers and their employees. These funds engage in financial transactions on their own account on financial markets and make investments by acquiring financial and non- financial assets. They do not include social security schemes organised for large sections of the community which are imposed, controlled or financed by general government

Context: In occupational plans, a pension fund that is legally separated from the plan sponsor taking the form of either a special purpose legal entity or a separate account managed by financial institutions on behalf of the plan/fund members. Plan/fund members have a legal or beneficial right or some other contractual claim against the assets held in the fund. (OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, Pensions Glossary, December 2002)

Source: SNA 6.141

See also: Non-autonomous pension funds

French equivalent: Fonds de pension autonomes

Autoproducer undertakings (of electricity / heat generation)

Autoproducer undertakings generate electricity and/or heat, wholly or partly for their own use as an activity which supports their primary activity.

Source: Electricity information 2001, International Energy Agency, Paris – Part II

Autoregression

The generation of a series of observations whereby the value of each observation is partly dependent upon the values of those which have immediately preceded it, i.e. each observation stands in a regression relationship with one or more of the immediately preceding terms. A scheme of autoregression may be regarded as a stochastic process of a conditional kind.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Autorégression

Autoregressive model

An econometric model based upon the autoregressive process but also containing lagged versions of some or all of the endogenous variates appearing in the model specification.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Modèle autorégressif

Autoregressive transformation

If there is autocorrelation in the error term of an autoregressive process it is sometimes possible to transform the original variates to new variates such that the autoregressive scheme in the transformed variates has an uncorrelated error term. This process is known as an autoregressive transformation.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Transformation autorégressive

Available bed

An available bed is a bed which is immediately available to be used by an admitted patient or resident if required. A bed is immediately available for use if it is located in a suitable place for care and where nursing and auxiliary staff are available, either immediately or within a reasonable period.

Context: Inclusions: both occupied and unoccupied beds are included. For nursing homes, the number of approved beds includes beds approved for respite care.

Exclusions: surgical tables, recovery trolleys, delivery beds, cots for normal neonates, emergency stretchers/ beds not normally authorised or funded and beds designated for same-day non-admitted patient care are excluded. Beds in wards which were closed for any reason (except weekend closures for beds / wards staffed and available on weekdays only) are also excluded.

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

See also: In-patient care beds, total

Average annual hours worked

Average annual hours worked is a measure of the total number of "hours actually worked" during a year per employed person.

Source: Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM): 2001-2002, International Labour Organisation, Geneva, 2002, page 207

Average costs

See also: Costs

Average earnings scheme

A scheme where the pension benefits earned for a year depend on how much the member's earnings were for the given year.

Context: Identical term, "Career average scheme"

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

French equivalent: Régime des gains moyens

Average hourly / weekly / monthly earnings

The concept of average earnings is based on the Resolution of the 12th Conference of Labour Statisticians which states that statistics of average earnings and hours of work should cover all important categories of wage earners and salaried employees in all major economic activities of the country.

In situations where the quarterly or monthly surveys exclude infrequently paid components the Resolution recommends that the programme of earnings statistics should include the compilation of average earnings statistics including these components once a year.

Finally, the Resolution recommends that the time unit in which the average earnings are expressed (e.g. hour, day, week, month) should depend primarily on how meaningful the figures would be in the country concerned and the feasibility of collecting the required data. Furthermore, to enable international comparisons statistics of average earnings and hours of work should be presented on a per week basis.

Source: Resolution of the 12th Conference of Labour Statisticians, October 1973, paras. 22-33

Average hourly compensation cost

Average hourly compensation cost is a wage measure intended to represent employers' expenditure on the benefits granted to their employees as compensation for an hour of labour.

Context: These benefits accrue to employees, either directly - in the form of total gross earnings – or indirectly - in terms of employers' contributions to compulsory, contractual and private social security schemes, pension plans, casualty or life insurance schemes and benefit plans in respect of their employees. This latter group of benefits is commonly known as "non-wage benefits". Its equivalent, employers' expenditure, is termed "non-wage labour costs".

Source: Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM): 2001-2002, International Labour Organisation, Geneva, 2002, page 601

See also: Non-wage labour cost; Compensation cost

Average length of line operated throughout the year (for rail transport)

The length of (railway) line used for traffic throughout the reported year (including lines operated jointly with other railway enterprises) plus the average length of lines opened or closed during the year (weighted by the number of days they have been operated).

Context: The total length of line operated is the length operated for passenger or goods transport, or both. When a line is operated simultaneously by several enterprises it will be counted only once.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Average length of stay by in-patient and acute care

Average length of stay by in-patient and acute care refers to the average length of stay computed by dividing the number of days stayed (from the date of admission in an in-patient institution) by the number of separations (discharges + deaths) during the year

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Average value

A familiar but elusive concept. Generally, an "average" value purports to represent or to summarise the relevant features of a set of values; and in this sense the term would include the median and the mode. In a more limited sense an average compounds all the values of the set, e.g. in the case of the arithmetic or geometric means. In ordinary usage "the average" is often understood to refer to the arithmetic mean.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Unit value; Unit value

Average wage or salary rates

Wage or salary rates are the rates paid for nominal time of work, comprising basic wages and salaries, cost-of-living allowances and other guaranteed and regularly paid allowances.

Context: The following should be excluded:

- overtime payments;
- bonuses and gratuities;
- family allowances;
- other social security payments made by the employer directly to employees and ex gratia payments in kind supplementary to normal wage and salary rates.

Source: Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM): 2001-2002, International Labour Organisation, Geneva, 2002, page 527

See also: Wage rates

Avian virus

Avian influenza is an infectious disease of birds caused by type A strains of the influenza virus. The disease, which was first identified in Italy more than 100 years ago, occurs worldwide. The quarantining of infected farms and destruction of infected or potentially exposed flocks are standard control measures.

Source: OECD, 2004, OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2004-2013, OECD, Paris, Glossary

Aviation gasoline

Aviation gasoline is motor spirit prepared especially for aviation piston engines, with an octane number suited to the engine, a freezing point of –60 degrees C, and a distillation range usually within the limits of 30 degrees C and 180 degrees C.

Source: Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 2 – Notes on Energy Sources

Avoidance

The fact to prevent the degradation before it happens.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 9.35

Avoidance costs

Avoidance costs are actual or imputed costs for preventing environmental deterioration by alternative production and consumption processes, or by the reduction of or abstention from economic activities

Context: Expenditure in order to reduce emissions and more generally pressure on the environment. These costs fall into two categories: structural adjustment costs and abatement costs.

See structural adjustment costs and abatement costs.

United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 9.35

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Abatement cost; Structural adjustment costs

French equivalent: Coûts de protection

Axiomatic approach

The approach to index number theory that determines the choice of index number formula on the basis of its mathematical properties.

A list of "tests" is drawn up that require an index to possess certain properties and the choice of index made on the basis of the number of tests satisfied. Not all tests may be considered equally important and the failure to satisfy certain key tests may be considered sufficient grounds for rejecting an index.

An important feature of the axiomatic approach is that prices and quantities are considered as separate variables and no account is taken of possible links between them.

Also known as the "test approach".

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

B

Bad loans

Bad loans are defined as loans which are in arrears exceeding a certain time limit and/or for which the value of collateral has been eroded or disappeared for economic reasons

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Balance (in business tendency surveys)

The term balance is used in business tendency surveys in the case of three-choice questions where data are presented in the form of a percent balance. “Normal” and “same” answers are ignored and the balance is obtained by taking the difference between the weighted percentages of respondents giving favourable and unfavourable answers

Source: Main Economic Indicators, OECD, Paris, monthly

Balance edit

A balance edit is an edit which checks that a total equals the sum of its parts. Also called an accounting edit.

Example: Closing inventory = Opening Inventory + Purchases - Sales

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Balance of Payment Manual, Fifth Edition

The Balance of Payment Manual, Fifth Edition is the manual describing the methodology for measuring the economic transactions of an economy with the rest of the world. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is the custodian of the Manual

Source: United Nations Glossary of Classification Terms. Prepared by the Expert Group on International Economic and Social Classifications

French equivalent: 5ème édition de Manuel de la balance des paiements

Balance of payments - BPM

The balance of payments is a statistical statement that systematically summarises, for a specific time period, the economic transactions of an economy with the rest of the world.

Context: 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.

The standard components of the balance of payments are comprised of two main groups of accounts:

- the current account pertains to goods and services, income, and current transfers; and
- the capital and financial account pertains to (i) capital transfers and acquisition or disposal of non-produced, non-financial assets and (ii) financial assets and liabilities.

A transaction itself is defined as an economic flow that reflects the creation, transformation, exchange, transfer, or extinction of economic value and involves changes in ownership of goods and/or financial assets, the provision of services, or the provision of labour and capital.

Source: BPM, paras, 13, 149

See also: Balance of payments - Eurostat

French equivalent: Balance des paiements - MBP

Balance of payments - Eurostat

The balance of payments is a record of a country's international transactions with the rest of the world. This is equivalent to the transactions between residents of a country and non-residents. The balance of payments is divided up into the current account and investment and other capital transactions.

These transactions, which are recorded by a double- entry system of book-keeping, involve goods, services, transfers, loans granted or received, market securities, foreign exchange etc.

International trade in services is shown in the current account balance of payments statistics and forms part of what is known as "invisibles". The current account balance constitutes the sole source of comparable data on international cross-border statistics on services

Source: Balance of Payments, Quarterly Statistics, Eurostat, page. 8

See also: Balance of payments - BPM

French equivalent: Balance des paiements - Eurostat

Balance of payments, capital account

The major components of the capital account are:

- capital transfers, and
- acquisition/disposal of non-produced, non- financial assets.

Capital transfers consist of those involving transfers of ownership of fixed assets; transfers of funds linked to, or conditional upon, acquisition or disposal of fixed assets; or cancellation, without any counterparts being received in return, of liabilities by creditors. This item does not cover land in a specific economic territory.

Capital transfers include two components: (i) general government, subdivided into debt forgiveness and other, and (ii) other, subdivided into migrants' transfers, debt forgiveness, and other transfers

Source: BPM, para. 175

See also: Balance of payments, capital and financial accounts

Balance of payments, capital and financial accounts

The capital and financial account has two major components:

- the capital account, and
- the financial account.

These are in accordance with the same accounts in the System of National Accounts (SNA). Assets represent claims on residents and liabilities represent indebtedness to nonresidents.

Capital transfers consist of those involving transfers of ownership of fixed assets; transfers of funds linked to, or conditional upon, acquisition of disposal of fixed assets; or cancellation, without any counterparts being received in return, of liabilities by creditors. This item does not cover land in a specific economic territory.

In the financial account, all components are classified according to type of investment or by functional breakdown (direct investment, portfolio investment, other investment, reserve assets).

Most entries in the capital and financial account should be made on a net basis; that is, each component should be shown only as a credit or debit

Source: BPM, paras. 150, 172

See also: Balance of payments, capital account

Balance of payments, current account

The current account includes all the transactions (other than those in financial items) that involve economic values and occur between resident and non- residents entities. Also covered are offsets to current economic values provided or acquired without a quid pro quo.

Specifically, the major classifications are:

- goods and services;
- income;
- current transfers

Source: BPM para. 152

Balance of payments, current account discrepancy

The balance of payments current account discrepancy is a discrepancy arising from uneven global recording of exports and imports

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Balance of payments, financial account

The financial account is one of the two major components under the financial and capital account. The major components of the financial account are:

- investment;
- investment;
- other investment;
- assets.

The financial account records an economy's transaction in external financial assets and liabilities. The major classifications in the financial account are:

- Functional type of investment (direct investment, portfolio investment, other investment, and reserve assets);
- Assets (residents' financial claims on non resident) and liabilities non resident financial claims on resident);
- Instrument of investment (e.g. equity, debt);
- Sector of the domestic transactor (general government, monetary authorities, banks and other sectors)

Source: BPM paras. 176-180

See also: Balance of payments, capital and financial accounts

Balance of payments, goods

Goods usually comprise the largest category of transactions that for the most part, involve changes of ownership between resident and non- residents. Goods comprise:

- general merchandise;
- goods for processing;
- repairs on goods;
- goods procured in ports by carriers;
- non-monetary gold.

In accordance with general balance of payments principles, change of ownership is the principle determining the coverage and time of recording of international transaction in goods. Certain exceptions are applied to the principle. Exports and imports of goods are recorded at market values at points of uniform valuation, that is, the custom frontiers of exporting economies

Source: BPM, paras. 153, 195

See also: Balance of payments, current account

French equivalent: Balance de paiements, biens

Balance of payments, income

Income covers two types of transaction between residents and non-residents:

i. those involving compensation of employees, which is paid to non-resident workers (e.g., border, seasonal and other shot-term workers), and
ii. those involving investment income receipts and payments on external financial assets and liabilities. Included in the latter are receipts and payments on direct investments, portfolio investment, other investment, and receipts on reserve assets.

Income derived from the use of tangible assets is excluded from income and classified, as appropriate, under leasing or rentals, under other business services , or under transaction. Financial leasing arrangements are considered evidence that a change of ownership is intended and part of the lease payments is construed as income of financial assets

Source: BPM para. 267

See also: Balance of payments, current account

French equivalent: Balance de paiements, revenus

Balance of payments, investment income

Investment income (property income in the System of National Accounts (SNA)) covers income derived from a resident entity's ownership of foreign assets.

The most common types of investment income are income on equity (dividends) and income on debt (interest).

Dividends, including stock dividends, are the distribution of earning allocated to shares and other forms of participation in the equity of incorporated private enterprises, cooperatives, and public corporations. Dividends represents income that is payable without a binding agreement between the creditor and the debtor.

The components of investment income are classified as direct investment income, portfolio investment, and other investment income.

Source: BPM para. 274

See also: Balance of payments, income

Balance of payments, net errors and omissions

When all actual balance of payments entries are totalled, the resulting balance will almost inevitably show a net credit or a net debit. That balance is the result of errors and omissions in compilation of statements. Some of the errors and omissions may be related to recommendations for practical approximation to principles.

In balance of payments, the standard practice is to show separately an item for net errors and omissions. Labeled by some compilers as a balancing item or statistical discrepancy, that item is intended as an offset to the overstatement or understatement of the recorded components

Source: BPM, paras. 146-147

French equivalent: Balance des paiements, erreurs et omissions nettes

Balance of payments, reserve assets

Reserve assets consist of those external assets that are readily available to and controlled by monetary authorities for direct financing of payments imbalances, for indirectly regulating the magnitude of such imbalances through intervention in exchange markets to affect the currency exchange rate and/or for other purposes.

The category of reserve assets in the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual, Fifth Edition (BPM5) comprises:

- monetary gold;
- special drawing rights (SDRs);
- reserve position in the Fund;

- foreign exchange assets (consisting of currency and deposits and securities); and
- other claims

Source: BPM para. 424

See also: Balance of payments, financial account

French equivalent: Balance de paiements, avoirs de réserve

Balance of payments, services

Services is the second major category of the current account. Services covers traditional items, such as travel and transportation and items, such as communications, financial and computer services, royalties and license fees, and many types of other business services, that are becoming increasingly important in international transactions.

Context: Specifically, balance of payments, services comprise:

- transportation;
- travel;
- communication;
- construction services;
- insurance;
- financial services;
- computer and information services;
- royalties and license fees;
- other business services;
- personal, cultural and recreational services;
- government services n.i.e.

Both the production of, and international trade in, services differ from production and trade related to goods. International trade in goods is conducted separately from production. For example goods may be produced in one economy and subsequently delivered to residents, who may or may not be known when production occurs, of another economy. In contrast the production of a service is linked to an arrangement made, between a particular producer in one economy and a particular consumer or group of consumers in another, prior to the time this production occurs.

Thus, international trade in services is closely linked with international production of services, as the production process itself involves a resident and non-resident. Nonetheless, the boundary between goods and services is sometimes blurred; items classified as goods may include some service element, and vice versa.

Source: BPM paras. 158-168, 185,186

See also: Balance of payments, current account

French equivalent: Balance de paiements, services

Balance of primary incomes

The balance of primary incomes is the total value of the primary incomes receivable by an institutional unit or sector less the total of the primary incomes payable; at the level of the total economy it is described as “national income"

Source: SNA 7.14

French equivalent: Solde des revenus primaires

Balance sheet – Eurostat

A balance sheet is a statement, drawn up at a particular point in time, of the values of assets owned and of liabilities outstanding. The balancing item is called net worth. In national accounts a balance sheet is drawn up for sectors, the total economy and the rest of the world. For a sector the balance sheet shows the value of all assets - produced, non-produced and financial - and liabilities and the sector’s net worth. For the total economy the balance sheet provides as balancing item what is often referred to as national wealth: the sum of non-financial assets and net financial assets with respect to the rest of the world.

The balance sheet for the rest of the world, called the external assets and liabilities account, consists entirely of financial assets and liabilities. In national accounts a balance sheet relates to the value of assets and liabilities at a particular moment of time. Balance sheets are compiled at the beginning of the accounting period (the same as the end of the preceding period) and at its end.

Context: Provisions for the layout of the balance sheet for certain types of companies within the EU is given in Articles 9 and 10 of the Fourth Council Directive.

Source: ESA [7.01-7.02 and 7.07] and Fourth Council Directive (EEC), No. 78/660, of 25.07.1978 based on Article 54 (3) of the Treaty on the annual accounts of certain types of companies

See also: Balance sheet - SNA

French equivalent: Compte de patrimoine - Eurostat

Balance sheet - SNA

A balance sheet 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.e. 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

Source: SNA 13.1 and 13.2 [1.11, 2.93, 10.1]

See also: Balance sheet – Eurostat

French equivalent: Compte de patrimoine - SCN

Balance sheet account

The balance sheet account is an account showing the assets, liabilities and net worth of an institutional unit, or class of such units, as of a given date

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Balances on nostro and vostro accounts

A vostro (your) account is another bank’s account with a reporting bank, while a nostro (our) account is a reporting bank’s account with another bank.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

Balances, survey

Balances (also called net balances) are used to summarise answers to multiple-choice questions in business tendency and consumer opinion surveys. “No-change” answers (such as “normal” or “same”) are ignored and the balance is obtained by taking the difference between the weighted percentages of respondents giving favourable and unfavourable answers.

Context: Survey balances can be positive or negative

Source: OECD, 2003, Business Tendency Surveys: A Handbook, OECD, Paris, Glossary

Balancing item

An account is "closed" by introducing a balancing item 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

Source: SNA 1.3 [3.64]

French equivalent: Solde comptable

Ballast

Heavy material carried by a ship for ensuring proper stability, so as to avoid capsizing and to secure effective propulsion.

Source: International Merchandise Trade, Australia, Concepts, Sources and Methods, Glossary, Australian Bureau of Statistics

Baltic Free Trade Agreement

The Baltic Free Trade Agreement (BFTA) is a trilateral agreement on trade between Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania signed in 1994. In June 1996, the BFTA was extended to include agricultural trade, with effect from 1 January 1997. The agreement permits the removal of tariffs on all agricultural and food products of Baltic origin

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM)

The Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM) is the governing body of the Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area (first signed in 1974, and revised in 1992), also known as the Helsinki Commission. Decisions taken by HELCOM — which require unanimous approval — are regarded as recommendations and are intended to be incorporated into the national legislation of the contracting parties

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Commission pour la protection de l'environnement marin dans la Baltique (HELCOM)

Bandwidth

Measure (in kilobytes of data transferred) of the traffic on a site.

Source: United Kingdom, Office for National Statistics (ONS) website, site statistics

French equivalent: Largeur de bande

Bank deposits

Bank deposits are claims on banks that are either transferable or are "other deposits." Transferable deposits consist of deposits that are exchangeable on demand at par without restriction, or penalty, and directly usable for making payments by check, giro order, direct debit/credit, or other payment facility.

Context: "Other deposits" comprise all claims represented by evidence of deposit—for example, savings and fixed-term deposits; sight deposits that permit immediate cash withdrawals but not direct third-party transfers; and shares that are legally (or practically) redeemable on demand or on short notice in savings and loan associations, credit unions, building societies, etc.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

Bank for International Settlements (BIS)

The Bank for International Settlements (BIS) was established in 1930 by intergovernmental convention. The BIS promotes co-operation among central banks. In this capacity it carries out four main functions:

- it holds and manages deposits from A large number of central banks throughout the world;
- it serves as a forum for international monetary co-operation;
- it acts as an agent or trustee in the execution of various international financial agreements; and
- it carries out research and issues publications on monetary and economic subjects

Source: External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users (Draft), IMF, Washington DC, March 2000, Appendix III, Glossary of Terms

Bank rate

See also: Discount rate interest

Banker's acceptances (B/A)

A negotiable order to pay a specified amount of money on a future date, drawn on and guaranteed by a bank. These drafts are usually drawn for international trade finance purposes as an order to pay an exporter a stated sum on a specific future date for goods received. The act of a bank stamping the word "accepted" on the draft creates a banker's acceptance.

Context: The acceptance represents an unconditional claim on the part of the owner and an unconditional liability on behalf of the accepting bank; the bank has a claim on the drawer, who is obliged to pay the bank the face value on or before the maturity date. By writing the word "accepted" on the face of the draft the bank carries primary obligation, guaranteeing payment to the owner of the acceptance.

Banker's acceptances can be discounted in the secondary market, the discount reflecting the time to maturity and credit quality of the guaranteeing bank. Since the banker's acceptance carries a banker's obligation to pay (in effect "two-name paper") and is negotiable, it becomes an attractive asset. Banker's acceptances are always sold at a discount and have maturities of up to 270 days.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

Banks - BIS

Banks are generally defined as institutions whose business is to receive deposits and/or close substitutes for deposits and grant credits or invest in securities on their own account. Within the scope of the Bank for International Settlement (BIS) banking statistics official monetary authorities including the BIS and the European Central Bank (ECB) are also regarded as banks. Can refer to banks' head offices or affiliates

Source: Guide to the International Banking Statistics, Bank for International Settlements, Basel, Switzerland, 2000, Part III – Glossary of Terms

See also: Banks - IMF

Banks - IMF

Banks comprise all units that engage in financial intermediation as their principal activity and have liabilities in the form of deposits or financial instruments (such as short-term certificates of deposit) that are close substitutes for deposits

Source: External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users (Draft), IMF, Washington DC, March 2000, Appendix III, Glossary of Terms

See also: Banks - BIS

French equivalent: Banques - FMI

Banks, deposit money

See also: Deposit money banks

Banns of marriage (notice of forthcoming marriage)

Banns of marriage (notice of forthcoming marriage) are admonitions or proclamations of intended marriage between the parties whose names, in full, and addresses are provided in public places for a legally specified period of time

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects,

United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Bar chart

The graphical representation of frequencies or magnitudes by rectangles drawn with lengths proportional to the frequencies or magnitudes concerned.

Context: There are numerous variations which can be incorporated into this simple concept. For example, component parts of a total can be shown by sub-dividing the length of the bar. Two or three kinds of information can be compared by groups of bars each one of which is shaded or coloured to aid identification. Figures involving increases and decreases can be shown by using bars drawn in opposite directions, above and below a zero line.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Diagramme à bâtons

Barnardisation

A method of disclosure control for tables of counts that involves randomly adding or subtracting 1 from some cells in the table.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Barriers to entry

Barriers to entry are factors which prevent or deter the entry of new firms into an industry even when incumbent firms are earning excess profits.

Context: There are two broad classes of barriers: structural (or innocent) and strategic. These two classes are also often referred to as economic and behavioural barriers to entry. Structural barriers to entry arise from basic industry characteristics such as technology, costs and demand. There is some debate over what factors constitute relevant structural barriers. The widest definition, suggests that barriers to entry arise from product differentiation, absolute cost advantages of incumbents, and economies of scale. Product differentiation creates advantages for incumbents because entrants must overcome the accumulated brand loyalty of existing products. Absolute cost advantages imply that the entrant will enter with higher unit costs at every rate of output, perhaps because of inferior technology. Scale economies restrict the number of firms which can operate at minimum costs in a market of given size.

A narrower definition of structural barriers suggests that barriers to entry arise only when an entrant must incur costs which incumbents do not bear. This definition excludes scale economies as a barrier.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Barter transactions

Barter transactions involve 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

Source: SNA 3.37

French equivalent: Opérations de troc

Base

A number or magnitude used as a standard of reference. It may occur as a denominator in a ratio or percentage calculation. It may also be the magnitude of a particular time series from which a start is to be made in the calculation of a new relative series – an index number – which will show the observations as they accrue in the future in relation to that of the base period.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Base

Base area (in agriculture)

National base areas are defined on the basis of the average of areas planted to cereals, oilseeds and protein crops between 1989 and 1991. The sum of individual areas claimed for payments — areas under set-aside and areas planted in cereals, oilseeds and protein crops — cannot exceed the national base area. If exceeded, there is a reduction in area payments and a penalty land set- aside which increases the level of mandatory set- aside during the following year

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Base population

The base population refers to the number of people in a given area (e.g. a nation, province, city, etc) to which a specific vital rate applies, that is, the denominator of the crude birth rate or death rate; that population determined by a census

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Base weight

The weights of a weighting system for an index number computed according to the information relating to the base period instead, for example, of the current period.

Source: The International Statistical Institute, "The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms", edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press, 2003

See also: Weights - ISI

French equivalent: Pondération de base

Base weighted index

See also: Laspeyres price index

Base-country invariance

The index-number property that involves the symmetrical treatment of all countries, with the result that the relative index-number standings of the countries are not affected by the choice of the reference (numeraire) country.

Source: Handbook of the International Comparison Programme, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 62, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development, Statistical Division, New York, 1992, Glossary

Basel Capital Accord

Adopted by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision in 1988, and amended in 1996, the Basel Capital Accord is an internationally agreed set of supervisory regulations governing the capital adequacy of international banks—capital is measured in relation to the perceived credit and market risk of the assets owned by the banks.

Context: The objectives behind the Accord are to strengthen the soundness and stability of the international banking system and to diminish sources of competitive inequality among international banks. At the time of writing a new Accord is being developed.

Source: IMF, 2004, Compilation Guide on Financial Soundness Indicators, IMF, Washington DC, Appendix VII, Glossary

Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS)

Established by the Central Bank Governors of the Group of Ten (G-10) countries at the end of 1974, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) formulates broad supervisory standards and guidelines. It also recommends statements of best practice in the expectation that individual authorities will take steps to implement them through detailed arrangements—statutory or otherwise—which are best suited to their own national systems.

Context: It encourages convergence toward common approaches and common standards without attempting detailed harmonization of member countries' supervisory techniques. One of its major objectives is to close gaps in international supervisory coverage in pursuit of the two following basic principles:

1. no foreign banking establishment should escape supervision; and
2. supervision should be adequate.

Source: IMF, 2004, Compilation Guide on Financial Soundness Indicators, IMF, Washington DC, Appendix VII, Glossary

See also: G10 countries

Baseline (in market projections)

The baseline is the set of market projections used as a benchmark for the analysis of the impact of different economic and policy scenarios

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2001- 2006, OECD, 2001, Annex II – Glossary of Terms

French equivalent: Scénario de base/scénario de référence

Baseline (of a graph)

The horizontal line on a graph corresponding to some convenient basic measurement of the variable represented on the ordinate scale. The base is often taken to be zero.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Ligne de base (d'un graphique)

BASIC

(Beginner All-Purpose Symbolic Instruction Code) A programming language used in minor data processing tasks. Usually resident on small computers.

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

Basic attribute

Basic attribute is an attribute of a metadata item commonly needed in its specification.

Context: Categories of basic attributes:

- Identifying are attributes that are applicable for the identification of a data element.
- Definitional are attributes that describe the semantic aspects of a data element. These attributes may be derived by inheritance from characteristics of data element concepts, objects or entities.
- Relational are attributes that describe associations among data elements and/or associations between data elements and classification schemes, data element concepts, objects, entities.
- Representational are attributes that describe representational aspects of a data element.
- Administrative are attributes that describe management and control aspects of a data element.

A basic attribute that is applicable to all types of metadata item is a common attribute. (ISO/IEC 11179-3 "Information technology-Metadata registries (MDR)-Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes", February 2003)

Source: ISO/IEC FDIS 11179-1 "Information technology - Metadata registries - Part 1: Framework", March 2004

See also: Attribute

Basic data

Refer Basic statistical data

See also: Basic statistical data

Basic data collection programme

The basic (statistical) data collection programme is the data collection infrastructure and survey procedures that are in place within a national statistical system to collect, process and disseminate basic statistical data.

Source: Measuring the Non-Observed Economy: A Handbook, OECD, IMF, ILO, Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, 2002, Annex 2, Glossary.

Basic dwelling

A basic dwelling is a housing unit that has some but not all of the essential features of a conventional dwelling. It is a permanent structure or a part of a permanent structure, hence it may be a room or a suite of rooms in a permanent building but it is without some of the conventional dwelling facilities such as a kitchen, fixed bath or shower, piped water or toilet

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.336

French equivalent: Logement de base

Basic headings

The subdivisions of final expenditure that correspond to the first aggregation of price (or quantity) ratios for individual specifications or items. Basic headings are sometimes referred to as detailed categories.

Source: Handbook of the International Comparison Programme, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 62, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development, Statistical Division, New York, 1992, Glossary

Basic pension

See also: Basic state pension

French equivalent: Pension de base

Basic price - ESA

The basic price is the price receivable by the producers from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any tax payable on that unit as a consequence of its production or sale (i.e. taxes on products), plus any subsidy receivable on that unit as a consequence of its production or sale (i.e. subsidies on products). It excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer. It includes any transport margins charged by the producer on the same invoice, even when they are included as a separate item on the invoice

Source: ESA 3.48

See also: Basic price - OECD; Basic price – SNA

French equivalent: Prix de base - SEC

Basic price - OECD

The basic price provides a reference point for the triggering of intervention measures. It is set in the same way as the target price in the sheep, goat, pig and sugar beet sectors. It is adjusted on a seasonal basis in the sheep and goat sector

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

See also: Basic price – SNA; Basic price - ESA

French equivalent: Prix de base - OCDE

Basic price – SNA

The basic price 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

Context: The amount received by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of good or service produced as output. It includes subsidies on products and other taxes on production. It excludes taxes on products, other subsidies on production, suppliers' retail and wholesale margins, and separately invoiced transport and insurance charges. Basic prices are the prices most relevant for decision making by suppliers.

ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/tegppi/index.htm

Source: SNA 6.205, 15.28 [3.82]

See also: Basic price - ESA; Basic price - OECD

French equivalent: Prix de base - SCN

Basic research

Basic research is experimental or theoretical work undertaken primarily to acquire new knowledge of the underlying foundations of phenomena and observable facts, without any particular application or use in view

Source: OECD Frascati Manual, Sixth edition, 2002, para. 64, page 30

See also: Applied research; Pure basic research; Oriented basic research

Basic state pension

A non-earning related pension paid by the State to individuals with a minimum number of service years.

Context: Identical term, "Basic pension"

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

French equivalent: Pension d'état de base

Basic statistical data

Basic statistical data are data collected on a regular basis (by survey from respondents, or from administrative sources) by survey statisticians in the national statistical system to be edited, imputed, aggregated and/or used in the compilation and production of official statistics.

Context: In the context of the SDDS, this concept should include whether data are compiled from administrative records (e.g., monetary and government data), surveys, censuses, or any combination of these. It should also briefly describe the means of data collection. In cases where sampling techniques are used, the sampling procedures should be briefly described.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) – BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD – Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Types of data source; Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS); Primary source of statistical data

Basing point pricing

Basing point pricing (also known as delivered pricing) refers to a system in which a buyer must pay a price for a product inclusive of freight costs that does not depend on the location of the seller.

Context: The freight costs may be calculated from a specific location or "basing point" from standard published freight rate schedules. Under this system, customers located near or far from the basing point pay the same price. Thus nearby customers are discriminated against or are charged "phantom" freight that they would not incur if they had a choice of paying separately for the product and for the freight charges. Conversely, the freight costs of distant customers are absorbed by the sellers. This practice has been extensively used in industries such as steel and cement and has been viewed as a method to facilitate collusion among firms.

In competition, prices are expected to reflect costs. Economists therefore expect FOB (free on board) plus actual freight costs to emerge in competition. However, firms even in competition may adopt a system of delivered pricing because it is simple and saves administrative costs. This is particularly the case when firms establish price zones within which transportation distances and costs do not vary very much. Moreover FOB pricing plus actual freight costs may be a better means of collusion because it facilitates allocation of customers geographically. In addition the practice may be adopted in order to deter locational entry by otherwise competing firms.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Basis point

One one-hundredth of a percent, or 0.01%

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Basket

The term commonly used for the list of goods and services, together with their relative values of output or input, for which a sample of prices is collected for the purpose of compiling the PPI.

Context: A specified set of quantities of goods and services. In a CPI context, the set may comprise the actual quantities of consumption goods or services acquired or used by households in some period, or may be made up of hypothetical quantities.

ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/guides/cpi/index.htm

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Batch data review

Batch data review is a review of many questionnaires in one batch occurs after data entry. It generally results in a file of error messages. This file may be printed for use in preparing corrections.

Context: The data records may be split into two files. One file contains the "good" records and one containing data records with errors. The other file can be corrected using an interactive process.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Batch processing

Method by which items are coded and collected into groups and then processed sequentially in a computer, usually at a later time.

Source: Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names, United Nations Group of Experts on Geographic Names, United Nations, New York, 2002

See also: Interactive processing

Baud rate

The transmission speed of a communications channel. The BAUD rate is used to represent bits per second.

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

BCD

See also: Binary coded decimal (BCD)

Bearer depository receipts (BDR)

A form of depository receipt issued in bearer rather than registered form.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

Bed-days

A bed-day is a day during which a person is confined to a bed and in which the patient stays overnight in a hospital. Day cases (patients admitted for a medical procedure or surgery in the morning and released before the evening) should be excluded

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Beef cattle feedlot

A beef cattle feedlot is an enclosure where cattle are kept. Feedlots are a potential hazard to the environment as they cause water pollution, and degradation of the lands and plants receiving polluted water

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Enclos à bestiaux

Benchmark (in context of quality improvement)

In the quality improvement lexicon, a benchmark is a best in class achievement. This achievement then becomes the reference point or recognized standard of excellence against which similar processes are measured.

Source: United States Bureau of Census, "Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms", unpublished on paper

French equivalent: Point de référence

Benchmark portfolio

In relation to investments, a reference portfolio or index constructed on the basis of the objectives for the liquidity and risk of, as well as the return on, the investments. The benchmark portfolio serves as a basis for comparison of the performance of the actual portfolio.

Source: European Central Bank, 2004, Annual Report: 2004, ECB, Frankfurt, Glossary

Benchmarking

Benchmarking refers to the case where there are two sources of data for the same target variable, with different frequencies, and is concerned with correcting inconsistencies between the different estimates, e.g. quarterly and annual estimates of value-added from different sources.

Context: Benchmarking is generally done retrospectively as annual benchmark data are available some time after quarterly data. Benchmarking does have a forward-looking element however, in that the relationship between benchmark and indicator data (benchmark: indicator ratio) is extrapolated forward to improve quarterly estimates for the most recent periods for which benchmark data are not yet available.

Source: Maitland-Smith, F, "Use of Benchmark Data to Align or Derive Quarterly/Monthly Estimates", paper presented at the June 2002 meeting of the OECD Short-term Economic Statistics Expert Group, Paris.

See also: Interpolation

Beneficiary

An individual who is entitled to a benefit (including the plan member and dependants).

Context: Identical term, "Pension plan beneficiary"

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

French equivalent: Bénéficiaire

Benefit (pension)

Payment made to a pension fund member (or dependants) after retirement.

Context: Identical terms, "Pension benefit", "Retirement benefit"

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

French equivalent: Prestation (retraite)

Benefit incidence analysis

A method of computing the distribution of public expenditure across different demographic groups, such as women and men. The procedure involves allocating per unit public subsidies (for example, expenditure per student for the education sector) according to individual utilization rates of public services.

Source: Alexander, P., Baden, S., 2000, Glossary on macroeconomics from a gender perspective, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex

Benefit statement

A statement of the pension benefits an individual has earned (in a defined benefit plan) or a prediction of what the final pension might be (in a defined contribution plan).

Context: Identical term, "Annual pension estimate"

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

French equivalent: Relevé des droits

Benefit transfer

A practice used to estimate economic values for ecosystem services by transferring information available from studies already completed in one location or context to another. This can be done as a unit value transfer or a function transfer.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 9.107

Bequest benefit

Bequest benefits are derived from the continued existence of elements of the environment because they may one day provide benefits for those yet to be born.

Context: An example of these types of benefits is that derived from maintaining a rain forest to protect future sources of genetic material for drugs or hybrid agricultural crops.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.37

Berlin Agreement

The Berlin Agreement is the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) reform package to which European Union heads of state agreed in March 1999. Beginning in 2000, the package reduces price supports and increases direct payments for cereals and beef, while lowering oilseed direct payments (by harmonising them with cereal payments) and raising the milk quota. Dairy support price reductions and the introduction of new dairy direct payments are delayed until 2005, along with a second round of milk quota increase. Like the initial proposal by the European Commission which was not accepted, the agreement is often referred to as Agenda 2000

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2001-2006, OECD, 2001, Annex II – Glossary of Terms

See also: Agenda 2000

French equivalent: Accord de Berlin

Berne Convention

Treaty, administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), for the protection of the rights of authors in their literary and artistic works.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Berne Union

The International Union of Credit and Investment Insurers. This Union is an informal association of export credit insurance agencies, founded in 1934. The two main objectives of the Berne Union are the promotion of the international acceptance of sound principles in export credit insurance and investment insurance, and the exchange of information relating thereto.

The almost 50 members meet twice a year to exchange information and seek to establish common standards, for instance on the appropriate down payment and repayment periods for various kinds of exports. Informal credit ratings of the borrowing countries are maintained. They also consult with each other on a continuing basis, and cooperate closely. All members participate as insurers and not as representatives of their governments.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Bertrand (Nash) Equilibrium

In a Bertrand model of oligopoly, firms independently choose prices (not quantities) in order to maximize profits. This is accomplished by assuming that rivals' prices are taken as given. The resulting equilibrium is a Nash equilibrium in prices, referred to as a Bertrand (Nash) equilibrium.

Context: When the industry is symmetric, i.e., comprising firms of equal size and identical costs, and the costs are constant and the product homogenous, the Bertrand equilibrium is such that each firm sets price equal to marginal cost, and the outcome is Pareto efficient. This result holds regardless of the number of firms and stands in contrast to the Cournot equilibrium where the deviation from Pareto efficiency increases as the number of firms decreases. However, when products are differentiated even the Bertrand model results in prices which exceed marginal cost, and the difference increases as products become more differentiated.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Cournot (Nash) Equilibrium

Best available technology

The term best available technology is taken to mean the latest stage of development (state of the art) of processes, of facilities or of methods of operation which indicate the practical suitability of a particular measure for limiting discharges.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 9.42

BFTA

See also: Baltic Free Trade Agreement

Bias

An effect which deprives a statistical result of representativeness by systematically distorting it, as distinct from a random error which may distort on any one occasion but balances out on the average.

Context: The bias of an estimator is the difference between its mathematical expectation and the true value it estimates. In the case it is zero, the estimator is said to be unbiased.

Source: The International Statistical Institute, "The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms", edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press, 2003

French equivalent: Biais

Biased sample

A sample obtained by a biased sampling process, that is to say, a process which incorporates a systematic component of error, as distinct from random error which balances out on the average. Non-random sampling is often, though not inevitably, subject to bias, particularly when entrusted to subjective judgement on the part of human being.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Non-random sample

French equivalent: Échantillon avec erreur systématique

Bibliometrics

Bibliometrics is the generic term for data about publications.

Context: Originally, work was limited to collecting data on numbers of scientific articles and publications, classified by authors and/or by institutions, fields of science, country, etc., in order to construct simple "productivity" indicators for academic research. Subsequently, more sophisticated and multidimensional techniques based on citations in articles (and more recently also in patents) were developed. The resulting citation indexes and co-citation analyses are used both to obtain-more sensitive measures of research quality and to trace the development of fields of science and of networks.

Bibliometric analysis use data on numbers and authors of scientific publications and on articles and the citations therein (and in patents) to measure the "output" of individuals/research teams, institutions, and countries, to identify national and international networks, and to map the development of new (multi-disciplinary) fields of science and technology

Source: OECD Frascati Manual, Sixth edition, 2002, Annex 7, paras. 20-22, page 203

Bicycle

A road vehicle which has two or more wheels and is propelled solely by the muscular energy of the persons on that vehicle, in particular by means of a pedal system, lever or handle (e.g. bicycles, tricycles, quadricycles and invalid carriages).

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Bid rigging

Bid rigging is a particular form of collusive price-fixing behaviour by which firms coordinate their bids on procurement or project contracts.

Context: There are two common forms of bid rigging. In the first, firms agree to submit common bids, thus eliminating price competition. In the second, firms agree on which firm will be the lowest bidder and rotate in such a way that each firm wins an agreed upon number or value of contracts. Since most (but not all) contracts open to bidding involve governments, it is they who are most often the target of bid rigging. Bid rigging is one of the most widely prosecuted forms of collusion.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Bid-ask spread

Bid-ask spread is the difference between the price buyers are willing to pay for an asset (bid) and the price sellers are asking for it.

Source: OECD Economic Outlook Glossary

Bilateral comparisons

See also: Binary comparison

Bilateral deadline

In the context of Paris Club reschedulings, the date by which all bilateral agreements must be concluded. It is set in the Agreed Minute and is typically about six months later, but can be extended upon request.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Bilateral debt

Loans extended by a bilateral creditor.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Bilateral exchange

Exchange of data and/or metadata between a sending organisation and a receiving organisation where all aspects of the exchange process are agreed between counterparties, including the mechanism for exchange of data and metadata, the formats, the frequency or schedule, and the mode used for communications regarding the exchange.

Context: Apart from bilateral exchange, the SDMX initiative identifies two other basic forms of exchange of statistics and metadata between organisations, i.e. multilateral exchange and data-sharing exchange.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Gateway exchange

Bilateral monopoly / oligopoly

A bilateral monopoly/oligopoly is a situation where there is a single (or few) buyer(s) and seller(s) of a given product in a market. The level of concentration in the sale of purchase of the product results in a mutual inter-dependence between the seller(s) and buyer(s).

Context: Under certain circumstances the buyer(s) can exercise countervailing power to constrain the market power of a single or few large sellers in the market and result in greater output and lower prices than would prevail under monopoly or oligopoly. This would particularly be the case when: the "upstream" supply of the product is elastic, i.e. fairly responsive to price changes and not subject to production bottlenecks; the buyers can substantially influence downwards the prices of monopolistic sellers because of the size of their purchases; and the buyers themselves are faced with price competition in the "downstream" markets (see vertical integration for discussion of terms upstream-downstream).

Such a situation is particularly likely in the case of purchase of an intermediate product. However, if the supply of the product upstream is restricted and there is no effective competition downstream, the bilateral monopoly/oligopoly may result in joint profit maximization between sellers-buyers to the detriment of consumers.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Vertical integration

Bilateral rescheduling agreements

Rescheduling agreements reached bilaterally between the debtor and creditor countries. These are legally the equivalent of new loan agreements. After a Paris Club rescheduling, such agreements are required to put into effect the debt restructuring set forth in the multinational Agreed Minute.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Bill and keep

A pricing scheme for the two-way interconnection of two networks under which the reciprocal call termination charge is zero - that is, each network agrees to terminate calls from the other network at no charge.

Source: OECD, 2004, Access Pricing in Telecommunications, OECD, Paris, Glossary of Terms

Bills

Bills are short-term securities that give the holder (creditor) the unconditional right to receive a stated fixed sum on a specified date

Source: SNA 7.97[11.74]

French equivalent: Bons

Bills-of-quantity approach

The method used to build up the costs of construction projects from the individual modules of activity involved.

Source: Handbook of the International Comparison Programme, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 62, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development, Statistical Division, New York, 1992, Glossary

Binary coded decimal (BCD)

A numerical representation in which decimal digits are represented by binary numerals.

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

Binary comparison

A price or quantity comparison between two countries that draws upon data only for those two countries. Also known as bilateral comparisons.

Source: Handbook of the International Comparison Programme, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 62, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development, Statistical Division, New York, 1992, Glossary

Binary digit (BIT)

A numeral in the binary scale of notation. This digit is represented by a 0 or 1.

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

Bioclimatology

Bioclimatology is the scientific study of the relationship between organisms and climate

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Bioclimatologie

Biocycle

A biocycle is the cycle through which energy and essential substances are transferred among species and between the biotic and abiotic segments of the environment

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Biocycle

Biodegradable

Is matter capable of decomposing rapidly under natural conditions

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Biodegradation

French equivalent: Biodégradable

Biodegradation

Biodegradation is the process by which organic substances are decomposed by micro-organisms (mainly aerobic bacteria) into simpler substances such as carbon dioxide, water and ammonia.

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Biodegradable

French equivalent: Biodégradation

Biodiversity

Biodiversity refers to the range of genetic differences, species differences and ecosystem differences in a given area

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Biological diversity

French equivalent: Biodiversité

Biodiversity Convention

See also: United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

French equivalent: Convention sur la diversité biologique

Biodiversity indices

Biodiversity indices are measures of species diversity expressed as ratios between numbers of species and "importance values" (numbers, biomass, productivity and so on) of individuals. The term may also refer to genetic diversity and diversity of habitats or communities

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Indices de diversité biologique

Bioecology

Bioecology is the branch of biology that studies the relationship among different living organisms and their environment

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Bioécologie

Biofuel

See also: Biomass fuel

Biogas

See also: Gas / liquids from biomass

Bioinformatics

Construction of databases on genomes, protein sequences; modelling complex biological processes, including systems biology.

Context: The use of computers in solving information problems in the life sciences; mainly, it involves the creation of extensive electronic databases on genomes, protein sequences, etc. Secondarily, it involves techniques such as the three-dimensional modelling of biomolecules.

Source: OECD, 2005, A Framework for Biotechnology Statistics, OECD, Paris, Annex 1: Glossary of Terms Used in the List-Based Definition

Biological accumulation

Biological accumulation is the accumulation of elements and compounds of harmful substances in the tissues of living organisms

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Accumulation biologique

Biological benchmark

A biological benchmark is a population level or fitness of plant or animal species used as a benchmark for measuring pollution in natural systems (habitats)

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Biological indicator

French equivalent: Référence biologique

Biological diversity

Biological diversity refers to the global variety of species and ecosystems and the ecological processes of which they are part, covering three components: genetic, species and ecosystem diversity

Source: Environmental Indicators for Agriculture – Vol. 3: Methods and Results, OECD, 2001, glossary, pages 389-391

See also: Biodiversity

French equivalent: Biodiversité

Biological family

A biological family refers to parents and their own children

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Biological indicator

Biological indicator refer to organisms, species or community whose characteristics show the presence of

specific environmental conditions. Other terms used are indicator organism, indicator plant and indicator species

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Environmental indicator; Biological benchmark

French equivalent: Indicateur biologique

Biological pest control

Biological pest control refers to the use of predatory or parasitic organisms instead of highly polluting chemicals to reduce the number of harmful animals or plants, as in, for example, the destruction of the citrophilus mealy bug by parasitic species of the chalcid wasp; the predation of beetles on the cottony—cushion scale; and the control of Japanese beetles by Bacillus popilliae

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Destruction biologique des parasites

Biological resources

Timber resources, crop and plant resources, aquatic resources , and animal resources other than aquatic that bring use benefits today or that may do so in the future. Each category of biological resource in the SEEA asset classification is subdivided into cultivated and non cultivated sub-categories.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.53, EA 14

See also: Non-cultivated biological resources; Cultivated biological resources (SEEA)

Biological treatment technology

Biological treatment technology refers to waste-water treatment employing aerobic and anaerobic micro-organisms that results in decanted effluents and separate sludge containing microbial mass together with pollutants.

Biological treatment processes are also used in combination or in conjunction with mechanical and advanced unit operations.

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Advanced treatment technology (waste water); Mechanical treatment technology

French equivalent: Technique d'épuration biologique

Biological waste

Biological waste is waste containing mostly natural organic materials (remains of plants, animal excrement, biological sludge from waste-water treatment plants and so forth)

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Waste

Biomass

Biomass is the quantity of living material of plant or animal origin, present at a given time within a given area

Source: Environmental Indicators for Agriculture – Vol. 3: Methods and Results, OECD, 2001, glossary, pages 389-391

See also: Solid biomass

French equivalent: Biomasse

Biomass fuel

Liquid, solid, or gaseous fuel produced by conversion of biomass. Examples include bioethanol from sugar cane or corn, charcoal or woodchips, and biogas from anaerobic decomposition of wastes.

Context: Biomass fuel is any material derived from plants or animals which is deliberately burnt by humans. Wood is the most common example, but the use of animal dung and crop residues is also widespread. China, South Africa and some other countries also use coal extensively for domestic needs.

Bruce, Nigel, Rogelio Perez-Padilla and Rachel Albalak (2000). Indoor air pollution in developing countries: a major environmental and public health challenge. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 78 (9), 1078-1092. Geneva, 2000. (p. 78)

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2002-2007, OECD, Paris, 2002 – Annex II. Glossary of Terms

Biomedical research

Biomedical research comprises:

- the study of specific diseases and conditions (mental or physical), including detection, cause, prophylaxis, treatment and rehabilitation of persons;
- the design of methods, drugs and devices used to diagnose, support and maintain the individual during and after treatment for specific diseases or conditions;
- the scientific investigation required to understand the underlying life processes which affect disease and human well-being, including such areas as cellular and molecular bases of diseases, genetics, immunology.

A full list of such activities includes clinical trials and laboratory investigations, the study of exposure to environmental agents and various behavioural hazards

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Biometric identification

Identification of individuals through one or more of their physical characteristics.

Source: Adapting new technologies to census operations, Arij Dekker, Symposium on Global Review of 2000 Round of Population and Housing Censuses: Mid-Decade Assessment and Future Prospects, Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Secretariat New York, 7-10 August 2001, Glossary

Biotechnology active firm (enterprise)

Is defined as a firm engaged in key biotechnology activities such as the application of at least one biotechnology technique to produce goods or services and/or the performance of biotechnology R&D.

Source: OECD, 2005, A Framework for Biotechnology Statistics, OECD, Paris, Chapter 2: Basic Concepts and Definitions

Biotechnology employment

Is defined as the employment involved in the generation of biotechnology products.

Context: For ease of collection, it is suggested that employment be measured in terms of staff numbers rather than hours worked. However, where countries prefer, they can collect this information in terms of full-time equivalents, consistent with an R&D survey approach (as outlined in the OECD Frascati Manual).

Source: OECD, 2005, A Framework for Biotechnology Statistics, OECD, Paris, Chapter 2: Basic Concepts and Definitions

See also: Biotechnology product

Biotechnology expenses

Is defined as an expense incurred in the generation of biotechnology revenue. It is thus generally a subset of the total expenses incurred by biotechnology firms.

Source: OECD, 2005, A Framework for Biotechnology Statistics, OECD, Paris, Chapter 2: Basic Concepts and Definitions

Biotechnology process

Is defined as a production or other (e.g. environmental) process using one or more biotechnology techniques or products.

Source: OECD, 2005, A Framework for Biotechnology Statistics, OECD, Paris, Chapter 2: Basic Concepts and Definitions

Biotechnology product

Is defined as a good or service, the development of which requires the use of one or more biotechnology techniques per list-based and single definitions. It includes knowledge products (technical know-how) generated from biotechnology R&D.

Source: OECD, 2005, A Framework for Biotechnology Statistics, OECD, Paris, Chapter 2: Basic Concepts and Definitions

Biotechnology research and experimental development (R&D)

Is defined as R&D into biotechnology techniques, biotechnology products or biotechnology processes, in accordance with both biotechnology definitions above and the OECD Frascati Manual for the measurement of R&D.

Source: OECD, 2005, A Framework for Biotechnology Statistics, OECD, Paris, Chapter 2: Basic Concepts and Definitions

Biotechnology sales / revenue

Is defined as the revenue generated from the sale (or transfer) of biotechnology products (including knowledge products). It is thus generally a subset of the total revenue earned by biotechnology firms.

Source: OECD, 2005, A Framework for Biotechnology Statistics, OECD, Paris, Chapter 2: Basic Concepts and Definitions

Biotechnology, list based definition

A list based definition of biotechnology comprises the following five categories:

- DNA (the coding): genomics, pharmaco-genetics, gene probes, DNA sequencing/synthesis/amplification, genetic engineering.
- Proteins and molecules (the functional blocks): protein/peptide sequencing/synthesis, lipid/protein engineering, proteomics, hormones and growth factors, cell receptors/signalling/pheromones.
- Cell and tissue culture and engineering: cell/tissue culture, tissue engineering, hybridisation, cellular fusion, vaccine/immune stimulants, embryo manipulation.
- Process biotechnology's: Bioreactors, fermentation, bioprocessing, bioleaching, biopulping, bio-bleaching, bioremediation, and biofiltration.
- Sub-cellular organisms: gene therapy, viral vectors

Source: Second OECD Ad Hoc Meeting on Biotechnology Statistics, OECD, May 2001

Biotechnology, single definition

Biotechnology is defined as the application of science and technology to living organisms as well as parts, products and models thereof, to alter living or non-living materials for the production of knowledge, goods and services

Source: Second OECD Ad Hoc Meeting on Biotechnology Statistics, OECD, May 2001

Birth (or parity) order

Birth (or parity) order refers to the numerical order of the live birth or foetal death, recorded in relation to all previous issue of the mother, irrespective of whether the issue is a live birth or foetal death or whether pregnancies were nuptial or extranuptial

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods,Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Birth rate

The crude birth rate of an area is the number of births actually occurring in that area is a given time period, divided by the population of the area as estimated at the middle of the particular time period. The rate is usually expressed in terms of "per 1 000 of population".

Context: The crude birth rate is capable of considerable refinement according to the various specific viewpoints adopted in the analysis of vital statistics. For example, it may be adjusted to allow for changes in the proportion of the female population in the child-bearing age groups.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Taux de natalité

BIS

See also: Bank for International Settlements (BIS)

BIT

See also: Binary digit (BIT)

Bits per second (BPS)

A measure of transfer speed in digital communication networks.

Source: Handbook on Geographic Information Systems and Digital Mapping, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 79, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, New York, 2000, Annex VI - Glossary

Bitumen

Solid, semi-solid or viscous hydrocarbon with a colloidal structure, being brown to black in colour, obtained as a residue in the distillation of crude oil, vacuum distillation of oil residues from atmospheric distillation.

Context: Bitumen is often referred to as asphalt and is primarily used for surfacing of roads and for roofing material. This category includes fluidised and cut back bitumen.

Source: Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 2 – Notes on Energy Sources

BKB

BKB are composition fuels manufactured from lignite/brown coal, produced by briquetting under high pressure.

Source: Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 2 – Notes on Energy Sources

Black-Scholes formula

Black-Scholes formula (developed by Nobel prize winners Fisher Black and Myron Scholes) prices the value of an European option on a financial asset, given its price, the exercise price, the time to maturity, the risk-free interest rate and the asset's expected standard deviation/volatility.

Source: OECD Economic Outlook Glossary

Blair House Agreement

The Blair House Agreement is an agreement on agriculture between the United States and the European Community in 1992 dealing mainly with limits on oilseed subsidies in the European Union which paved the way for the Uruguay Round Agreement

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2001-2006, OECD, 2001, Annex II – Glossary of Terms

See also: Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture (URAA)

French equivalent: Accord de Blair House

Blast furnace gas

Blast furnace gas is produced during the combustion of coke in blast furnaces in the iron and steel industry. It is recovered and used as a fuel partly within the plant and partly in other steel industry processes or in power stations equipped to burn it.

Context: Also included here is oxygen steel furnace gas which is obtained as a by-product of the production of steel in an oxygen furnace and is recovered on leaving the furnace. The gas is also known as converter gas, LD gas or BOS gas.

Source: Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 2 – Notes on Energy Sources

Blended payments

See also: Graduated payments

BLEU

Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union

Blood relatives

Blood relatives are persons related through common descent from the same progenitor or ancestor

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Blue collar workers

See also: Production workers

Bluetooth

Bluetooth is a short-range radio technology that allows devices within ten metres of each other to communicate wirelessly.

Source: OECD, 2002, OECD Information Technology Outlook, OECD, Paris, p. 230.

Blurring

Blurring replaces a reported value by an average. There are many possible ways to implement blurring. Groups of records for averaging may be formed by matching on other variables or by sorting on the variable of interest.

Context: The number of records in a group (whose data will be averaged) may be fixed or random. The average associated with a particular group may be assigned to all members of a group, or to the "middle" member (as in a moving average). It may be performed on more than one variable with different groupings for each variable.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

BMI

Body Mass Index

Bond market

The market in which longer-term debt securities are issued and traded.

Source: European Central Bank, 2004, Annual Report: 2004, ECB, Frankfurt, Glossary

Bond with call option

The issuer has the right to redeem the bond at a specified earlier date than the one originally fixed as the final maturity.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Bond with put option

The investor has the right to require redemption of the principal at a specified date earlier than the one originally fixed as the final maturity.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Bonds and debentures

Bonds and debentures are long-term securities that give the holders the unconditional right to one or both of:

a. a fixed or contractually determined variable money income in the form of coupon payments, i.e. payment of interest is not dependent on earnings of the debtors;

b. a stated fixed sum as a repayment of principal on a specified date or dates when the security is redeemed

Source: SNA 7.100 and 11.74 [12.109]

French equivalent: Obligations garanties ou non garanties

Bonds and money market instruments

Include bonds, debentures, commercial paper, promissory notes, certificates of deposit, and other tradable non-equity securities (with the exception of financial derivatives).

Source: OECD & IMF, 2004, Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms and Definitions, Paris and Washington DC

Bonds and notes

Bonds and notes are debt instruments that usually give the holder the unconditional right to fixed money income or contractually determined variable money income. With the exception of perpetual bonds, bonds and notes also provide the holder with an unconditional right to a fixed sum as repayment of principal on a specified date or dates

Source: External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users (Draft), IMF, Washington DC, March 2000, Appendix III, Glossary of Terms

Bonuses

It refers to all payments to employees which were not paid regularly at each pay period, including bonuses paid at fixed periods, but not paid regularly at each pay period and bonuses linked to individual or collective performance. These bonuses are not included in the hourly and monthly earnings. In some tables presenting monthly earnings, an estimation of the monthly value of the bonuses is included separately. Bonuses are included in annual earnings.

Source: Eurostat, 1999, "Statistics on the structure and distribution of earnings: Methods and definitions", Data 1995, 1998 Edition, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg

Bonuses linked to individual or collective performance

These bonuses are not paid regularly at each pay period and are linked to individual or collective performance. The amount of such bonuses is not laid down in advance and is determined according to production objectives, quality, productivity, value added, turnover or the profits of the enterprise.

Source: Eurostat, 1996, Community statistics on the level and structure of labour costs 1996 - List, definition and breakdown of the variables, p.5, Eurostat, Luxembourg

Book price

See also: List price

Book reserved pension plans

Sums entered in the balance sheet of the plan sponsor as reserves or provisions for occupational pension plan benefits. Some assets may be held in separate accounts for the purpose of financing benefits, but are not legally or contractually pension plan assets.

Context: Most OECD countries do not allow this method of financing. Those that do usually require these plans to be insured against bankruptcy of the plan sponsor through an insolvency guaranty arrangement.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Unfunded pension plans; Funded pension plan

Book reserves or provisions

Book reserves or provisions are sums entered in the balance sheet as reserves or provisions for supplementary pension benefits.

Source: Eurostat, 1996, Community statistics on the level and structure of labour costs 1996 - List, definition and breakdown of the variables, p.7, Eurostat, Luxembourg

Book value

Book value is the value at which an equity or other capital asset or liability is recorded in the balance sheet of an entity. Book value can reflect one of the following valuation methods:

- Historical cost
- Replacement cost
- An interim adjusted price, which is not the current market price
- Fair market value
- Current market price

Source: OECD & IMF, 2004, Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms and Definitions, Paris and Washington DC

See also: List price; Valuation of stocks

French equivalent: Valeur comptable

Border price

See also: Reference (border) price

Border protection

Any measure which acts to restrain imports at point of entry.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Border workers

Border workers are persons commuting between their country of usual residence (which is usually their country of citizenship as well) and their place of employment abroad

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

French equivalent: Travailleurs frontaliers

Bottom coding

See also: Top and bottom coding

Bouncing

The fluctuation or oscillation of prices up and down in a persistent pattern.

Context: A situation in which the set of prices for the second period is simply a reordering of the set of prices for the first period, the price relatives this being obtained by matching each price in the first period with another price from the same set of prices.

ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Bounds

The range of possible values of a cell in a table of frequency counts where the cell value has been perturbed or suppressed. Where only margins of tables are released it is possible to infer bounds for the unreleased joint distribution. One method for inferring the bounds across a table is known as the Shuttle algorithm.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

See also: Shuttle algorithm

Bovine somatotropin (BST)

Bovine somatotropin (BST) is a naturally occurring hormone that stimulates milk production

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)

Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) is a fatal disease of the central nervous system of cattle, first identified in the United Kingdom in 1986.

Context: On 20 March 1996, the UK Spongiform Encephalopathy Advisory Committee (SEAC) announced the discovery of a new variant of Creutzfeldt-Jacob Disease (CJD), a fatal disease of the central nervous system in humans, which might be linked to consumption of beef affected by exposure to BSE.

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

French equivalent: Encéphalopathie spongiforme bovine (ESB)

Box

Category of domestic support.

- Green box: supports considered not to distort trade and therefore permitted with no limits.
- Blue box: permitted supports linked to production, but subject to production limits and therefore minimally trade-distorting.
- Amber box: supports considered to distort trade and therefore subject to reduction commitments.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

BPM5

See also: Balance of Payment Manual, Fifth Edition

BPS

See also: Bits per second (BPS)

Brady bonds

Brady bonds comprise commercial bank debt restructured under the Brady Plan. The Brady Plan was introduced in early 1989 and offers a comprehensive debt restructuring package for commercial bank debt. Under the plan commercial lenders/creditors can chose from a menu of instruments including buybacks, discount exchanges for debt stock reduction, and par exchanges at reduced interest rates for debt service reduction

Context: Eurobonds issued by the government of a developing country refinancing its debt to foreign commercial banks under a Brady-type agreement. The agreement is characterized by introduction of an IMF plan and the opportunity for the creditor to exchange its debt against a set of instruments aimed at satisfying both counterparts of the deal. The main features of Brady bonds are collateralization, debt reduction, debt-equity conversion, underwriting against new money, and options on oil revenues (Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments. Available at: http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/cpis/2002/pdf/cpis_index.pdf).

Source: Joint BIS-IMF-OECD-World Bank statistics on external debt, metadata

Brady Plan

See also: Brady bonds

Brand competition (inter and intra)

Firms marketing differentiated products frequently develop and compete on the basis of brands or labels. Coca Cola vs. Pepsi-Cola, Levi vs. GWG jeans, Kellogg's Corn Flakes vs. Nabisco's Bran Flakes are a few examples of inter-brand competition. Each of these brands may be preferred by different buyers willing to pay a higher price or make more frequent purchases of one branded product over another.

Intra-brand competition is competition among retailers or distributors of the same brand. Intra-brand competition may be on price or non-price terms. As an example, a pair of Levi jeans may be sold at a lower price in a discount or specialty store as compared to a department store but without the amenities in services that a department store provides. The amenities in services constitute intra-brand non-price competition. Some manufacturers seek to maintain uniform retail prices for their products and prevent intra-brand price competition through business practices such as resale price maintenance (RPM), in order to stimulate intra-brand non-price competition if it will increase sales of their product.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Bridging (bridge) loan

A bridging loan is a short-term advance pending receipts of funds by the borrower from the same or another source

Source: External Debt: Definition, Statistical Coverage and Methodology, A Report by an International Working Group on External Debt Statistics of the World Bank, IMF, BIS, OECD, OECD, Paris, 1988, Glossary

Broad Economic Categories (BEC)

A three-digit classification, which groups commodities according their main end use, introduced by the United Nations in 1970, suitable for the general economic analysis of international merchandise trade data.

Source: International Merchandise Trade, Australia, Concepts, Sources and Methods, Glossary, Australian Bureau of Statistics

Broad Economic Policy Guidelines (BEPGs)

The Treaty obliges the Member States to regard their economic policies as a matter of common concern and to coordinate them within the EU Council. The BEPGs constitute the main instrument of this coordination.

Context: They contain recommendations to policy-makers on macroeconomic and structural policies and provide a yardstick for ex post assessment in the context of multilateral surveillance within the EU Council. The EU Council, acting on a recommendation from the European Commission, formulates a draft of the BEPGs and reports its findings to the European Council. The EU Council then adopts a recommendation on the BEPGs based on the European Council's conclusions.

Source: European Central Bank, 2003, Annual Report: 2003, ECB, Frankfurt, Glossary

Broad money

Broad money supply, in addition to currency in circulation plus sight deposits held by domestic non-banks, also include time deposits as well as savings deposits at short-notice held by domestic non-banks

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

See also: Monetary aggregates – IMF; Narrow money

French equivalent: Monnaie au sens large

Broadacre

Broadacre is a term used, mainly in Australia, to describe farms or industries engaged in the production of grains, oilseeds and other crops (especially wheat, barley, peas, sorghum, maize, hemp, safflower, and sunflower), or the grazing of livestock for meat or wool, on a large scale (i.e., using extensive parcels of land)

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Brokers and agents

Brokers and agents are individuals or firms that arrange, execute, or otherwise facilitate client transactions in financial assets.

Context: Included are brokers and agents handling the purchase and sale of securities or other financial contracts for clients, and financial advisory services that provide specialized services to brokers and their customers.

Because many brokerage firms also trade in financial securities or financial derivatives on the firm's own account, it can be difficult to distinguish brokers and agents from underwriters and dealers classified as financial intermediaries.

By convention, this grouping should include only brokers and agents that clearly specialize in brokerage and related activities rather than the intermediation activities that are generally accomplished by underwriters and dealers classified as insurance corporations

Source: Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual, IMF, Washington, 2000, para. 101

Brown coal

Brown coal is calculated as the sum of bituminous coal and lignite.

Source: Electricity information 2001, International Energy Agency, Paris – Part II

Browser

A program used to locate and view Web pages. These include Netscape, Mosaic, Microsoft Internet Explorer, and others.

Source: United Kingdom, Office for National Statistics (ONS) website, site statistics

BSE

See also: Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)

BST

See also: Bovine somatotropin (BST)

Budgeting

Refers to the process whereby an organisation will plan for its future financial activities.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

Building - Eurostat

Buildings are roofed constructions which can be used separately, have been built for permanent purposes, can be entered by persons and are suitable or intended for protecting persons, animals or objects.

Residential buildings are constructions at least half of which is used for residential purposes. If less than half of the overall useful floor area is used for residential purposes, the building is classified under non-residential buildings in accordance with its purpose-oriented design;

Non-residential buildings are constructions which are mainly used or intended for non-residential purposes. If at least half of the overall useful floor area is used for residential purposes, the building is classified as a residential building

Source: Classification of Types of Constructions, Eurostat

See also: Building - UN; Residential building; Non-residential buildings – ESA; Non-residential buildings – UN

French equivalent: Bâtiment - Eurostat

Building - UN

A building is any independent free-standing structure comprising one or more rooms or other spaces, covered by a roof, enclosed with external walls or dividing walls which extend from the foundations to the roof, and intended for residential, agricultural, industrial, commercial, cultural, etc., purposes.

A building may be either a residential building or a non-residential building

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 1.335

See also: Building - Eurostat; Residential building; Non-residential buildings – UN; Non-residential buildings – ESA

French equivalent: Bâtiment - NU

Building codes

Building codes are building regulations concerning materials, structural design, construction practices, safety, building services (lighting, ventilation, electricity, heating/air conditioning, escalators, plumbing, water supply, drainage and so forth) and specifications for appropriate administrative and technical control

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Codes du bâtiment

Building volume or area method (construction price indices)

For this method in the compilation of construction price indices the cubic metre is used as a common denominator to compare the costs of a recent construction to costs in a base period. An index of the value per cubic metre is calculated and adjusted for differences in volume, quality, period, and region. These adjustments enable a price index to be prepared. However, the use of this method requires the construction activity included to be homogenous. The index is valid only for each reference building, etc. as it was originally built.

Context: This method is no longer used by any OECD Member country in its pure form, however building volume is used in some countries (by the Netherlands for example) as one of the building characteristics in the regression analysis used in the compilation of the hedonic construction price indices described below.

A variant of this method used in the compilation of an output price index for dwellings in Spain uses the average price per square metre as one of the variables collected in determining the average prices of monitored dwellings.

Source: Sources and Methods: Construction Price Indices, OECD, Eurostat, 1997, page 21

See also: Subsequent breakdown methods (construction price indices); Construction price indices

Built-in agenda

Agreed under the Uruguay Round were a range of selective negotiations, in the areas of trade in agriculture, trade in services and aspects of intellectual property that would continue regardless of whether there was a subsequent round of global trade talks

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

See also: Uruguay Round

Bulk / oil carrier

Bulk carrier arranged for the carriage of either bulk dry cargoes or liquid cargoes in the same cargo spaces but not simultaneously.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Pétrolier-vraquier

Bulk carrier

Ship designed with a single deck and holds for the bulk carriage of loose dry cargo of a homogenous nature.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Vraquier

Bull and bear bond

Fixed-interest bond whose value at maturity is dependent on the performance of a stock market index. The issue is divided into two parts: a bull bond and a bear bond.

The bull bond's redemption value rises if the market index increases and declines if the index decreases. Conversely, the bear bond has a higher redemption value if the stock market weakens and a lower value if stock prices rise.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Bullet bond

An issue with no call and no prepayments until maturity.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Bullet repayment

The repayment of principal in a single payment at the maturity of the debt.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Bulletin boards

Simply an electronic message centre relevant to specific interest groups. Users can review messages left by others and leave their own message.

Source: OECD, 2003, Promise and Problems of E-Democracy: Challenges of online citizen engagement, OECD, Paris, Annex 1: Commonly used E-Engagement Terms

Bundling (of products)

Bundling is also referred to as package tie-in and tends to occur when one product is sold in proportion to another as a requirement for the sale.

Context: It is related to the concept of tied selling. For example, a computer manufacturer may require customers to purchase along with the computer all or a specified amount of ancillary products such as floppy disks and printing paper. Alternatively, the sale may be made as a complete package such as an automobile equipped with all options including automatic transmission, cassette-radio and air conditioning.

Bundling of products may be a source of economies or efficiencies for the manufacturer, part of which may be reflected in a lower composite price for the buyer than if all the different products were supplied or bought separately. However, bundling may also make it difficult for firms to enter different product segments of the market.

The competition implications of bundling, including that of tied selling generally, are complex and need to be evaluated on a case by case basis adopting a rule of reason approach.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Tied selling; Bundling (of telecommunications services)

Bundling (of telecommunications services)

Grouping various telecommunications services -- wireline and/or wireless -- as a package to increase the appeal to potential customers and reduce advertising, marketing and other expenses associated with delivering multiple services. For example, a bundled package could include long distance, cellular, Internet and paging services.

Source: Cellular Mobile Pricing Structures and Trends, Working Party on Telecommunication and Information Services Policies – November 1999, page 9, Select Glossary of Mobile Terms

See also: Bundling (of products)

Bunkers

This term includes all dutiable petroleum products loaded aboard a vessel for consumption by that vessel.

Source: International Merchandise Trade, Australia, Concepts, Sources and Methods, Glossary, Australian Bureau of Statistics

Bunny bonds

Bunny bonds are sometimes called a multiplier, a fixed rate bond issue which gives the holder the option to receive payments either in cash or as more bonds fungible with the original issue. The investor will exercise the reinvestment option if interest rates fall; hence reinvestment risk is eliminated, and the "duration" of the bond is lengthened (see group description for definition of "duration"). If interest rates rise, the investor will choose to receive coupons in the normal way

Source: Financial Terminology Database, Bank of England

See also: Duration of a fixed income instrument

Burial permit

A burial permit is an official statement authorising the removal of the dead body (corpse) to the cemetery

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Bus

Passenger road motor vehicle designed to seat more than nine persons (including the driver).

Context: Statistics also include mini-buses designed to seat more than 9 persons (including the driver).

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Business cycles - OECD

Business cycles are recurrent sequences of alternating phases of expansion and contraction in the level of a time series

Context: A cycle in economic activity is the time span separating two turning points of the same nature (two peaks or two troughs). (OECD Leading Indicator Website, Glossary, 2001)

Source: OECD Leading Indicator Website, Glossary, 2001

See also: Business cycles - Other; Growth cycles

Business cycles - Other

Business cycles are a type of fluctuation found in aggregate economic activity of nations that organise their work mainly in business enterprises.

Context: A cycle consists of expansions occurring at about the same time in many economic activities, followed by similarly general recessions, contractions and revivals which merge into the expansion phase of the next cycle. This sequence of changes is recurrent but not periodic.

In duration business cycles vary from one year to ten or twelve years. They are not divisible into shorter cycles of similar character with amplitudes approximating their own.

Source: Statistical Indicators of Cyclical Revivals, A.F. Burns, W.C. Mitchell NBER, New York, 1938

See also: Business cycles - OECD

French equivalent: Cycle conjoncturel

Business enterprise

An enterprise is a term in the commercial world used to describe a project or venture undertaken for gain. It is often used with the word "business" as in "business enterprise". Usually, by extension, it refers to the business entity carrying out the enterprise and is thus synonymous with "undertaking", "company" or "firm".

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Holding company

Business register, FDI

A business register is a register of enterprises or establishments involved in foreign direct investment (FDI),

which is maintained by countries to assist in the compilation of their direct investment data

Source: Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms, OECD, 2001 – unpublished

Business sector output

Business sector output is total economic output of the economy less the activities of the general government sector, that is, general government consumption and gross capital formation

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Busy hour

The 60 minute period during which a telecommunications network experiences its peak traffic.

Source: OECD, 2004, Access Pricing in Telecommunications, OECD, Paris, Glossary of Terms

Buy-back program

A buy-back program is a program, usually government sponsored, for buying vessels or licenses from fishers and removing the vessels from the fishery

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Programme de rachat

Buyer (buyer's) credit

Buyer credit refers to a loan obtained by the overseas purchaser of goods or services, with the supplier being paid in cash; also known as financial credit

Source: External Debt: Definition, Statistical Coverage and Methodology, A Report by an International Working Group on External Debt Statistics of the World Bank, IMF, BIS, OECD, OECD, Paris, 1988, Glossary

Buyer concentration

See also: Concentration

Buyer's credit

A financial arrangement in which a bank or financial institution, or an export credit agency in the exporting country, extends a loan directly to a foreign buyer or to a bank in the importing country to pay for the purchase of goods and services from the exporting country. Also known as financial credit. This term does not refer to credit extended directly from the buyer to the seller (for example, through advance payment for goods and services).

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Buying-in price

Buying-in price is the percentage of the intervention price at which purchases into intervention are actually accepted

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Buyout

A buyout refers to a situation where the existing owners of a firm are "bought out" by another group, usually management and/or workers of that firm. A buyout may be for the whole firm or a division or a plant as the case applies.

Context: The financing of the buyout can be structured in various ways such as bank loans or through the issuance of bonds. In a leveraged buyout for example, a fairly large proportion of debt in relation to the asset value of the firm is incurred. Because buyouts lead to replacing publicly traded equity with debt (in the form of bonds backed by assets and other guarantees) the firms are often viewed as "going private" since its shares may no longer be listed on the stock exchange. Buyouts are viewed as an integral part of the market for corporate control and the re- deployment of assets from lower to higher valued uses.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Buy-out schemes

Buy-out schemes are supply control measures, in which participation is usually voluntary, under which producers receive compensatory payments for reducing output or productive capacity by a specified amount for a given period

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

See also: Supply control

By-catch

Fish or other fauna (e.g. birds or marine mammals) that are caught during fishing, but which are not sold or kept for personal use. In commercial fishing these include both fish discarded for economic reasons (economic discards) and because regulations require it (regulatory discards). Fish released alive under catch-and-release fishery management programs are not normally considered as bycatch

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Prises accessoires

Bypass

Arrangements or facilities whereby a customer can access long-distance, international, or other services without using the local operating company's switched network, thus avoiding payment of access charges. More generally, any means whereby customers avoid usage of a monopoly service or facility.

Source: Telecommunications services: Glossary of terms – World Trade Organisation

Byte

The common unit of computer storage from personal computers to mainframes. A byte holds the equivalent of a single character, such as a letter, a dollar sign, or decimal point.

Context: A kilobyte consists of approximately one thousand bytes, a megabyte of one million bytes, and a gigabyte of one billion bytes (Handbook on Geographic Information Systems and Digital Mapping, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 79, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, New York, 2000, Annex VI - Glossary).

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

C

C

A high-level computer programming language.

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

Cabotage (maritime context) / national sea transport

Sea transport between two ports (a port of loading/ embarkment and a port of unloading/ disembarkment) located in the same country irrespective of the country in which the seagoing vessel is registered.

Context: Cabotage (maritime context) can be performed by a seagoing vessel registered in the reporting country or in another country. One port transport is included.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

CAD-CAM

See also: Computer Assisted Design / Computer Assisted Manufacturing (CAD-CAM)

CAESAR

World Conference on Agricultural and Environmental Statistical Applications

CAI

See Computer assisted interviewing

Cairns Group

Group of agricultural exporting nations lobbying for agricultural trade liberalization. It was formed in 1986 in Cairns, Australia just before the beginning of the Uruguay Round. Current membership: Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Paraguay, Philippines, South Africa, Thailand and Uruguay.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Calculated interval

The interval containing possible values for a suppressed cell in a table, given the table structure and the values published.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Calendar adjustment

Calendar adjustment refers to the correction for calendar variations. Such calendar adjustments include working day adjustments or the incidence of moving holidays (such as Easter and Chinese New Year).

Context: The terms "calendar adjustment" and "working day adjustment" (also known as "trading day adjustment") are often used interchangeably. However, the main difference between the two terms is that working day adjustment is merely one type of calendar adjustment.

Another type of calendar adjustment is a "shopping day" adjustment for consumer expenditure or retail trade series. Each variable has its own specific calendar adjustment. The length of month effect is assigned to the seasonal component because it happens year after year in the same period with the exception of leap year effects.

Source: OECD, 2005, Data and Metadata Reporting and Presentation Handbook, OECD, Paris, Section 4: Guidelines for the reporting of different forms of data

Calendar effects component of a time series

The calendar effects component is that part of the seasonal component which represents calendar variations in a time series, such as trading days / working days, moving holidays and other calendar effects (such as leap year).

The effects of the normal length of a month are assigned to the seasonal component.

Context: The calendar component is often slightly moving and may disturb the stability of the seasonal component.

Source: OECD, 2005, Data and Metadata Reporting and Presentation Handbook, OECD, Paris, Section 4: Guidelines for the reporting of different forms of data

Call money

A loan contract which is automatically renewed every day unless the lender or the borrower indicates that it wishes the funds to be returned within a short period of time.

Source: A glossary of terms used in payments and settlement systems, July 2001, Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems, Bank for International Settlements

Callable preferred stock

Callable preferred stock can be repurchased by its issuer at a specified price.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Call-back

The inability of an investigator to make contact with a particular designated sample unit at the first attempt raises certain problems of bias due to non-response. One method of dealing with this is for the investigator to "call-back" on one or more occasions in order to establish contact.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Rappel

Calling opportunities

The sum total of possible connections (and therefore calls) on telecommunications networks (fixed and wireless).

Source: Cellular Mobile Pricing Structures and Trends, Working Party on Telecommunication and Information Services Policies – November 1999, page 9, Select Glossary of Mobile Terms

Calling Party Pays (CPP)

The convention under which the party originating a call pays the entire end-to-end cost of the communication. In particular, in the mobile sector, this implies that the calling party pays the "airtime charge" for termination on the mobile handset.

Source: OECD, 2004, Access Pricing in Telecommunications, OECD, Paris, Glossary of Terms

See also: Receiving Party Pays (RPP)

Camps

Camps are sets of premises originally intended for the temporary accommodation of persons with common activities or interests. Included in this category are military camps, refugee camps and camps established for the housing of workers in mining, agriculture, public works or other types of enterprises

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.362

French equivalent: Camps

Canberra Group

See also: City groups

Candidate countries

There are currently (at March 2007) three candidate countries for entry to the European Union: Croatia, Turkey and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Source: European Commission Enlargement website

See also: European Union

Canvasser method

The canvasser method is the method by which information for each individual in a population census or sample survey, collected and entered on the questionnaire by an enumerator designated to perform this operation in a specified area

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

CAP

See also: Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)

Capacity building

Means by which skills, experience, technical and management capacity are developed within an organizational structure (contractors, consultants or contracting agencies) - often through the provision of technical assistance, short/long-term training, and specialist inputs (e.g., computer systems). The process may involve the development of human, material and financial resources.

Source: Employment-Intensive Investment Programme (EIIP), International Labour Organisation

Capacity of an inland waterways transport (IWT) passenger vessel

Maximum permissible number of passengers that a vessel may carry in accordance with its documents.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Capacité d'un bateau de transport de voyageurs par voies navigables intérieures

CAPI

See also: Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI)

Capital account - ESA

The capital account records acquisitions less disposals of non-financial assets by resident units and measures the change in net worth due to saving (final balancing item in the current accounts) and capital transfers.

Context: The capital account makes it possible to determine the extent to which acquisitions less disposals of non-financial assets have been financed out of saving and by capital transfers. It shows a net lending corresponding to the amount available to a unit or sector for financing, directly of indirectly, other units or sectors, or a net borrowing corresponding to the amount which a unit or sector is obliged to borrow from other units or sectors

Source: ESA, par.8.46-8.47 [III.1]

See also: Capital account – SNA

French equivalent: Compte de capital - SEC

Capital account – SNA

The capital account records all transactions in non-financial assets

Source: SNA 10.20 and 1.9

See also: Capital account - ESA

French equivalent: Compte de capital - SCN

Capital adequacy ratio

The capital adequacy ratio is the central feature of the Basel Capital Accord. It is an analytical construct in which regulatory capital is the numerator and risk-weighted assets is the denominator. The minimum ratio of regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets is set at 8 percent (the core regulatory capital element should be at least 4 percent). These ratios are considered the minimum necessary to achieve the objective of securing over time soundly-based and consistent capital ratios for all international banks.

Source: IMF, 2004, Compilation Guide on Financial Soundness Indicators, IMF, Washington DC, Appendix VII, Glossary

Capital adequacy rules

Capital adequacy rules relate to the minimum amount of capital (equity) that institutions must hold relative to their assets set by financial market regulators. These rules are designed to ensure that capital is sufficient to absorb likely losses. It was agreed at the Bank for International Settlements in 1988 that the minimum ratio of capital to risk-adjusted assets for international banks should be 8 per cent

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Capital and reserves

Capital and reserves is the difference between total assets and total liabilities in the balance sheet. It represents the equity interest of the owners in an entity and is the amount available to absorb unidentified losses.

Source: IMF, 2004, Compilation Guide on Financial Soundness Indicators, IMF, Washington DC, Appendix VII, Glossary

Capital approach to sustainable development

Sustainable development is development that ensures non-declining per capita national wealth by replacing or conserving the sources of that wealth; that is, stocks of produced, human, social and natural capital.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 1.21

Capital consumption

See also: Consumption of fixed capital

French equivalent: Consommation de capital

Capital expenditure

Capital expenditure measures the value of purchases of fixed assets, i.e. those assets that are used repeatedly in production processes for more than a year. The value is at full cost price. Sales of fixed assets are not deducted

Source: Measuring the ICT Sector: Information Society, OECD, 2000, Data Item Definitions, Data Sources and Methodologies, page 151

French equivalent: Dépenses en capital

Capital expenditure (on education)

Capital expenditure represents the value of educational capital acquired or created during the year in question, that is, the amount of capital formation, regardless of whether the capital outlay was financed from current revenue or by borrowing.

Capital expenditure includes outlays on construction, renovation, and major repair of buildings and expenditure for new or replacement equipment. Although capital investment requires a large initial expenditure, the plant and facilities have a lifetime that extends over many years.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

French equivalent: Dépenses en capital

Capital expenditure for environmental protection

Capital expenditure for environmental protection corresponds to gross capital formation by producers of environmental protection services and other capital formation in specific products.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 5.98

Capital flight

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) – ref. Handbook Chapter 10)

Source: Measuring the Non-Observed Economy: A Handbook, OECD, IMF, ILO, Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, 2002, Annex 2, Glossary

French equivalent: Fuite des capitaux

Capital formation

See also: Gross fixed capital formation – SNA; Gross capital formation

French equivalent: Formation de capital

Capital gains (or loss)

See also: Holding gains

Capital growth bond

Issue price of par (100 percent) with redemption at a multiple of that amount.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Capital injections

Analysts in the media commonly refer to "capital injections" made by the government in a public corporation, when some financial support is provided. The notion of "capital injection" as such is not defined in the SNA93 and in the ESA95. In the media, it may cover any payment from government to a public corporation having the characteristics of either a capital transfer or a financial transaction in national accounts.

Context: For example, it includes transactions that could be described in public accounts as investment grants, capital grants, commutation grants, loans, equity injections, acquisition of share capital or public dividend capital. Such injections are more often made in cash, but can also be made in kind. The latter case is subject of a specific CODED-definition ("Capital injections in kind").

Should the payment from the government (commonly referred to as "capital injection") be recorded in the national accounts as:

- a financial transaction: it could be, in the most common example, an increase of the government equity, assuming that this payment has an automatic effect on the government's assets (of the same amount);
- a non-financial transaction: the payment would be a capital transfer, assuming that this is an unrequited payment, having no automatic effect on the government equity (of the same amount).

The principle is the following:

- when the government, acting for public policy purposes , provides funds to a corporation without receiving financial assets and without expecting property income, the capital injection is to be recorded as a capital transfer;
- when the government, acting as a shareholder, provides funds receiving financial assets and expecting dividends in return, the capital injection is to be recorded as a financial transaction in shares and other equity.

Source: Eurostat, 2002, "ESA 95 manual on government deficit and debt, 2002 Edition", Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg, Chapter II.3

Capital levies

Capital levies consist of taxes on the values of the assets or net worth owned by institutional units levied at irregular, and very infrequent, intervals of time

Source: SNA 10.136

French equivalent: Impôts en capital

Capital repairs

Capital repairs including restoration and conversions includes, in principle, all construction work performed for others and intended to extend the normal economic life or to increase the productivity of existing structures

Source: International Recommendations for Construction Statistics, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 47, Rev. 1, United Nations, New York, 1997, para. 73

See also: Current repairs and maintenance; Repairs and maintenance

Capital service price

See also: User cost of capital

French equivalent: Prix des services tirés du capital

Capital services

Capital services refer to the flow of productive services provided by an asset that is employed in production. Capital services reflect a (physical) quantity, not to be confused with the value, or price concept of capital. Capital services are the appropriate measure of capital input in production analysis

Context: Capital services are the productive inputs, per period, that flow to production from a capital asset. The value of capital services is the quantity of services provided by the asset multiplied by the price of those services. (Measuring Capital: OECD Manual, Annex 1 Glossary of Technical Terms Used in the Manual, OECD, 2001. Available at

http://www.oecd.org/std/capital.pdf)

Source: OECD Productivity Manual: A Guide to the Measurement of Industry-Level and Aggregate Productivity Growth, OECD, Paris, March 2001, Annex 1 – Glossary

French equivalent: Services tirés du capital

Capital services method

A means of estimating the value of an asset from the volume of capital services rendered by this asset.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.161 & box 7.2

Capital stock disposals

Disposals of assets occur when assets leave the capital stock of a producer, either to be scrapped or to be used in production by another producer

Source: Measuring Capital: OECD Manual, Annex 1 Glossary of Technical Terms Used in the Manual, OECD, 2001

French equivalent: Aliénation

Capital stock, gross

See also: Gross capital stock - SNA

French equivalent: Stock brut de capital

Capital stock, net

See also: Net capital stock

French equivalent: Stock net de capital

Capital taxes

Capital taxes consist of capital levies (i.e. those taxes levied at irregular and very infrequent intervals on the values of the assets or net worth owned by institutional units) and taxes on capital transfers (i.e. taxes on the values of assets transferred between institutional units as a result of legacies, gifts inter vivos (i.e. during the donor's life time) or other transfers)

Source: SNA 10.136

French equivalent: Impôts sur le capital

Capital transaction account

The capital transaction account is the standard account relating to the transactions of the nation with the rest of the world in respect of financial assets and liabilities and other sources of the finance of gross accumulation

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Capital transfer in cash

A capital transfer in cash consists of the transfer of cash that the first party has raised by disposing of an asset or assets (other than inventories), or that the second party is expected, or required, to use for the acquisition of an asset, or assets (other than inventories); the second party, the recipient, is often obliged to use the cash to acquire an asset, or assets, as a condition on which the transfer is made

Source: SNA 10.132 [8.31]

See also: Capital transfer in kind; Capital transfers

French equivalent: Transfert en capital en espèces

Capital transfer in kind

A capital transfer in kind consists of the transfer of ownership of an asset (other than inventories and cash) or the cancellation of a liability by a creditor, without any counterpart being received in return

Source: SNA 10.132 [8.31]

See also: Capital transfers; Capital transfer in cash

French equivalent: Transfert en capital en nature

Capital transfers

Capital transfers are transactions, either in cash or in kind, in which the ownership of an asset (other than cash and inventories) is transferred from one institutional unit to another, or in which cash is transferred to enable the recipient to acquire another asset, or in which the funds realised by the disposal of another asset are transferred

Source: SNA 10.29 [3.22, 8.3]

See also: Capital transfer in kind; Capital transfer in cash

French equivalent: Transferts en capital

Capital transfers, other

Other capital transfers consist of all capital transfers except capital taxes and investment grants; they include, among others, cancellation of debt by mutual agreement between the creditor and debtor

Source: SNA 10.139

French equivalent: Autres transferts en capital

Capitalisation of interest

Capitalisation of interest is the conversion of scheduled (due or in arrears) or late interest payments into debt. It often occurs as part of a rescheduling agreement

Source: Development Assistance Committee (DCA) International Development Statistics – Handbook for Reporting Debt Reorganisation on the DAC Questionnaire

French equivalent: Capitalisation des intérêts

Capitalised interest

Capitalized interest is the conversion of accrued interest costs or future interest payments, by a contractual arrangement with the creditor, into a new debt instrument or the principal amount.

Context: The most common form of capitalization is the reinvestment of interest costs into the principal amount, either because of an explicit agreement regarding the specific debt instrument or as part of a rescheduling agreement. Frequently as part of a rescheduling agreement, some percentage of interest due during the consolidation period (see below) is converted, through an agreement made with the creditor, into principal.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Capitalised production

Capitalised production includes the own-account production of all goods that are retained by their producers as investment. The latter includes the production of fixed tangible assets (buildings, etc.) as well as intangible assets (development of software, etc.). Capitalised production is unsold production and is valued at production cost.

Source: Commission Regulation (EC) No. 2700/98 of 17 December 1998 concerning the definitions of characteristics for structural business statistics, European Commission, Brussels, 1998

Capital-labour multi-factor productivity (MFP)

Capital-labour multi-factor productivity (MFP) is a productivity measure that relates value-added to primary (capital and labour) inputs

Source: OECD Productivity Manual: A Guide to the Measurement of Industry-Level and Aggregate Productivity Growth, OECD, Paris, March 2001, Annex 1 – Glossary

See also: Multi-factor productivity (MFP); Total factor productivity

French equivalent: Productivité multifactorielle (PMF) capital-travail

Capped floating-rate note

Floating-rate note (FRN) with a maximum interest rate.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Capture fisheries

The sum (or range) of all activities to harvest a given fish resource. It may refer to the location (e.g. Morocco, Georges Bank), the target resource (e.g. hake), the technology used (e.g. trawl or beach seine), the social characteristics (e.g. artisanal, industrial), the purpose (e.g., commercial, subsistence, or recreational) as well as the season (e.g. winter).

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.273

Car registration taxes

Car registration taxes are payments made periodically by car owners to government for the right to use the vehicle

Source: SNA [7.70]

French equivalent: Taxes d'enregistrement des véhicules

Caravan

Road vehicle not intended for the carriage of passengers and/or goods and designed to be hauled by passenger car.

Context: The term caravan, therefore, includes road vehicles intended mainly for recreational purposes.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Caravane

Carbon dioxide

Carbon dioxide is one of the greenhouse gases produced through the decomposition of organic matter in soils under oxidising conditions, also produced by the burning of fossil fuels

Source: Environmental Indicators for Agriculture – Vol. 3: Methods and Results, OECD, 2001, glossary, pages 389-391

French equivalent: Gaz carbonique

Carbon dioxide emissions

Carbon dioxide (CO2) is a colourless, odourless and non-poisonous gas formed by combustion of carbon and in the respiration of living organisms and is considered a greenhouse gas. Emissions means the release of greenhouse gases and/or their precursors into the atmosphere over a specified area and period of time.

Source: United Nations. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (A/AC.237/18 (Part II)/Add.1 and Corr.1). Opened for signature at Rio de Janeiro on 4 June 1992. (Section C)

Carbon dioxide equivalent

Carbon dioxide equivalent is a measure used to compare the emissions from various greenhouse gases based upon their global warming potential. For example, the global warming potential for methane over 100 years is 21. This means that emissions of one million metric tons of methane is equivalent to emissions of 21 million metric tons of carbon dioxide

Context: The conversion factor of greenhouse gazes in term of warming potential relative to that of carbon dioxide.

United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.27

Source: Environmental Indicators for Agriculture – Vol. 3: Methods and Results, OECD, 2001, glossary, pages 389-391

Carbon sequestration

Carbon sequestration (carbon sink) is a biochemical process by which atmospheric carbon is absorbed by living organisms, including trees, soil micro-organisms, and crops, and involving the storage of carbon in soils, with the potential to reduce atmospheric carbon dioxide levels

Source: Environmental Indicators for Agriculture – Vol. 3: Methods and Results, OECD, 2001, glossary, pages 389-391

Carbon tax

A carbon tax is an instrument of environmental cost internationalisation. It is an excise tax on the producers of raw fossil fuels based on the relative carbon content of those fuels

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Taxe sur les émissions carbonées

Career average scheme

See also: Average earnings scheme

Cargo carrying ship

Merchant ship designed for the carriage of goods and/or public transport of passengers.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Navire de charge

Caricom

The Caribbean Community and Common Market comprises 15 countries.

Carli price index

An elementary price index defined as the simple, or unweighted, arithmetic average of the current- to base period price relatives.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Carnet

An international customs document for the temporary duty-free admission of goods under certain international conventions.

Source: International Merchandise Trade, Australia, Concepts, Sources and Methods, Glossary, Australian Bureau of Statistics

Carriageway

Part of the road intended for the movement of road motor vehicles; the parts of the road which form a shoulder for the lower or upper layers of the road surface are not part of the roadway, nor are those parts of the road intended for the circulation of road vehicles which are not self-propelled or for the parking of vehicles even if, in case of danger, they may occasionally be used for the passage of motor vehicles. The width of a carriageway is measured perpendicularly to the axis of the road.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Chaussée

Carry

Carry is defined as the difference between return on securities held and financing costs, and "carry trade" refers to institutions and businesses taking advantage of this differential.

A positive/negative carry occurs when the financing cost is less/more than the yield on securities that are being financed

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Carry forward

The situation in which a missing price for a product (or item) in the current period is imputed as being equal to the last price observed for that product (or item).

Context: When an exporting country uses part of the following year's quota during the current year. (Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms. Available at http://www.wto.org/wto/english/thewto_e/minist_e/min01_e/brief_e/brief22_e.htm#_Toc528136428)

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

French equivalent: Utilisation anticipée

Carry over

When an exporting country utilizes the previous year's unutilized quota.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Carry trade

See also: Carry

Carrying capacity (of inland waterways transport vessel)

Maximum permissible weight of goods, expressed in tonnes, which a vessel may carry in accordance with its documents.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Port en lourd

Carrying capacity of an oil pipeline

Maximum tonnage of products that the oil pipeline may move during the given period.

Context: The carrying capacity of an pipeline is generally measured in terms of "thousand barrels a day". In converting barrels to tonnes, the conversion factor for crude oil is: 1 tonne = 7.55 barrels (there is a slight variation according to the type of crude).

For petroleum products conversion factor is: 1 tonne = 7.5 barrels.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Capacité de transport d'un oléoduc

Carrying capacity of passenger vehicle (railway)

The number of seats and berths and the number of authorized standing places available in a passenger vehicle when performing the service for which it is intended.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Capacité de transport d'un véhicle à voyageurs

Carrying capacity of wagon

The carrying capacity of wagon is the maximum authorized weight it can carry.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Capacité de charge d'un wagon

Cartel

A cartel is a formal agreement among firms in an oligopolistic industry. Cartel members may agree on such matters as prices, total industry output, market shares, allocation of customers, allocation of territories, bid-rigging, establishment of common sales agencies, and the division of profits or combination of these.

Context: Cartel in this broad sense is synonymous with "explicit" forms of collusion. Cartels are formed for the mutual benefit of member firms. The theory of "cooperative" oligopoly provides the basis for analyzing the formation and the economic effects of cartels. Generally speaking, cartels or cartel behaviour attempts to emulate that of monopoly by restricting industry output, raising or fixing prices in order to earn higher profits.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Agreement (to lessen or restrict competition); Collusion

Cartelisation

See also: Monopolisation; Cartel; Collusion

Cascade taxes

See also: General obligations

CASE

See also: Computer Aided Software Engineering (CASE)

Case of occupational injury

A Case of occupational injury refers to the case of one worker incurring an occupational injury as a result of one occupational accident.

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO) Resolutions Concerning statistics of occupational injuries (resulting from occupational accidents), adopted by the Sixteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (October 1998), page 2

See also: Occupational injury

Cash accounting

Cash accounting records only cash payments/receipts and records them at the times these payments/receipts occur

Source: SNA 3.92

See also: Accrual accounting

French equivalent: Comptabilité sur une base de caisse

Cash and carry

Cash and carry is a form of trade in which goods are sold from a wholesale warehouse operated either on a self-service basis, or on the basis of samples (with the customer selecting from specimen articles using a manual or computerised ordering system but not serving himself) or a combination of the two. Customers (retailers, professional

users, caterers, tradesmen, institutional buyers, etc.) settle the invoice on the spot and in cash, and carry the goods away themselves.

Source: Eurostat, 1993, "Retailing in the European Single Market", Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg

Cash rate

See also: Spot rate

Cash transfer

A cash transfer consists of the payment of currency or transferable deposit by one unit to another without any counterpart

Source: SNA 8.27

French equivalent: Transfert en espèces

CASIC

See also: Computer Assisted Survey Information Collection

Casual workers

Casual workers are workers who have an explicit or implicit contract of employment which is not expected to continue for more than a short period, whose duration is to be determined by national circumstances.

These workers may be classified as being employees or own-account workers according to the specific circumstances of the employment contract

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO) Resolutions Concerning International Classification of Status in Employment Adopted by the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, January 1993, para. 14(e)

Catamaran

Ship consisting of two hulls connected with a deck.

Context: Catamarans are used mainly as passenger ferries but some cargo-carrying catamarans also exist.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Catamaran

Catastrophic losses

The volume changes recorded as catastrophic losses in the "other changes in the volume of assets account" are unanticipated losses resulting from large scale, discrete, and recognisable events that may destroy assets within any of the categories of assets

Source: SNA 12.35

French equivalent: Destructions d'actifs dues à des catastrophes

Catch per unit of fishing effort (CPUE)

Catch per unit of fishing effort (CPUE) is the total catch divided by the total amount of effort used to harvest the catch

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Capture par unité d'effort (CPUE)

Categorical data

Data consisting of counts of observations falling in different categories. The categories may be purely descriptive, or may have a natural order.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Distribution qualitative nominale

Categorical distribution

A distribution is said to be categorical if the data are sorted into categories according to some qualitative description rather than by a numerical variable.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Distribution qualitative nominale

Categories of goods carried by rail

The categories of goods carried by rail are those defined by the NST/R nomenclature (Standard Goods Nomenclature for Transport Statistics/revised - EUROSTAT) or CSTE nomenclature (Commodity Classification for Transport Statistics in Europe - UN/ECE).

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Types de marchandises transportées par chemin de fer

Categories of goods carried by sea

The categories of goods carried by sea are those defined by the NST/R (Standard Goods Nomenclature for Transport Statistics/revised - EUROSTAT) or CSTE (UN-ECE Commodity Classification for Transport Statistics in Europe) nomenclatures.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Catégories de marchandises transportées par mer

Categories of navigable inland waterways

The categories of navigable inland waterways are defined with reference to international classification systems such as those drawn up by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe or by the European Conference of Ministers of Transport.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Catégories de voies navigables intérieures

Category

Generic term for items at any level within a classification, typically tabulation categories, sections, subsections, divisions, subdivisions, groups, subgroups, classes and subclasses.

Context: A homogeneous class or group of a population of objects or measurements. The category may be styled after one of the finite characteristics of the population or according to the limits of measurement for which observations are to be allocated to that category of frequency group. For example, people may be categorised according to Sex (Male or Female) or Age next birthday (1-5 years; 6-10; 11-15; 16-20; and so on).

A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Classification categories are usually identified by codes (alphabetical or numerical) which provide both a unique identifier for each category and denote their place within the hierarchy. They contain elements which are subsets of the classification to which they belong, such as activities, products, types of occupations, types of education, etc.

Source: United Nations Glossary of Classification Terms; prepared by the Expert Group on International Economic and Social Classifications, unpublished on paper

See also: Category scheme

French equivalent: Catégorie

Category of road

Classification of the road network according to:

a. administration responsible for its construction, maintenance and/or operation;

b. according to design standards or,

c. according to the users allowed to have access on the road.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Catégories de route

Category scheme

The descriptive information for an arrangement or division of categories into groups based on characteristics, which the objects have in common.

Context: The category scheme is an artefact for organising categories which themselves link to dataflow definition or metadataflow definition

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Characteristic; Category

CATI

See also: Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI)

Causes of death

Causes of death refers to all diseases, morbid conditions or injuries that either resulted in or contributed to death, and the circumstances of the accident or violence that produced any such injuries. Symptoms or modes of dying, such as heart failure or asthenia, are not considered to be causes of death for statistical purposes

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

CBD

Convention on Biological Diversity

CBNE

Classification of Branches of the National Economy

CBT

See also: Computer Based Training (CBT)

CCCN

Customs Co-operation Council Nomenclature

CCIO

Classification of Commodities by Industrial Origin

CCNM

See also: Centre for Co-operation with Non-Members

CCT

Common Customs Tariff

CDR

See also: Crude death rate

CD-ROM

See also: Compact Disk - Read Only Memory (CD-ROM)

CEECs

See also: Central and Eastern European Countries (CEECs)

CEFTA

See also: Central European Free Trade Agreement (CEFTA)

CEIES

European Advisory Committee on Statistical Information in the Economic and Social Spheres

French equivalent: Comité consultatif Européen de l'Information Statistique dans les domaines Economique et Sociale

Cell / tissue / embryo culture and manipulation

Growth of cells, tissues or embryonic cells under laboratory conditions.

Source: OECD, 2005, A Framework for Biotechnology Statistics, OECD, Paris, Annex 1: Glossary of Terms Used in the List-Based Definition

Cell receptors

Structures (typically proteins) found in the plasma membrane (surface) of cells that tightly bind specific molecules (organic molecules, proteins, viruses etc.). Some (relatively rare) receptors are located inside the cell (e.g. free-floating receptor for Retin-A). Both (membrane and internal) types of receptors are a functional part of information transmission (i.e. signalling) of the cell.

Source: OECD, 2005, A Framework for Biotechnology Statistics, OECD, Paris, Annex 1: Glossary of Terms Used in the List-Based Definition

Cell suppression

In tabular data the cell suppression statistical disclosure control (SDC) method consists of primary and complementary (secondary) suppression.

Context: Primary suppression can be characterised as withholding the values of all risky cells from publication, which means that their value is not shown in the table but replaced by a symbol such as '×' to indicate the suppression. According to the definition of risky cells, in frequency count tables all cells containing small counts and in tables of magnitudes all cells containing small counts or presenting a case of dominance have to be primary suppressed.

To reach the desired protection for risky cells, it is necessary to suppress additional non-risky cells, which is called complementary (secondary) suppression. The pattern of complementary suppressed cells has to be carefully chosen to provide the desired level of ambiguity for the risky cells with the least amount of suppressed information.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Cellular mobile telephone subscribers

Users of portable telephones subscribing to an automatic public mobile telephone service which provides access to the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) using cellular technology.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, Yearbook of Statistics, Telecommunication Services. Geneva, annual. (item 271)

Cellular service

A terrestrial radio-based service providing two-way communications by dividing the serving area into a regular pattern of sub-areas or cells, each with a base station having a low-power transmitter and receiver.

Although cellular radio is primarily a means of providing mobile telephone service, it is also used to provide data services and private voice services, and as an alternative to fixed wired telephone service where this is scarce, such as in developing countries.

Source: Telecommunications services: Glossary of terms – World Trade Organisation

Cement

Cement comprises: Cement, lime and plaster (Central Product Classification Group 374). The Group is broken down into the following Classes:

- plasters;
- quicklime, slaked lime and hydraulic lime;
- cement clinkers;
- Portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement and similar hydraulic cements, except in the form of clinkers;
- calcinated or agglomerated dolomite

Source: Central Product Classification (CPC), United Nations, 1998, Version 1.0. Series M, No. 77, Ver. 1.0

French equivalent: Ciment

CEN

European Committee for Standardisation

Census

A census is a survey conducted on the full set of observation objects belonging to a given population or universe

Context: A census is the complete enumeration of a population or groups at a point in time with respect to well defined characteristics: for example, population, production, traffic on particular roads. In some connection the term is associated with the data collected rather than the extent of the collection so that the term sample census has a distinct meaning.

The partial enumeration resulting from a failure to cover the whole population, as distinct from a designed sample enquiry, may be referred to as an "incomplete census". (The International Statistical Institute, “The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms”, edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press, 2003).

Source: Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Terminology on Statistical Metadata", Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, Geneva 2000

French equivalent: Recensement

Centile

See also: Percentiles

Central agencies

Those organisations in the executive branch that co-ordinate the activities of, and provide guidance to the operating ministries and agencies. Practice vary widely from country to country, but central agencies are generally regarded as including:

- the Ministry of Finance;
- the Cabinet Office, or the ministry assisting the Prime Minister or the Council of Ministers in the development and co-ordination of policy;
- the ministry or agency responsible for developing and co-ordinating policies in relation to human resource management within the public sector;
- the Supreme Audit Institution; and
- the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in certain areas of work such as policy on European integration.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

Central and Eastern European Countries (CEECs)

Central and Eastern European Countries (CEECs) is an OECD term for the group of countries comprising Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, and the three Baltic States: Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Central bank

A central bank is the public financial corporation which is a monetary authority, that is, which issues banknotes and sometimes coins and may hold all or part of the international reserves of the country. The central bank also has liabilities in the form of demand or reserve deposits of other depository corporations and often government deposits

Source: SNA para. 4.86

French equivalent: Banque centrale

Central Bering Sea Pollock Convention (CBSPC)

The Central Bering Sea Pollock Convention (CBSPC) was signed on 16 June 1994 by China, Korea, Japan, Poland, Russia and the United States. The Convention went into effect in December 1995

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Central Béring Sea Pollock Convention (CBSPC)

Central counterparty

An entity that interposes itself between the counterparties to trades, acting as the buyer to every seller and the seller to every buyer.

Source: European Central Bank, 2004, Annual Report: 2004, ECB, Frankfurt, Glossary

Central European Free Trade Agreement (CEFTA)

The Central European Free Trade Agreement (CEFTA) is an agreement originally signed by the countries of the Visegrad group (the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and the Slovak Republic) on 21 December 1992 and effective since July 1994. Slovenia (1996), Romania (1997) and Bulgaria (1999) have since joined CEFTA.

Moreover, Lithuania, Latvia, Croatia, Macedonia and Ukraine have announced their intention to join. The agreement provides for the gradual establishment of a free trade area for industrial goods and a gradual reduction of certain, but not all, barriers to trade in agro-food products

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Central government

The central government sub-sector consists of the institutional units making up the central government plus

those NPIs (non-profit institutions) that are controlled and mainly financed by central government. The political authority of central government extends over the entire economy. Central government has therefore the authority to impose taxes on all residents and non-resident units engaged in economic activities within the country

Source: SNA 4.117-118

See also: State government

French equivalent: Administration centrale

Central institutions

"Central" institutions are the organisations to which partner institutions "report" statistics. The central institutions use these statistics either to compile aggregates and/or to assemble and make them available uniformly (e.g., on-line or on a CD-ROM or through file transfers).

Therefore, central institutions both receive data from other institutions and also, usually, "disseminate" data to individuals and/or institutions for end-use.

Context: Eurostat (the statistical office of the European Communities), as a central institution, collects data from national statistical institutes (NSIs) and other sources. And it disseminates data to NSIs, other partners, and to the public. Within a country, an NSI or a national central bank (NCB) plays, of course, a role of central institution, because it collects data from other entities and disseminates statistical information to end users.

Source: GESMES/TS - The time series data exchange message: User Guide, Release 3.00, February 2003, European Central Bank.

Central product classification (CPC)

The central product classification (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. The CPC covers products that are an output of economic activities, including transportable goods, non-transportable goods and services.

The classification structure comprises:

- Sections – one digit code;
- Divisions – two-digit code;
- Groups – three-digit code;
- Classes – four-digit code;
- Subclasses – five-digit code

The current version (Version 1.0) was last revised in 1997 and is expected to be updated by 2002

Context: Conversely, each activity of the ISIC is defined in such a way that it normally produces only one type of product as defined in the CPC (where each type of product may have a number of individual products coded under it). So far as is practically possible, an attempt is made to establish a one-to-one correspondence between the two classifications, each category of the CPC being accompanied by a reference to the ISIC class in which the good or service is mainly produced. However, such a one-to-one correspondence is not always possible. In practice, therefore, the output of an industry, no matter how narrowly defined, will tend to include more than a single product.

The Classification of Products by Activity (CPA) is the equivalent classification at European Union level. (SNA 5.44)

Source: Central Product Classification (CPC). Version 1.0. United Nations, New York, 1998, Series M, No. 77, Ver. 1.0

See also: CPA

French equivalent: Classification centrale des produits (CPC)

Central projection

A central projection is a projection of the most likely outcome, but not always one where risks are considered evenly spread on the upside and the downside

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Central securities depository (CSD)

An entity that holds and administrates securities and enables securities transactions to be processed by book entry. Securities can be held in a physical (but immobilised) or dematerialised form (i.e. so that they exist only as electronic records). In addition to the safekeeping and administration of securities, a CSD may incorporate clearing and settlement functions.

Source: European Central Bank, 2004, Annual Report: 2004, ECB, Frankfurt, Glossary

Central tendency

The tendency of quantitative data to cluster around some variate value. The position of the central value is usually determined by one of the measures of location such as the mean, median or mode. The closeness with which values cluster around the central value is measured by one of the measures of dispersion such as the mean deviation or standard deviation.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Tendance centrale

Centre for Co-operation with Non-Members

Centre for Co-operation with Non-Members is the unit within the OECD responsible for the co- ordination of the Organisation's programme of activities with non-Member countries

Centre of economic interest

An institutional unit has a centre of economic interest within a country when there exists some location – dwelling, place of production, or other premises – within the economic territory of the country on, or from, which the unit engages and intends to continue engaging, either indefinitely or over a finite but long period of time, in economic activities and transactions on a significant scale. The locations need not to be fixed so long as it remains within the economic territory.

Context: Also SNA 14.12 [4.15]

Source: BPM para. 62

French equivalent: Centre d'intérêt économique

CEPA 2000

The internationally agreed classification of environmental protection activities. CEPA 2000 is a generic, multi-purpose, functional classification for environmental protection. It is used for classifying activities but also products, actual outlays (expenditure) and other transactions.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 5.35 and Annex 5

Cereals

Cereals are defined as wheat, coarse grains and rice

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2001-2006, OECD, 2001, Annex II – Glossary of Terms

French equivalent: Céréales

Certificate for disposal of the corpse

The certificate for disposal of the corpse is the certificate of registry given to the informant, in the prescribed form, on registration of a death; or a coroner's order in respect of an unnatural death for purposes of disposal of the corpse

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Certificates of deposit (CD)

A certificate issued by a bank acknowledging a deposit in that bank for a specified period of time at a specified rate of interest; CDs are essentially a form of negotiable time deposit (evidenced by the certificate).

Context: CDs are widely issued in the domestic and international markets, and are typically bearer instruments, issued at face value with original maturities of one to six months, although there have been maturities of up to seven years.

Typically, interest costs are payable at maturity for issues of one year or less, and semi-annually on longer issues. The rate of interest on a given CD depends on several factors: current market conditions, the denomination of the certificate, and the market standing of the bank offering it.

Typically, CDs are highly liquid instruments, which allows banks access to a cheaper source of funds than borrowing on the interbank market.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

French equivalent: Certificat de dépôt (CD)

Certification authority subscriber application agreement

Used by a party providing certification services to those who wish to use a digital signature to facilitate on-line communication and transaction. A certification authority verifies the identity of a subscriber, issues a certificate linking the person to a particular public key, and publishes the certificate, which can be checked by those who want to verify a digitally signed electronic communication.

Source: Measuring Electronic Commerce, OECD Working Party on the Information Economy, 1998, Software Publishers Association (SPA), (1996), page 29 - A typology of Internet and e-commerce agreements. Adapted from The SPA Guide to Contracts and the Legal Protection of Software, September, Washington D.C.

Certified data element

A certified data element is a recorded data element that has met the quality requirements specified in International Standards Organisation (ISO) 11179

Source: ISO/IEC 11179, Part 3, Basic Attributes of Data Elements (draft)

Certifier of cause of death

A certifier of cause of death is a person authorised by law (the physician who attended the deceased in his/her last illness; or the coroner for deaths of persons who were not attended during the last illness by a physician, or for unnatural deaths due to violence or accident) who issues a certificate, on the prescribed form, stating to the best of his/her knowledge and belief, the cause of death and other facts related to the event for submission to the local registrar

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

CES

Conference of European Statisticians

CFCs

See also: Chloro-fluorocarbons (CFCs)

French equivalent: CFC

Chain

A sequence of terms such that each term depends in some defined way upon the previous term or terms in the series; for example, the chain-relative used in the calculation of index numbers upon the chain-base method.

Context: The term chain is also used in connection with stochastic processes where the value at one point is determined by values at previous points apart from a random element; or more exactly, the probability distribution at any point, conditional on certain previous values, is otherwise independent of past history.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Chain linking

French equivalent: Chaîne

Chain index - ISI

An index number in which the value at any given period is related to a base in the previous period, as distinct from one which is related to a fixed base.

Context: The comparison of non-adjacent periods is usually made by multiplying consecutive values of the index numbers, which, as it were, form a chain from one period to another.

In practice chain index numbers are usually formed from weighted average of link-relatives, namely the values of magnitudes for a given period divided by the corresponding values in the previous period.

Source: The International Statistical Institute, "The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms", edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press, 2003

See also: Chain indices - SNA; Fixed base index; Index number

French equivalent: Indice en chaîne - ISI

Chain indices - SNA

Chain indices are obtained by linking price (or volume) indices for consecutive periods; the short-term movements which are linked are calculated using weighting patterns appropriate to the periods concerned

Context: An index number series for a given aggregate spanning a long sequence of periods obtained by linking index numbers spanning shorter sequences of periods, each with their own weights. The linking may be made as frequently as the weights change and the data permit, or at specified intervals, such as every 5 or 10 periods. In the limit, the weights may be changed each period, each link in the chain consisting of an index comparing each period with the previous period.

ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/tegppi/index.htm

Source: SNA 16.41

See also: Chain index - ISI

French equivalent: Indices-chaîne

Chain linking

Joining together two indices that overlap in one period by rescaling one of them to make its value equal to that of the

other in the same period, thus combining them into single time series. More complex methods may be used to link together indices that overlap by more than period.

Also known as "chaining".

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Chain linking bias

See also: Drift

Chain price indexes

Price indexes where the values of the aggregate index for two adjacent periods, calculated from the detailed price indexes, are based on the expenditure pattern from the first of the two periods, and where these index values are linked together in a chain to form the index.

Source: Chain Fisher Volume Index, Glossary - Statistics Canada

Chain relative

The term is synonymous with link relative

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Link relative; Chain index - ISI

French equivalent: Rapport en chaîne

Chained index weighting

Chained index weighting is an alternative way of weighting together the subaggregates that form GDP. The key difference to the fixed-weight aggregation, used in most countries, is that the prices are continuously updated and that "substitution bias" is avoided and that measures are independent of the choice of base year

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Chaining

See also: Chain linking

French equivalent: Enchaînement

Change in real national net worth

The change in real national net worth is the sum of changes in net worth of all resident institutional sectors less the neutral holding gains/losses (that is, in proportion to the general price level); it is also equal to the sum of saving and capital transfers, other changes in volume of assets and real holding gains or losses

Source: SNA 2.186

French equivalent: Variation de la valeur nette nationale réelle

Change of name

An individual may petition to a court to have his or her name changed in the civil registry for personal reasons

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Changes in inventories (including work-in-progress)

Changes in inventories (including work-in- progress) consist of changes in: (a) 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 (b) stocks of products acquired from other units that are intended to be used for intermediate consumption or for resale without further processing; they are measured by the value of the entries into inventories less the value of withdrawals and the value of any recurrent losses of goods held in inventories

Source: SNA 10.7 and 10.28

French equivalent: Variations des stocks (y compris les travaux en cours)

Changes in land cover by categories of changes

A matrix that cross distributes the changes in land cover according to categories of land cover and categories of changes (economic and non economic). Increase and decrease are generally separately shown.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.346

Changes in net worth

Changes in net worth are equal to changes in assets less changes in liabilities

Source: SNA 2.148, 13.91 [2.93]

French equivalent: Variations de la valeur nette

Changes in the rate of extraction

One of the items of the decomposition of the changes in the value of natural resources during the accounting period. Changes in the extraction rate modify the life length of the resource stock and thus the net present value.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.226 & Box 7.3

Changes in the unit resource rent

The item of the decomposition of the changes in the value of natural resources that results from the modifications of the economic conditions of extraction (extracted product's price and costs of extraction).

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.226 & Box 7.3

Characteristic

An abstraction of a property of an object or of a set of objects. Characteristics are used for describing concepts. [ISO 1087-1:2000, 3.2.4]

Context: Essential characteristic is a characteristic which is indispensable to understanding a concept [ISO 1087-1:2000, 3.2.6].

The physical and economic attributes of a product that identify it and enable it to be classified.

ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC. Available at:

http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/tegppi/index.htm

Source: ISO/IEC FDIS 11179-1 "Information technology - Metadata registries - Part 1: Framework", March 2004

See also: Object; Concept

French equivalent: Caractéristique

Characteristicity

The property whereby the sample of prices or quantities and the weights used in an international comparison conform

closely to a representative sample of items and to the weights of each of the countries included in the comparison.

Source: Handbook of the International Comparison Programme, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 62, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development, Statistical Division, New York, 1992, Glossary

Characters per inch (CPI)

A measure of the character density on computer tape.

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

Chat room

A virtual space where a chat session takes place. Technically, it is just the real-time communication between two computer users, such that once a chat has been initiated, either user can type in information and the entered text appears on the other user's screen.

Source: OECD, 2003, Promise and Problems of E-Democracy: Challenges of online citizen engagement, OECD, Paris, Annex 1: Commonly used E-Engagement Terms

Check digit

See also: Error detecting characters

Checking rule

A checking rule is a logical condition or a restriction to the value of a data item or a data group which must be met if the data is to be considered correct. In various connections other terms are used, e.g. edit rule.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Checking rule specification

A checking rule specification is a set of checking rules that should be applied in the given editing task.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Chemical treatment (of hazardous waste)

Chemical treatment (of hazardous waste) refers to the treatment methods that are used to effect the complete breakdown of hazardous waste into non-toxic gases or, more frequently, to modify the chemical properties of the waste, for example, through reduction of water solubility or neutralisation of acidity or alkalinity

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Traitement chimique (des déchets dangereux)

Child allowance

A child allowance is a sum of money paid periodically to a single parent of a child until he/she will have attained a certain age

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Children

Young human being, boy or girl; person who has not reached age of discretion; son or daughter at any age.

Source: Oxford University Press. The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English, Seventh Edition. London, 1982.

Children ever born (census definition)

Children ever born comprises information on the number of children born alive (lifetime fertility) and should include all children born alive (that is to say, excluding foetal deaths) during the lifetime of the woman concerned up to the census date.

Context: The number recorded should include all live-born children, whether born in or out of marriage, whether born in the present or prior marriage, or in a de facto union, or whether living or dead at the time of the census.

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.126

French equivalent: Nombre d'enfants

Chlorinated hydrocarbons

Chlorinated hydrocarbons is a class of persistent, broad-spectrum insecticides that linger in the environment and accumulate in the food chain.

Context: Among them are dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT), aldrin, dieldrin, heptachlor, chlordane, lindane, endrin, mirex, hexachloride and toxaphene. Another example is trichloroethylene which is used as an industrial solvent.

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Hydrocarbures chlorés

Chloro-fluorocarbons (CFCs)

Chloro-fluorocarbons (CFCs) are inert, non-toxic and easily liquefied chemicals used in refrigeration, air-conditioning, packaging and insulation, or as solvents and aerosol propellants.

Context: Because CFCs are not destroyed in the lower atmosphere, they drift into the upper atmosphere where their chlorine components destroy ozone. They are also among the greenhouse gases that may effect climate change.

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Chlorofluorocarbones (CFC)

Chronic health conditions

Chronic health conditions are those where the onset is usually insidious, with a gradual progression of symptoms or with problems of a more permanent nature resulting as sequels to a series of acute conditions. Daily activities may or may not be restricted during any given period although there is usually a more general series of limitations of activities

Source: Handbook of Household Surveys, Revised Edition, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 31, United Nations, New York, 1984, para. 14.45

See also: Acute health conditions

Cif price

The c.i.f. price (i.e. cost, insurance and freight price) 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.

Context: In the System of National Accounts (SNA) 1993 this concept is applied only to detailed imports (see SNA 15.35 [14.40])

Source: International Merchandise Trade Statistics, Concepts and Definitions, United Nations, New York, 1998, Studies in Methods, Series M, No. 52, Rev. 2, page 35, para. 7

See also: Fob price

French equivalent: Prix c.a.f.

Cipher text

The encrypted form of data.

Source: A glossary of terms used in payments and settlement systems, July 2001, Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems, Bank for International Settlements

CIRCA

Communication and Information Resource Centre Administrator

Circularity

An index number property such that the algebraic product of the price index comparing period j with period i and the price index comparing period k with period j is equal to the price index that compares period k directly with period i.

The property is also known as "transitivity". When the axiomatic approach is used, a price index number may be required to satisfy the "circularity test".

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

See also: Transitivity (in international comparisons)

Circularity test

See also: Circularity

Circumvention

Measures taken by exporters to evade anti-dumping or countervailing duties.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

CIS

See also: Commonwealth of Independent States

CIT

Countries in transition

Citizens deported from abroad

Citizens deported from abroad are citizens returning to their own country as a result of deportation procedures against them in another country

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

French equivalent: Nationaux expulsés par un autre pays

Citizens in transit

Citizens in transit are persons who arrive in their own country but do not enter it formally because they are on their way to another destination

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

French equivalent: Nationaux en transit

Citizenship

Citizenship is the legal nationality of the persons concerned (i.e. of live births, parents, descendants, brides, grooms, divorcees)

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods,Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

City groups

In recent years, representatives from national statistical agencies have started to meet informally to address selected problems in statistical methods. Some of these groups have become formally known as "city groups". The city groups and their area of interest are:

- Canberra Group – household income statistics;
- Delhi Group – informal sector statistics;
- London Group – environmental accounts;
- Ottawa Group – price statistics;
- Paris Group – labour and compensation;
- Rio Group – poverty statistics;
- Sienna Group – social statistics and social monitoring;
- Voorburg Group – services statistics.
- Washington Group - disability statistics

In addition, a number of other groups exist. These comprise:

- Expert Group on capital stocks
- Round tables on business survey frames

Source: United Nations Statistical Division website

Civil engineering

Civil engineering includes all construction work not classified under building construction, that is, construction of railways, roads, bridges, highways, airports, water and sewage, dams and irrigation, etc

Source: Bulletin of Housing and Building Statistics for Europe and North America, UNECE, Geneva, 2000, Annex II, Definitions and General Terms, page 84

Civil register

A civil register is an official loose-leaf file or a ledger book for each type of vital event where vital events and changes in the civil status occurring to the population in a well-defined area (e.g. a county, district, municipality, parish and so on) are legally registered, following established procedures

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Civil registrar

A civil registrar is an official charged with the responsibility for civil registration and for recording and reporting information on vital events for statistical purposes

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Civil registration and vital statistical systems

The civil registration and vital statistical systems refer to government machinery set up in the country, province, state or other territorial subdivision of the country to do both the recording of vital events for legal purposes and the compilation of vital statistics from those records, as provided in the laws and regulations of the country

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Civil registration system

The civil registration system refers to governmental machinery set up in the country, state, province or any other territorial subdivision of the country for the purpose of legal recording of vital events related to the civil status of the population on a continuous basis, as provided by the laws and regulations of the country, state, province, etc

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Civilian labour force

The civilian labour force corresponds to the Total labour force excluding armed forces.

Source: Labour Force Statistics: 1981-2001, OECD, August 2002 - Definitions, page xi

See also: Total labour force; Armed forces

French equivalent: Population active civile

CJD

See also: Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD)

Claim

The entitlement of a creditor to repayment of a Loan; by extension, the loan itself of the outstanding amount thereof.

Source: Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts. From the "Development Co-operation Report: Efforts and Policies of Members of the Development Assistance Committee".

Claim payments

Payments made to exporters or banks, after the claims-waiting period, by an export credit agency on insured or guaranteed loans when the original borrower or borrowing-country guarantor fails to pay. These are recorded by the agencies as unrecovered claims until they are recovered from the debtor or the debtor's guarantor.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Claims waiting period

The period that exporters or banks must wait after the due-date of payment before the export credit agency will pay on the corresponding claim.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Clarity

Clarity refers to the data's information environment: whether data are accompanied with appropriate metadata, illustrations such as graphs and maps, whether information on their quality also available (including limitation in use) and the extent to which additional assistance is provided by National Statistical Institutes.

Context: For example, are the data illustrated with graphs, maps, etc? Is information on their quality also available (possible limitation in use…)? Can further assistance be expected from the provider?

The fourth quality component in the Eurostat Definition of quality is "accessibility and clarity".

Source: Eurostat, "Assessment of Quality in Statistics: Glossary", Working Group, Luxembourg, October 2003.

See also: Accessibility (as a statistical data quality dimension); Quality – Eurostat

CLASET

An EDI message for the exchange of classification structures and definition, correspondence tables, code lists and life cycle.

Class - ISI

Apart from its usage in the customary colloquial sense this word has some mild specialisation in the theory of frequency distributions. The total number of observations made upon a particular variate may be grouped into classes according to convenient divisions of the variate range in order to make subsequent analysis less laborious or for other reasons. A group so determined is called a class.

Context: The variate values which determine the upper and lower limits of a class are called class boundaries; the interval between them is the class interval; and the frequency falling into the class is the class frequency.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Class - ISO

French equivalent: Classe

Class - ISO

A description of a set of objects that share the same attributes, operations, methods, relationships, and semantics [ISO/IEC 19501-1:2001, 2.5.2.9]

Context: An association is a semantic relationship between two classes. An association is a type of relationship. [Adapted from ISO/IEC 19501-1:2001, 2.5.2.3]

An association class is an association that is also a class. It not only connects a set of classes, but also defines a set of features that belong to the relationship itself.

[Adapted from ISO/IEC 19501-1:2001, 2.5.2.4] (ISO/IEC 11179-3 "Information technology-Metadata registries (MDR)-Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes", February 2003)

Source: ISO/IEC FDIS 11179-1 "Information technology - Metadata registries - Part 1: Framework", March 2004

See also: Class - ISI; Object; Attribute

Class attribute check

A class attribute check verifies whether the value of the common attributes (class attributes) of a logical unit or its components are identical.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Class boundaries

See also: Class - ISI

Class frequency

See also: Class - ISI

Class interval

See also: Class - ISI

French equivalent: Intervalle de classe

Class size

Class size is the average number of students per class, calculated by dividing the number of students enrolled by the number of classes. In order to ensure comparability between countries, special needs programmes have been excluded.

Data include only regular programmes at these two levels of education and also exclude teaching in sub-groups outside the regular classroom setting.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

Classes of construction

Construction surveys and their resulting statistics generally make a distinction between the following classes of construction, new construction, on the one hand, and repairs and maintenance, on the other, the latter can be further broken down into capital and non-capital repairs and maintenance

Source: International Recommendations for Construction Statistics, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 47, Rev. 1, United Nations, New York, 1997, para. 73

Classical swine fever

Classical swine fever is a highly contagious disease that affects pigs and which normally results in the slaughtering of affected herds

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2001-2006, OECD, 2001, Annex II – Glossary of Terms

French equivalent: Peste porcine classique

Classification

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.

Context: In SDMX, "Classification Systems" refer to a description of the classification systems being used and how they conform with internationally accepted standards guidelines, or good practices. It also refers to the description of deviations of classification systems compared to accepted statistical standards, guidelines, or good practices, when relevant.

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. Hierarchical classifications range from the broadest level (e.g. division) to the detailed level (e.g. class). Flat classifications (e.g. sex classification) are not hierarchical.

The characteristics of a good classification are as follows:

- the categories are exhaustive and mutually exclusive (i.e. each member of a population can only be allocated to one category without duplication or omission);
- the classification is comparable to other related (national or international) standard classifications;
- the categories are stable, i.e. they are not changed too frequently, or without proper review, justification and documentation;
- the categories are well described with a title in a standard format and backed up by explanatory notes, coding indexes, coders and correspondence tables to related classifications (including earlier versions of the same classification);
- the categories are well balanced within the limits set by the principles for the classification (i.e. not too many or too few categories). This is usually established by applying significance criteria (e.g. size limits on variables such as employment, turnover, etc.);
- the categories reflect realities of the field (e.g. the society or economy) to which they relate (e.g. in an industry classification, the categories should reflect the total picture of industrial activities of the country); and
- the classification is backed up by the availability of instructions, manuals, coding indexes, handbooks and training.

Examples of classification are NACE Rev. 1 (Statistical Classification Of Economic Activities), NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for statistics), and ISCO-88 (International Standard Classification of Occupations). ISIC is the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities.

Source: "United Nations Glossary of Classification Terms" prepared by the Expert Group on International Economic and Social Classifications; unpublished on paper.

See also: Nomenclature; Statistical unit – ISIC; Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX); Standard classifications; Taxonomy - ISO; Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX); Observation; Classification scheme; Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX); Analytical unit - Eurostat; Observation unit

French equivalent: Classification

Classification changes

A new version of a classification differs in essential ways from the previous version. Essential changes are changes that alter the borders between categories, i.e. a statistical unit may belong to different categories in the new and the older version. Border changes may be caused by creating or deleting categories, or moving a part of a category to another category.

Context: Changes in classifications and structure comprise changes in sector classification and structure of institutional units and changes in classification of assets and liabilities (Eurostat, "European System of Accounts - ESA 1995", Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg, 1996, par.6.29).

Source: Neuchâtel Group, "Neuchâtel Terminology: Classification database object types and their attributes - Version 2", September 2002

See also: Classification

Classification of environment protection activities (CEPA)

The Classification of environment protection activities (CEPA) is the draft classification proposed within the framework of the United Nations methodology for integrated environmental and economic accounting

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Environmental protection

French equivalent: Classification des activités de protection de l'environnement (CAPE)

Classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP)

The classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP) is a classification used to classify both individual consumption expenditure and actual individual consumption.

Context: COICOP is one of the "functional" classifications designed to classify certain transactions of producers and of three institutional sectors, namely household, general government and non- profit institutions serving households. They are described as "functional" classifications because they identify the "functions" - in the sense of "purposes" or "objectives" - for which these groups of transactors engage in certain transactions. The classifications concerned are:

- Classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP).
- Classification of the functions of government (COFOG).
- Classification of the purposes of non-profit institutions serving households (COPNI).
- Classification of outlays of producers by purpose (COPP)

Source: SNA 18.1, 18.7

French equivalent: Classification des fonctions de la consommation individuelle (COICOP)

Classification of outlays of producers by purpose (COPP)

The classification of outlays of producers by purpose (COPP) is used to classify expenditures by producers (intermediate consumption, compensation of employees, etc) by purpose (e.g. outlays on repair and maintenance or outlays on sales promotion)

Source: SNA 18.13

French equivalent: Classification des dépenses des producteurs par fonction (COPP)

Classification of the functions of government (COFOG)

The classification of the functions of government (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

Source: SNA 18.9

French equivalent: Classification des fonctions des administrations publiques (CFAP)

Classification of the purposes of non-profit institutions (COPNI)

The classification of the purposes of non-profit institutions (COPNI) is a classification used to identify the socio-economic objectives of current transactions, capital outlays and acquisition of financial assets by non-profit institutions serving households

Source: SNA 18.12

French equivalent: Classification des fonctions des institutions sans but lucratif au service des ménages (COPNI)

Classification of visitors

Visitors may be classified as either:

- international visitors, or
- domestic visitors

Source: Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework, Eurostat, OECD, WTO, UNSD, 2001, para 2.24

Classification scheme

A classification scheme is the descriptive information for an arrangement or division of objects into groups based on characteristics, which the objects have in common.

Context: Attributes of Classification scheme:

"Classification scheme type name" is the name of the type of Classification scheme.

"Classification scheme administration record" is the Administration record for a Classification scheme.

"Classification scheme item" is an item of content in a classification scheme. This may be a node in a taxonomy or ontology, a term in a thesaurus, etc.

Attributes of Classification scheme item:

Classification scheme item type name is the name of the type of the Classification scheme item.

Classification scheme item value an instance of a Classification scheme item.

Classification scheme item relationship is the relationship among items within a Classification scheme. Such relations serve to assist navigation through a large number of Classification Scheme Items.

Classification scheme item relationship type description is a description of the type of relationship between a Classification scheme item and one or more other Classification scheme items in a Classification scheme.

Classification scheme membership is the relationship of a Classification scheme with its items.

(ISO/IEC 11179-3 "Information technology - Metadata registries-Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes", February 2003)

Source: ISO/IEC FDIS 11179-1 "Information technology - Metadata registries - Part 1: Framework", March 2004

See also: Classification

Classification scheme item

A classification scheme item is the discrete components of content in a classification scheme. These may be the nodes of a taxonomy/ontology, the terms of a thesaurus, etc

Source: ISO/IEC 11179, Part 3, Basic Attributes of Data Elements (draft)

Classification unit

The classification unit is the basic unit to be classified in the classification (e.g. in an activity classification this would be the establishment or enterprise, in an occupational classification it will be the job)

Source: United Nations Glossary of Classification Terms. Prepared by the Expert Group on International Economic and Social Classifications

See also: Statistical unit – ISIC; Observation unit; Classification

Classifications used - MetaStore

Within the OECD's list of Metadata Types this item should list the name of all classifications actually used in the compilation of the data.

Source: OECD, 2005, OECD MetaStore User Guide, OECD, OECD, unpublished, Appendix 1: Metadata Types

See also: Classification

Classified component

A classified component is an administered component of a data element that may be classified in one or more classification schemes. These components include the object class, property, representation class, data element concept, value domain, and data element

Source: ISO/IEC 11179, Part 3, Basic Attributes of Data Elements (draft)

Classroom teachers

Classroom teachers (International Standard Classification for Education (ISCED) 0-4) includes professional personnel education teachers; and other teachers who work with students as a whole class in a classroom, in small groups in a resource room, or one-on-one inside or outside a regular classroom. It includes chairpersons of departments whose duties include some amount of student instruction. The category does not include student teachers, teachers' aides, or paraprofessionals

Source: 2001 Data Collection on Education Systems: Definitions, Explanations and Instructions, UNESCO, OECD, Eurostat, page 45

Clean technology

Clean technology is the installation or a part of an installation that has been adapted in order to generate less or no pollution. In clean as opposed to end-of-pipe technology, the environmental equipment is integrated into the production process

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: End-of-pipe protection; Integrated investments; Environmentally sound technologies

French equivalent: Technologie non polluante

Cleaner technologies and products group (of the environment industry)

The cleaner technologies and products group comprises goods and services which reduce or eliminate negative environmental impacts, but which are often supplied for other than environmental purposes and for which statistical assessment remains disputed, difficult or expensive.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 5.90

Client (for construction activity)

Is the natural or legal person for whom a structure is constructed, or alternatively the person or organisation that took the initiative of the construction.

Source: Sources and Methods: Construction Price Indices, OECD, Eurostat, 1997, page 11

French equivalent: Maitre d'ouvrage

Climate

Climate refers to the condition of the atmosphere at a particular location (microclimate) or region over a long period of time. It is the long-term summation of atmospheric elements – such as solar radiation, temperature, humidity, precipitation type (frequency and amount), atmospheric pressure and wind (speed and direction) – and their variations

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Climat

Climate change

Climate change is a term frequently used in reference to global warming due to greenhouse gas emissions from human activities

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Greenhouse effect

French equivalent: Changement climatique

Climate Convention

See also: United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

French equivalent: Convention sur le climat

Climate protection

See also: Ozone layer; Protection of climate and the ozone layer

French equivalent: Protection du climat

Closed ecological system

A closed ecological system is an ecosystem that provides for the maintenance of life through complete reutilization of available material, in particular by means of cycles wherein exhaled carbon dioxide, fuel and other waste matter are converted, chemically or by photosynthesis, into oxygen, water and food

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Système écologique clos

Closed network

Telecommunications network used for a specific purpose, such as a payment system, and to which access is restricted.

Source: A glossary of terms used in payments and settlement systems, July 2001, Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems, Bank for International Settlements

Closed pension funds

Funds that supports only pension plans that are limited to certain employees (e.g. those of an employer or group of employers).

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Open pension funds

French equivalent: Fonds de pension fermé

Closed season

A closed season is a specified period during which the category of fish or marine plants may not be fished or harvested

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Période de fermeture

Closed-end fund

See also: Investment trust share

Closed-end investment company

A closed-end investment company is a managed investment company with an unlimited life that does not stand ready to purchase its own shares from its owner and rarely issues new shares beyond its initial offering. (Source: Investments, W.F. Sharpe/G.J. Alexander)

Source: Institutional Investors Statistical Yearbook, 2000 edition, Annex III, Glossary

Cluster

A group of contiguous elements of a statistical population, e.g. a group of people living in a single house, a consecutive run of observations in an ordered series, or a set of adjacent plots in one part of a field.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Conglomérat

Cluster analysis

A general approach to multivariate problems in which the aim is to see whether the individuals fall into groups or clusters. There are several methods of procedure; most depend on setting up a metric to define the "closeness" of individuals.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Analyse des conglomérats

Cluster samples

Because of budgetary and timing considerations, most household surveys are based on what are termed cluster samples, that is, cases where the ultimate sample units are chosen in groups of various sizes within only selected parts of the country

Source: Handbook of Household Surveys, Revised Edition, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 31, United Nations, New York, 1984, para. 4.24

Cluster sampling

When the basic sampling unit in the population is to be found in groups or clusters, e.g. human beings in households, the sampling is sometimes carried out by selecting a sample of clusters and observing all the members of each selected cluster. This is known as cluster sampling.

Context: If the elements are closely grouped they are said to be compact. If they are almost equivalent to a geographically compact group from the point of view of investigational convenience they are said to quasi-compact.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Elementary unit

French equivalent: Échantillonnage par conglomérats

Clustering

a. Clustering of events in space or time, as a result of heterogeneity or interdependence.

b. Clustering of objects in the space defined by multivariate observations.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C.

Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Cluster analysis

French equivalent: Classement

CMFB

Committee on Monetary, Financial and Balance Of Payment Statistics

See also: Committee on Monetary, Financial and Balance of Payments Statistics

Coach

Passenger railway vehicle other than a railcar or a railcar trailer.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Coal

Coal is a family name for a variety of solid organic fuels and refers to a whole range of combustible sedimentary rock materials spanning a continuous quality range. For convenience, this continuous series is divided into four categories:

- anthracite
- bituminous coal
- sub-bituminous coal
- lignite.

Context: Classification of different types of coal into practical categories for use at an international level is difficult for two reasons:

- Divisions between coal categories vary between classification systems, both national and international, based on calorific value, volatile matter content, fixed carbon content, caking and coking properties, or some combination of two or more of these criteria.
- Although the relative value of the coals within a particular category depends on the degree of dilution by moisture and ash and contamination by sulphur, chlorine, phosphorous and certain trace elements, these factors do not affect the divisions between categories.

Coal quality can vary and it is not always possible to ensure that available descriptive and analytical information is truly representative of the body of coal to which it refers.

The International Coal Classification of the Economic Commission for Europe (UN/ECE) recognises two broad categories of coal:

- hard coal
- brown coal

The International Energy Agency has adopted this definition of hard coal and brown coal .

Source: Electricity information 2001, International Energy Agency, Paris – Part II

Coal, oil and natural gas reserves

Coal, oil and natural gas reserves consist of proven reserves of anthracite, bituminous and brown coal deposits and of petroleum and natural gas reserves and fields

Source: AN. 2121– Annex to chapter XIII

French equivalent: Réserves de charbon, de pétrole et de gaz naturel

Coarse grains

Coarse grains generally refers to cereal grains other than wheat and rice — in the OECD countries, those used primarily for animal feed or brewing.

Context: When used as a collective term in the context of Producer Support Estimates (PSE) and Consumer Support (CSE) estimates, the composition will vary by country and may include any or all of the following: barley, oats and sorghum.

Rye and triticale, the production of which is minor in the OECD, are not included in PSE composites relating to coarse grains, except in a few cases where statistical difficulties prevent the separation of data on rye from those for other coarse grains.

Maize (corn in the United States) is a coarse grain but is reported separately from all other coarse grains in the PSE/CSE tables.

In Mexico, most maize is produced for human consumption rather than animal feed.

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Coarse grains crop year

Coarse grains crop year refers to the crop marketing year beginning 1 April for Japan, 1 July for the European Union and New Zealand, 1 August for Canada and 1 October for Australia. The US crop year begins 1 June for barley and oats and 1 September for maize and sorghum.

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2001-2006, OECD, 2001, Annex II – Glossary of Terms

French equivalent: Campagne (céréales secondaires)

COBOL

(Common Business Oriented Language) A high level programming language used in business applications.

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

Code

A language-independent set of letters, numbers or symbols that represent a concept whose meaning is described in a natural language.

Context: A code normally consists of one or more alphabetic, numeric or alpha/numeric characters.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Code list; Coding

Code division multiple access (CDMA)

A spread spectrum air interface technology used in some digital cellular, personal communications services and other wireless networks.

Source: Cellular Mobile Pricing Structures and Trends, Working Party on Telecommunication and Information Services Policies – November 1999, page 9, Select Glossary of Mobile Terms

Code list

A code list is a predefined list from which some statistical coded concepts take their values.

Context: Each code list has the following properties: a) identifier (it provides a unique identification within the set of code lists specified by a structural definitions maintenance agency); b) name (also unique); c) description (a description of the purpose of the code list); and d) code value length (either an exact or a maximum number of characters and a type, i.e. numeric or alphanumeric).

Source: European Central Bank (ECB), Bank for International Settlement (BIS), Eurostat, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), "GESMES/TS User Guide", Release 3.00, February, 2003; unpublished on paper.

See also: Structural definition; GESMES TS

Code redundancy

Code redundancy occurs when a character or group of characters in a code word can be partially or completely deduced from the remaining characters of the code word.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Code space

A code space is a set of all combinations of admissible values of a particular record of data. Cartesian product of the code word lists of individual data in a record.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Code structure check

See also: Code structure validation

Code structure validation

Code structure validation is the process of verifying whether the characters of the correct type (e.g., digits, letters) are at the correct positions of the code word.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

CODED

Eurostat's Concepts and Definitions Database

Coded representation

The representation of an item or of a feature class by an alphanumeric or graphic code; the result of applying a code to any member of a coded set. Example: 0226. main road

Source: Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names, United Nations Group of Experts on Geographic Names, United Nations, New York, 2002

Codex

Refer Codex Alimentarius

See also: Codex Alimentarius

Codex Alimentarius

The Codex Alimentarius is an international code for food developed and administered by the United Nations' Codex Alimentarius Commission. Sometimes simply referred to as "the Codex"

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Codex Alimentarius Commission

The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international body charged with developing the standards, guidelines and recommendations that comprise the Codex Alimentarius.

Context: Created in 1963 by two agencies of the United Nations — the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) — the Commission concerns itself with all important aspects of food pertaining to the protection of consumer health, as well as to fair practices in the international food trade. The Commission also encourages food- related scientific debate and technological research.

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

See also: Codex Alimentarius

Coding

Coding is the technical procedure for converting verbal information into numbers or other symbols which can be more easily counted and tabulated.

Source: Eurostat, "Assessment of Quality in Statistics: Glossary", Working Group, Luxembourg, October 2003

See also: Coding error

French equivalent: Codage

Coding error

The assignment of an incorrect code to a survey response.

Source: Eurostat, "Assessment of Quality in Statistics: Glossary", Working Group, Luxembourg, October 2003

See also: Coding

Coefficient of variation

The standard deviation of a random variable divided by the mean.

Context: Its dimensionless form makes it convenient for summarization.

The United States Bureau of Census alternatively refers to the coefficient of variation as the ratio of the standard error to the value being estimated, usually expressed in terms of a percentage. Also known as the relative standard deviation. (United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms - refer http://eire.census.gov/cgi-bin/ssd/Glossary)

Source: The International Statistical Institute, "The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms", edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press, 2003

Coefficient table

A coefficient (input-output) table records the amount of each product (or the amount of output by each industry) used as input per unit of output of the various products/industries

Source: SNA 15.175

French equivalent: Tableau de coefficients

Cofinancing

The joint or parallel financing of programs or projects through loans or grants to developing countries provided by commercial banks, export credit agencies, other official institutions in association with other agencies or banks, or the World Bank and other multilateral financial institutions.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

COFOG (classification of the functions of government)

See also: COFOG (classification of the functions of government)

French equivalent: CFAP (Classification des fonctions des administrations publiques)

Coherence

Coherence of statistics is their adequacy to be reliably combined in different ways and for various uses.

Context: Coherence of data and information reflects the degree to which the data and information from a single statistical program, and data brought together across data sets or statistical programs, are logically connected and complete. Fully coherent data are logically consistent – internally, over time, and across products and programs. Where applicable, the concepts and target populations used or presented are logically distinguishable from similar, but not identical, concepts and target populations of other statistical programs, or from commonly used notions or terminology. (Statistics Canada Quality Guidelines, 3rd edition, October 1998, page 5)

Coherence is the sixth quality component in the Eurostat definition.

Source: Eurostat, "Assessment of Quality in Statistics: Glossary", Working Group, Luxembourg, October 2003

See also: Comparability; Data confrontation; Quality – Eurostat; Quality - ISO; Quality - OECD; Quality – IMF; Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX)

French equivalent: Cohérence

Cohort

A cohort is a group of persons who experience a certain event in a specified period of time. For example, the birth cohort of 1985 would be the people born in that year

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Cohort life table

In contrast to current life table, a table based on a cohort of people born in the same period. Thus, for a cohort born in 1900, the death rates at 20 and 80 would be based on death rates observed about 1920 and 1980.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Table de mortalité de cohorte

Cohort studies

In medical statistics, studies in which a group of individuals, selected according to occupation, age or geographical area, is followed up over a period of time.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Étude de cohorte

COICOP (classification of individual consumption by purpose)

See also: Classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP)

French equivalent: COICOP (Classification des fonctions de la consommation individuelle)

Coke oven coke

Is the solid product obtained from the carbonisation of coal, principally coking coal, at high temperature. It is low in moisture content and volatile matter.

Source: Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 2 – Notes on Energy Sources

Coke oven gas

Coke oven gas is obtained as a by-product of the manufacture of coke oven coke for the production of iron and steel.

Source: Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 2 – Notes on Energy Sources

Coking coal

Coking coal refers to coal with a quality that allows the production of a coke suitable to support a blast furnace charge. Its gross calorific value is greater than 23 865kJ/kg (5 700 kcal/kg) on an ash-free but moist basis.

Source: Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 2 – Notes on Energy Sources

Cold deck

A cold deck is a correction base for which the elements are given before correction starts and do not change during correction. An example would be using prior year's data. A modified cold-deck may adjust cold-deck values according to (possibly aggregate) current information.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

See also: Deck imputation; Hot deck

COLI

See also: Cost-of-living index

Collateral

Collateral refers to assets pledged as a guarantee for the repayment of the short-term liquidity loans which credit institutions receive from the central banks, as well as assets sold to central banks by credit institutions as part of repurchase operations.

Source: European Central Bank Annual Report, 2000, Glossary

Collateralised debt obligations (CDOs)

CDOs are bonds whose income payments and principal repayments are dependent on a pool of instruments. Typically, a CDO is backed by a diversified pool of loan and bond instruments either purchased in the secondary market or from the balance sheet of a commercial bank.

Context: The diversified nature of the instruments differentiates a CDO from an asset-backed security, which is backed by a homogeneous pool of instruments, such as mortgages and credit card loans. Because income and the repayment of principal are dependent on the performance of the underlying instruments, there is a probability of early repayment. Issuers are often provided with different tranches of the security, so that if there are prepayments the first tier will be repaid first, the second tier next, etc. The pricing of each tranche reflects the probability of repayment.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

Collaterised mortgage obligation (CMO)

CMOs are debt obligations of an entity established by a financial institution or other sponsor.

Context: They are collateralized by whole mortgage loans or by mortgage-backed pass-through securities guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC). CMOs are sold in multimaturity classes called tranches.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Collective agreement

The collective agreement should be defined, for the purposes of statistics, as a written agreement concluded between one or more employers or an employers' organisation on the one hand, and one or more workers' organisations of any kind on the other, with a view to determining the conditions of individual employment and, in certain cases, to the regulation of other questions relative to employment.

Source: International Labour Organisation (ILO) Resolution concerning statistics of collective agreements, adopted by the Third International Conference of Labour Statisticians (October 1926, page 1

See also: Collective bargaining

Collective bargaining

Collective bargaining is a process of decision-making between parties representing employer and employee interests which implies the "negotiation and continuous application of an agreed set of rules to govern the substantive and procedural terms of the employment relationship …." [Collective Bargaining in Industrialised Market Economies: A Reappraisal, J.P. Windmuller et al, ILO, Geneva, 1987]

Context: In most OECD countries, basic rules pertaining to collective bargaining are laid down in labour law, although there are important differences in the extent to which governments intervene in labour-management relations.

Bargaining takes place in many forms. For example, it can occur between trade unions and individual companies (single-employer bargaining), or between union federations and employer associations (multi-employer bargaining). Moreover, these levels are not mutually necessarily exclusive; different issues can be taken up at different levels.

Source: OECD Employment Outlook, July 1994, Chapter 5, Collective Bargaining: levels and Coverage, page 168

See also: Collective bargaining coverage; Collective agreement

Collective bargaining coverage

Collective bargaining coverage is an indicator of the extent to which the terms of workers' employment are influenced by collective negotiation. It is the coverage rate, i.e. the number of employees covered by the collective agreement, divided by the total number of wage and salary-earners.

Source: OECD Employment Outlook, July 1994, Chapter 5, Collective Bargaining: levels and Coverage, page 171

See also: Collective bargaining

Collective consumption

Goods and services that are consumed simultaneously by a group of consumers or by the community as a whole: for example, defence services provided by the state.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

Collective consumption service

A collective consumption service is a service provided by general government simultaneously to all members of the community or to all members of a particular section of the community, such as all households living in a particular region

Source: SNA 9.43

French equivalent: Service de consommation collectif

Collective households

See also: Collective living quarters

Collective living quarters

Collective living quarters include structurally separate and independent places of abode intended for habitation by large groups of individuals or several households and occupied at the time of the census [or survey]. Such quarters usually have certain common facilities, such as cooking and toilet installations, baths, lounge rooms or dormitories, which are shared by the occupants.

Collective living quarters may be further classified into hotels, rooming houses and other lodging houses, institutions and camps

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1. United Nations, New York, 1998, Series M, No. 67, Rev. 1, para. 2.355

See also: Institutions

French equivalent: Locaux d'habitation collective

Collusion

Collusion refers to combinations, conspiracies or agreements among sellers to raise or fix prices and to reduce output in order to increase profits.

Context: As distinct from the term cartel, collusion does not necessarily require a formal agreement, whether public or private, between members. However, it should be noted that the economic effects of collusion and a cartel are the same and often the terms are used somewhat interchangeably.

Collusion between firms to raise or fix prices and reduce output are viewed by most authorities as the single most serious violation of competition laws. Collusive arrangements are known to have been arrived at and enforced in ways which are as varied as the human imagination itself. Cases drawn from across different countries reveal that collusion may be reached through informal gentlemen's agreements where mutual regard, social convention and personal contacts and connections provide sufficient basis for ensuring adherence to agreed prices and related business practices by members. While collusion is generally easier when sellers are few and produce homogenous products, price fixing conspiracies have also arisen in the sale of complex products. An example is the electrical equipment industry in the United States which involved 29 different companies selling diverse technical products such as turbine generators, transformers, switch gears, insulators, controls and condensers. Similarly, through agreement on product specification details and standards, American steel producers were able to collude successfully for some time. In one bid-rigging conspiracy firms used the "phases of the moon" to take turns and determine which amongst them would submit the "low" bid to win the contracts. In yet other types of cases, collusion entailed market sharing agreements.

Collusion does not necessarily have to involve an explicit agreement or communication between firms. In oligopolistic industries, firms tend to be interdependent in their pricing and output decisions so that the actions of each firm impact on and result in a counter response by the other firm(s). In such circumstances, oligopolistic firms may take their rivals' actions into account and coordinate their actions as if they were a cartel without an explicit or overt agreement. Such coordinated behaviour is often referred to as tacit collusion or conscious parallelism.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Collusive bidding (tendering)

See also: Bid rigging

Co-management

Co-management is a process of management in which government shares power with resource users, with each given specific rights and responsibilities relating to information and decision-making

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Cogestion

Combination

In the parlance of competition law and policy, the term combination refers to firms organized together to form a monopoly, cartel or agreement to raise or fix prices and restrict output in order to earn higher profits. This term has been interchangeably used with conspiracy and collusion as well.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M.

Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Collusion; Conspiracy

Combined heat and power plants (CHP)

Are plants which are designed to produce both heat and electricity simultaneously.

Source: Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 2 – Notes on Energy Sources

Combined school and work-based programmes

In combined school and work-based programmes, instruction is shared between school and the workplace, although instruction may take place primarily in the workplace. Programmes are classified as combined school and work-based if less than 75 per cent of the curriculum is presented in the school environment or through distance education. Programmes that are more than 90 per cent work-based are excluded.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Programme orientation; Vocational programmes; School-based programmes

Command-and-control policy

Command—and—control policy refers to environmental policy that relies on regulation (permission, prohibition, standard setting and enforcement) as opposed to financial incentives, that is, economic instruments of cost internalisation

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Politique d'injonction et de contrôle

Commensurability test

See also: Invariance to changes in the units of measurement test

Comments

Comments refer to remarks on the data element

Source: ISO/IEC 11179, Part 1, Framework for the specification and standardization of data elements, 1998

Commercial confidentiality

Commercial confidentiality refers to safeguarding the privacy of sensitive information of individual firms (such as market position, financial health, or whether the firm is receiving financial support). Commercial confidentiality can help to promote the full and free disclosure of pertinent information to official agencies by financial firms, and ensures the fair and equal treatment of all firms.

Source: Code of Good Practices on Transparency in Monetary and Financial Policies, Part 1—Introduction, Approved by the IMF Executive Board on July 24, 2000.

Commercial credit

In the context of the Paris Club, loans originally extended on terms that do not qualify as official development assistance (ODA) credits. These are typically export credits on market terms but also include other non-ODA loans by governments.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Commercial fishing

Commercial fishing refers to the harvesting of fish, either in whole or in part, for sale, barter or trade

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

Commercial interest reference rates (CIRRs)

A set of currency-specific interest rates for major OECD countries. CIRRs have been established for 13 currencies, the majority of which are based on either the five-year government bond yields or on three-, five- and seven-year bond yields, according to the length of the repayment period. CIRRs are adjusted monthly and are intended to reflect commercial rates.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Commercial land

Land mainly used for commerce, trade and related services, such as shopping centres, banks, commercial garages, repair shops, commercial storage facilities, related office buildings, etc. Also included are private roads and other auxiliary spaces located in the areas concerned. In terms of ISIC/Rev.3, the activities included in this category can be described by divisions 50-55, 65-74, 91 and 93.

Source: Joint OECD/Eurostat Questionnaire 2002 on the State of the Environment, section on Land

Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS)

A US FCC designation for any carrier or licensee whose wireless network is connected to the public switched telephone network and/or is operated for profit.

Source: OECD, 2004, Access Pricing in Telecommunications, OECD, Paris, Glossary of Terms

Commercial paper

Commercial paper is an unsecured promise to pay a certain amount on a stated maturity date, issued in bearer form. CP enables corporations to raise short-term funds directly from end investors through their own in-house CP sales team or via arranged placing through bank dealers.

Context: Short-term in nature, with maturities ranging from overnight to one year, CP is usually sold at a discount. A coupon is paid in a few markets. Typically, issue size ranges from $100,000 up to about $1 billion. In bypassing financial intermediaries in the short-term money markets, CP can offer a cheaper form of financing to corporations. But because of its unsecured nature, the credit quality of the issuer is important for the investor. Companies with a poor credit rating can obtain a higher rating for the issue by approaching their bank or insurance company for a third-party guarantee, or perhaps issue CP under a MOF (Multiple Option Facility), which provides a backup line of credit should the issue be unsuccessful.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

Commercial presence

Having an office, branch, or subsidiary in a foreign country.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Commercial risk

In the context of export credits, the risk of nonpayment by a non-sovereign or private sector buyer or borrower in his or her domestic currency arising from default, insolvency, and/or a failure to take up goods that have been shipped according to the supply contract (contrasted with transfer risk arising from an inability to convert domestic currency into the currency in which the debt service is payable, or with broader political risk).

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Commission of the European Communities

See also: European Commission

Commitment

A firm obligation, expressed in writing and backed by the necessary funds, undertaken by an official donor to provide specified assistance to a recipient country or a multilateral organisation.

Context: Bilateral commitments are recorded in the full amount of expected transfer, irrespective of the time required for the completion of disbursements.

Commitments to multilateral organisations are reported as the sum of (i) any disbursements in the year reported on which have not previously been notified as commitments and (ii) expected disbursements in the following year.

Source: Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts. From the "Development Co-operation Report: Efforts and Policies of Members of the Development Assistance Committee".

Commitment charge (or Fee)

This is the charge made for holding available the undisbursed balance of a loan commitment. Typically, it is a fixed-rate charge (for example, 1.5 percent a year) calculated on the basis of the undisbursed balance.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Committee on Monetary, Financial and Balance of Payments Statistics

The Committee on Monetary, Financial and Balance of Payments Statistics (CMFB) was established by Council Decision in 1991 to assist the European Commission in drawing up and implementing work programmes concerning monetary, financial and balance of payments statistics, and to offer opinions on these areas of statistics and on their links with other areas of economic statistics, in particular national accounts. (Indeed, the government statistician members of the CMFB are usually responsible for macroeconomic statistics in their countries.)

The context was the need to make statistical preparations for Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). The CMFB is an independent committee with advisory functions; it has no legislative powers. The original Council Decision has been amended to reflect changes since 1991.

Context: The Members of the Committee are senior statisticians from the National Statistical Institutes and National Central Banks of the countries of the European Economic Area (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom). The European Commission (Eurostat) and the European Central Bank are also Members of the Committee.

Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Malta, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Turkey have Observer status, as well as the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Source: CMFB website

Committee on Surplus Disposal (CSD)

The Committee on Surplus Disposal is a subcommittee of the Food and Agriculture Organisation's (FAO's) Committee on Commodity Problems that monitors food aid flows to ensure that surplus disposal does not interfere with normal production and trade patterns, in compliance with the FAO Principles of Surplus Disposal (1954)

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Commodities

Commodities are goods and services normally intended for sale on the market at a price that is designed to cover their cost of production.

Includes all goods and services produced by industries, all imported goods and services except direct purchases abroad by government and households, and that part of the gross output of producers of government services and a private non- profit services to households which is sold on the conditions, characteristic of sales of commodities

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

See also: Products - SNA

Commodity linked bonds

A bond whose redemption value is linked to the price of a commodity. Typically, issuers whose income stream is closely tied to commodity earnings issue these bonds.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

Commodity linked derivatives

Derivatives whose value derives from the price of a commodity.

Context: These include:

- Commodity future—traded on an organized exchange, in which counterparties commit to buy or sell a specified amount of a commodity at an agreed contract price on a specified date;
- Commodity option—gives the purchaser the right but not the obligation to purchase (call) or sell (put) a specified amount of a commodity at an agreed contract price on or before a specified date; and
- Commodity swap—a swap of two payment streams, where one represents a currently prevailing spot price and the other an agreed contract price for a specified quantity and quality of a specified commodity.

Net cash settlements are usually made.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

Commodity reversal test

A test that may be used under the axiomatic approach which requires that, for a given set of products, the price index should remain unchanged when the ordering of the products is changed.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)

The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is the European Union's agricultural policy. Its objectives were set forth in Article 39 of the Treaty of Rome (1957).

Source: OECD, 2004, OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2004-2013, OECD, Paris, Glossary

French equivalent: Politique agricole commune (PAC)

Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) Reform

The EU Commission has published a Communication on the Mid-Term Review on the Common Agricultural Policy in July 2002, in January 2003 the Commission adopted a formal proposal. A formal decision on the "Cap reform - a long-term

perspective for sustainable agriculture was taken by the EU farm ministers. The reform includes far reaching amendments of current policies, including further reductions in support prices, partly offset by direct payments, and a further decoupling of most direct payments from current production.

Source: OECD, 2004, OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2004-2013, OECD, Paris, Glossary

Common cartel

See also: Holding company; Control of enterprises

Common Fisheries Policy (CFP)

Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) is the European Union's basic framework for managing the fisheries in the waters of Member states. The CFP was drawn up in 1970 in order to institutionalise co- operation between the EU member states over fisheries management; formal principles were established in 1983 based on Articles 38 and 39 of the Treaty of Rome, and were later reinforced in Article 3 of the (Maastricht) Treaty on European Union.

Context: The CFP basic legislation [Regulation (EEC) 101/76] was adopted in 1976, and has constantly been adapted to meet changing needs, now covering fish landing, marketing, storage and transport. Generally, the principle of free access to fishing grounds applies (based on total allowable catches (TACs)), except within predetermined protected areas where the right to fish is restricted or completely withdrawn, and within member states' coastal fisheries. Currently, the CFP applies only partially to the Mediterranean Sea.

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Politique commune de la pêche (PCP)

Common market

A common market is a customs union with provisions to liberalise movement of regional production facts (people and capital). The Southern Cone Common Market (MERCOSUR) of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay is an example of a common market.

Source: Glossary of Insurance Policy Terms, OECD, Centre for Co-operation with Non-Members, 1999

See also: Customs union; Free trade area; Economic union; Regional trading arrangement

Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR)

The Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR) - Mercado Común del Sur. A multilateral agreement on trade, including agricultural trade, between Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay. The agreement was signed in 1991 and came into effect on 1 January 1995. Its main goal is to create a customs union between the four countries by 2006

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Common Market Organisation (CMO) for sugar

The common organisation of the sugar market (CMO) in the European Union was established in 1968 to ensure a fair income to community sugar producers and self-supply of the Community market. At present CMO is governed by Council Regulation (EC) No. 1260/2001 (the basic regulation) which are applicable until 30 June 2006.

Source: OECD, 2004, OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2004-2013, OECD, Paris, Glossary

Common property resources (environmental)

Common property resources (environmental) are natural resources owned and managed collectively by a community or society rather than by individuals

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Ressources (écologique) communes

Commonwealth of Independent States

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) was created in December 1991. In the adopted Declaration the participants of the Commonwealth declared their interaction on the basis of sovereign equality.

At present the CIS unites: Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Ukraine.

Context: In September 1993 the Heads of the CIS States signed an Agreement on the creation of Economic Union to form common economic space grounded on free movement of goods, services, labour force, capital; to elaborate coordinated monetary, tax, price, customs, external economic policy; to bring together methods of regulating economic activity and create favourable conditions for the development of direct production relations.

In order to facilitate further integration the Agreement on deepening of integration in economic and humanitarian field of four countries (Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia) and Agreement on áreation of Commonwealth of Sovereign Republics (Belarus and Russia) were signed in 1995.

In February 1999 by the decision of the Interstate Council of four countries (Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia) the Republic of Tajikistan was recognized as participant of the customs union enjoying full rights.

Interaction of countries in the framework of the Commonwealth is realized through a number of coordinating institutions including the Interstate Statistical Committee..

Bodies of Branch Cooperation: (Consulting Council for Labour, Migration and Social Security of Population, Transport Coordinating Conference, Interstate Council for Aviation and Air Space Uses, Interstate Ecological Council, Intergovernmental Council for Agro-Industrial Complex, Council for Electric Energy, Bureau for Coordinating Anti Organized Crime Activities, Interstate Euro-Asian Association of Coal and Metal, etc).

Source: Website of the CIS Statistical Office

Community of species

A community of species is an assemblage of organisms characterised by a distinctive combination of species occupying a common environment and interfacing with one another

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Communauté d'espèces

Commuting accident

A Commuting accident is an accident occurring on the habitual route, in either direction, between the place of work or work-related training and:

i. the worker's principal or secondary residence;

ii. the place where the worker usually takes his or her meals; or

iii. the place where he or she usually receives his or her remuneration;

which results in death or personal injury.

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO) Resolutions Concerning statistics of occupational injuries (resulting from occupational accidents), adopted by the Sixteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (October 1998), page 2

Compact Disk - Read Only Memory (CD-ROM)

An optical disk that is created by a mastering process and used for reading information and data only

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

Compaction

Compaction is the process whereby the density of soils is increased by tillage, livestock pressure and/or vehicular traffic. Such compaction gives rise to lower soil permeability and poorer soil aeration with resultant increases in erosion risk and lowered plant productivity

Source: Environmental Indicators for Agriculture – Vol. 3: Methods and Results, OECD, 2001, glossary, pages 389-391

French equivalent: Compactage

Company pension plan

See also: Occupational pension plans

French equivalent: Plan de retraite d'entreprise

Comparability

Comparability is the extent to which differences between statistics from different geographical areas, non-geographical domains, or over time, can be attributed to differences between the true values of the statistics.

Context: In SDMX, "Comparability" is closely associated with "Coherence", which is the adequacy of statistics to be reliably combined in different ways and for various uses. The use of standard concepts, classifications and target populations promotes coherence, as does the use of common methodology across surveys. Coherence does not necessarily imply full numerical consistency.

Under the SDDS, the comparability of statistics within and across statistical frameworks - and the ability to perform cross-checks and reconciliations - requires the dissemination of components underlying aggregate series, dissemination within a statistical framework, and/or the dissemination of related data that support and encourage users' ability to check and verify the quality of data.

The sources of distortion of comparability in statistics, increasing or reducing it, are mainly twofold:

- use of different concepts/definitions, or
- use of different measuring tools, compilation and presentation practices.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Coherence; Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX); Quality - ISO; Quality – Eurostat; Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS)

Comparable treatment

An understanding in a debt-restructuring agreement with the Paris Club creditors that the debtor will secure at least equivalent debt relief from other creditors.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Comparable unemployment rates (CURs)

Comparable unemployment rates (CURs) are unemployment rates compiled by Eurostat for Member states of the European Union as far as possible across countries according to International Labour Organisation (ILO) definitions of unemployment and labour force

Source: Quarterly Labour Force Statistics, OECD, refer Technical Notes

See also: Standardised unemployment rates

French equivalent: Taux de chômage comparables

Comparative mortality figure

The ratio of the standardised death rate to the crude death rate in a standard population. It may also be regarded as an index number in the Laspeyres form.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Chiffre comparatif de mortalité

Comparative mortality index

This is a variant of the comparative mortality figure and is a weighted average death rate, where the weights are the mean of the actual (current) population and the standard population both expressed in proportions on a common basis of absolute size.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Comparative mortality figure

French equivalent: Taux comparatif de mortalité

Comparative price levels

Comparative price levels are defined as the ratios of purchasing power parities (PPPs) to exchange rates.

Context: They provide a measure of the differences in price levels between countries by indicating for a given product group the number of units of the common currency needed to buy the same volume of the product group in each country.

For example, in 1999, a given volume of gross domestic product (GDP) costs on average 106 dollars in the United Kingdom, 68 dollars in Portugal and 143 dollars in Japan. In other words, the general price level of Japan is higher than that of the United Kingdom and of Portugal.

Source: Purchasing power parities – measurement and uses, P. Schreyer, F. Koechlin, OECD Statistics Brief, March 2002, No. 3, page 7

Comparison period

See also: Current period (in price index calculation)

Compensation cost

Compensation cost is a measure closely related to labour cost, although it does not entirely correspond to the ILO definition of total labour cost contained in the 1966 ILO resolution concerning statistics of labour cost, adopted by the 11th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in that it does not include all items of labour costs.

In particular, the costs of recruitment, employee training, and plant facilities and services, such as cafeterias, medical clinics and welfare services, are not included.

Context: It is estimated that the labour costs not included in hourly compensation costs account for some 4 to 5 per cent of total labour costs for those economies for which information is presented in the ILO KILM. This measure is also closely related to the "compensation of employees" measure used in the system of national accounts, which can be considered a proxy to total labour costs.

Source: Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM): 2001-2002, International Labour Organisation, Geneva, 2002, page 601

See also: Compensation of employees; Labour cost – ILO; Average hourly compensation cost

Compensation of employees

Compensation of employees 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.

Compensation of employees has two main components:

a. Wages and salaries payable in cash or in kind;
b. The value of the social contributions payable by employers: these may be actual social contributions payable by employers to Social Security schemes or to private funded social insurance schemes to secure social benefits for their employees; or imputed social contributions by employers providing unfunded social benefits.

Context: 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.

Source: SNA 7.21 [7.31]. See also ESA [9.29]

See also: Compensation cost

French equivalent: Rémunération des salariés

Competing Local Exchange Carrier (CLEC)

A licensed local operator in the US and Canada which is not the incumbent local operator, or ILEC.

Source: OECD, 2004, Access Pricing in Telecommunications, OECD, Paris, Glossary of Terms

Competition

Competition refers to a situation in a market in which firms or sellers independently strive for the patronage of buyers in order to achieve a particular business objective, e.g., profits, sales and/or market share.

Context: Competition in this context is often equated with rivalry. Competitive rivalry between firms can occur when there are two firms or many firms. This rivalry may take place in terms of price, quality, service or combinations of these and other factors which customers may value.

Competition is viewed as an important process by which firms are forced to become efficient and offer greater choice of products and services at lower prices. It gives rise to increased consumer welfare and allocative efficiency. It includes the concept of "dynamic efficiency" by which firms engage in innovation and foster technological change and progress.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Contestability; Pareto efficiency; Perfect competition; Cut-throat competition; Workable competition

Competition of functions

The situation when the use of one (environmental) function is at the expense of the same or another function now, or is expected to be so in the future.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.31

Competition prices

Competition prices are antitrust and related policies (e.g., intellectual property regulations) designed to foster or restrict competition and which may have an impact on foreign trade and investment

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Competitive fringe

See also: Dominant firm

Competitive services

A service is competitive if the market for the provision of that service can sustain a high level of competition - that is, many simultaneous competing operators. Compare with non-competitive services.

Source: OECD, 2004, Access Pricing in Telecommunications, OECD, Paris, Glossary of Terms

See also: Non-competitive services

Competitiveness (in international trade)

Competitiveness is a measure of a country's advantage or disadvantage in selling its products in international markets.

Context: The OECD Secretariat calculates two different measures of competitiveness based on the differential between domestic and competitors' unit labour costs in manufacturing and consumer prices both expressed in a common currency.

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

French equivalent: Compétitivité

Compilation

See also: Statistical processing

Compilation of vital data

Compilation of vital data is a process of condensing information by classifying and tabulating vital statistical data into various categories or groups with the object of producing vital statistics according to a determined tabulation programme

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Compilation practices

See also: Statistical processing

Compiling agency

Agency that compiled the data being reported.

Context: The dimension is needed as two agencies might be compiling the exact same data but using different sources or concepts (the latter would be partially captured by the dimensions). The provider ID is not sufficient, as one provider could disseminate the data compiled by different compiling agencies.

Source: Status Report on the BIS-IMF-OECD-World Bank Joint External Debt Hub: Prepared by the SDMX Pilot Project Team, May 2005

See also: Concept

Compiling errors

Errors introduced in operations on the original observations such as editing, coding, punching, tabulating and transcribing.

Source: Statistical Policy Working Paper 4 - Glossary of Nonsampling Error Terms: An Illustration of a Semantic Problem in Statistics, United States Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology, 1978

Complementary (telecommunications services)

Two or more services are complementary when both or all are required to obtain the final combined or bundled service that the end-user wants. For example, car bodies, car engines and car tires are complementary - all must be

combined to obtain the final service that consumers want (in this case car transportation services).

Source: OECD, 2004, Access Pricing in Telecommunications, OECD, Paris, Glossary of Terms

Complementary suppression

Synonym of secondary suppression.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

See also: Secondary suppression

Complete coverage

A survey (or census) should be called complete if virtually all of the units in the population under study are covered.

Source: Statistical Policy Working Paper 4 - Glossary of Nonsampling Error Terms: An Illustration of a Semantic Problem in Statistics, United States Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology, 1978

See also: Census

Complete disclosure

Synonym of exact disclosure.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

See also: Exact disclosure

Complete market

A financial market place is said to be complete when a market exists with an equilibrium price for every asset in every possible state of the world.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Complete set of conflict rules

A complete set of conflict rules is a set of explicitly given conflict rules and all implied conflict rules.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Complete set of edits

A complete set of edits is the union of explicit edits and implied edits sufficient for the generation of feasible (acceptance) regions for imputation (that is if the imputations are to satisfy the edits).

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

See also: Implied edit; Explicit edit

Completeness

Completeness is the extent to which all statistics that are needed are available. It is usually described as a measure of the amount of available data from a statistical system compared to the amount that was expected to be obtained.

Context: In the European context, completeness is the availability of statistics to meet the requirements of the European Statistical System.

Completeness is the seventh quality component in the Eurostat definition of data quality.

Source: Eurostat, "Assessment of Quality in Statistics: Glossary", Working Group, Luxembourg, October 2003

See also: Quality – Eurostat; Quality - ISO

Completeness checking

Completeness checking may be carried out at either the survey or questionnaire levels.

- Completeness checking at survey level ensures that all survey data have been collected. A minimal completeness check compares the sample count to the questionnaire count to insure that all samples are accounted for, even if no data were collected.
- Completeness checking at questionnaire level insures that routing instructions have been followed. Questionnaires should be coded to specify whether the respondent was inaccessible or has refused, this information can be used in verification procedures.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Completion point

In the context of export credits, the risk of nonpayment by a non-sovereign or private sector buyer or borrower in his or her domestic currency arising from default, insolvency, and/or a failure to take up in the context of the HIPC Initiative, when the IMF and World Bank Executive Boards decide that a country has met the conditions for assistance under the Initiative.

Context: The timing of the completion point depends on the satisfactory implementation of key structural policy reforms agreed at the decision point, the maintenance of macroeconomic stability, and the adoption and implementation of a poverty reduction strategy developed through a broad-based participatory process.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

See also: Decision point

Compliance criterion

Expenditure undertaken with the main objective of protecting the environment but specifically in order to comply with environmental protection legislation, conventions and voluntary agreements. This can be further sub-divided to show those activities and transactions undertaken in order to comply with legislation only.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 5.30 D

Component

A set of goods and services that constitutes a sub-set of the goods and services that make up some defined aggregate.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Component cost method (construction price indices)

This approach is used for the compilation of output construction price indices. It regards construction output as bundles of standardised homogeneous components. These components correspond to the supply of standard operations.

Examples would be: the supply and laying of so many square metres of roofing tiles; installation of a hot water tank of a given capacity; construction of so many square metres of brick wall etc.

Context: Price indices are compiled using the prices of these homogenous components. A representative construction (or number of projects) is also chosen.

However, the actual work entailed in its completion is broken down into precisely defined standard services or components.

A number of representative construction firms that have recently performed any of these services are surveyed to determine the price they have actually agreed or invoiced for these services. A price index is then created for each standard component.

These indices are then aggregated for the buildings initially defined as the benchmarks. The actual buildings are used only to define a selection of services and the corresponding weights.

A variant of this approach involves the re-specification of a number of the representative projects on a cyclical basis.

The difference between an index based on input factors and one based on standard components is essentially one of degree, since components are only factors at a more advanced stage of production. However, the standard component cost index also incorporates productivity gains and changes in profit margins, as it reflects not only the cost of the factors, but also the price of the finished product paid by the customers of the construction firm. It will therefore include more of the price elements listed above that determine the prices of finished construction work.

Another advantage of this method is that the prices obtained are for components which remain comparable over time.

Fluctuations due to differential quality or execution are eliminated. However, while components are more homogeneous than completed buildings it is unlikely that they will be completely identical for different completed buildings.

If there is a permanent change in the way a component is performed its definition is changed, and the new price series is spliced to the old one by means of chaining taking account of changes in quality.

Selecting truly representative standard components, and determining weighting coefficients that accurately reflect construction techniques and the way buildings, etc. are usually constructed during the base year is the hardest and most important part of compiling the index.

However, every standard component does not have to be priced separately. For example, if the price change characteristics of brick laying and paving are similar then prices of only one of (similar) standard components need to be incorporated in the construction price index.

An advantage of both the standard factor and standard component cost methods is that they can produce different indices merely by changing the weighting of the indices for each component. For example, indices could be compiled by type of work, by trade, or as in the example of the conventional construction price indices compiled in Germany, by type of building.

Source: Sources and Methods: Construction Price Indices, OECD, Eurostat, 1997, page 19

See also: Prior breakdown methods (construction price indices); Construction price indices

Component series, Composite leading indicator (CLI)

Component series are economic time series which exhibit leading relationship with a reference series at the turning points. Their seasonally adjusted or raw form are combined into a composite leading indicator (CLI).

Context: The component series are selected from a wide range of economic sectors. The number of series used for the compilation of the OECD CLIs varies for each Member country, i.e. between five and eleven series. Selection of the appropriate series for each country are made according to the following criteria:

- Economic significance: there has to be an a priori economic reason for a leading relationship with the reference series;
- Cyclical behaviour: cycles should lead those of the reference series, with no missing or extra cycles. At the same time, the lead at turning points should be homogeneous over the whole period;
- Data quality: statistical coverage of the series should be broad; series should be compiled on a monthly rather than on a quarterly basis; series should be timely and easily available; there should be no break in time series; series should not be revised frequently.

Source: OECD Leading Indicator Website, Glossary, 2001

See also: Composite leading indicators (CLI)

French equivalent: Séries composantes, ICA

Composite household

A composite household is a household consisting of any of the following:

- a single family nucleus plus other persons, some of whom are related to the nucleus and some of whom are not, for example, mother with child(ren) and other relatives and non-relatives;
- a single family nucleus plus other persons, none of whom are related to the nucleus, for example, father with child(ren) and non-relatives;
- two or more family nuclei related to each other plus other persons, some of whom are related to at least one of the nuclei and some of whom are not related to any of the nuclei, for example, two or more couples with other relatives and non-relatives only;
- two or more family nuclei related to each other plus other persons, none of whom are related to any of the nuclei, for example, two or more married couples one or more of which with child(ren) and non-relatives;
- two or more family nuclei not related to each other, with or without any other persons;
- two or more persons related to each other but none of whom constitute a family nucleus, plus other unrelated persons;
- non-related persons only

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.82

French equivalent: Ménage complexe

Composite indicator

A composite indicator is formed when individual indicators are compiles into a single index, on the basis of an underlying model of the multi-dimensional concept that is being measured.

Context: A composite indicator measures multi-dimensional concepts (e.g. competitiveness, e-trade or environmental quality) which cannot be captured by a single indicator. Ideally, a composite indicator should be based on a theoretical framework / definition, which allows individual indicators / variables to be selected, combined and weighted in a manner which reflects the dimensions or structure of the phenomena being measured.

Source: OECD, 2004, "The OECD-JRC Handbook on Practices for Developing Composite Indicators", paper presented at the OECD Committee on Statistics, 7-8 June 2004, OECD, Paris

See also: Composite leading indicators (CLI)

Composite leading indicator zones

In addition to those for individual countries, OECD calculates CLI for the following groups of countries or zones: OECD total, Major Seven countries, OECD Europe, European Union,

Euro area, Big four European countries and NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement).

Korea, New Zealand, Czech Republic, Hungary, Iceland, Poland, and Slovak Republic are excluded from zone calculations since no CLI is published for these countries.

Context: The reference series for a zone is the weighted average of the individual countries reference series, where the weights are derived from GDP in industry and the GDP purchasing power parity. Weights are updated every five years and current weights are from the year 2000. The amplitude-adjusted CLI for the zone is calculated by weighting together the amplitude-adjusted CLIs for individual countries, using the same weights as for the reference series. The same method is used to obtain the industrial production trend for the zone. Then, the trend restoration is done as for individual countries, by multiplying the amplitude-adjusted composite indicator by the trend of the reference series.

Source: OECD Leading Indicator Website, Glossary, 2005

See also: Main Economic Indicator main country groupings

Composite leading indicators (CLI)

A composite leading indicator (CLI) is an aggregate time series displaying a reasonably consistent leading relationship with the reference series for the macroeconomic cycle in a country.

Thus, CLI can be used to give an early indication of turning points in the reference series but not for quantitative forecasts

Context: CLI is constructed by aggregating together component series selected according to the criteria specified in component series. However, It is important to emphasise that component series are not selected according to a strict quantitative criteria based on the cross-correlation with the reference series.

Source: OECD Leading Indicator Website, Glossary, 2001

See also: Composite indicator

French equivalent: Indicateurs composites avancés (ICA)

Composite leading indicators (CLI) weighting

Component series of the OECD composite leading indicator (CLI) are equally weighted in the aggregation process into a country CLI. On the other hand, GDP-PPP weights are used to estimate the CLIs for groups of countries, i.e. zone

Source: OECD Leading Indicator Website, Glossary, 2001

Composite sampling scheme

A scheme in which different parts of the sample are drawn by different methods; for example, a sample of a nations population might be taken from some form of area sampling in rural districts and by a random or systematic method in urban districts.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Plan d'échantillonnage composite

Composition check

A composition check verifies whether the structure of a logical unit (e.g. - household) is consistent with the definition (e.g., at least one adult).

Example: A household must have at least one adult

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Compound distribution

A distribution specified in terms of another distribution dependent on a parameter that is itself a random variable with a specific distribution.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Distribution composite

Comprehensive private internal rate of return

See also: Private internal rate of return

Compulsory core curriculum

Compulsory core curriculum is the minimum required time devoted to core subjects and study areas within the compulsory curriculum.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Compulsory curriculum; Non-compulsory curriculum; Intended instruction time; Compulsory flexible curriculum

Compulsory curriculum

Compulsory curriculum refers to the amount and allocation of instruction time that has to be provided in every school and must be attended by all students.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Compulsory core curriculum; Compulsory flexible curriculum; Intended instruction time; Non-compulsory curriculum

Compulsory education

The legal age from which children are no longer compelled to attend school (e.g., 15th birthday). The ending age of compulsory schooling is thus different from the ending age of an educational programme.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

French equivalent: Scolarité obligatoire

Compulsory flexible curriculum

Compulsory flexible curriculum refers to the part of the compulsory curriculum in which there is flexibility or choice for schools or students. For example, a school may choose to offer more classes than the minimum in science and only the minimum required number of classes in art within the compulsory time frame.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Intended instruction time; Compulsory core curriculum; Compulsory curriculum; Non-compulsory curriculum

Compulsory reporting requirements

Compulsory reporting requirements is a situation where legislation creates a legal obligation (and usually an appropriate penalty for non-compliance) for reporters to provide the requested information

Source: Report on the Survey of Implementation of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment – IMF, OECD, March 2000 – Appendix II: Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms

Computation of lowest level indices

Method used to combine the basic price observations to obtain the first level index (ratio of average prices, average of price relatives or geometric mean; long-term relative from base period vs. short-term relative; weighted or unweighted arithmetic or geometric average).

Context: Under the SDDS, in the context of labour market this would entail, e.g., weighted or unweighted ratio of average labour service prices, weighted or unweighted arithmetic or

geometric average of labour service price relatives, long-term relative from base period versus short-term relative.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS); Statistical processing; Index number

Computed tomography scanners

Computed tomography scanners (CT) scanners, also known as 'CAT' scans for computed axial tomography, image anatomical information from a cross sectional plane of the body. Each image is generated by a computer synthesis of x-ray transmission data obtained in many different directions in a given plane

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Computer Aided Software Engineering (CASE)

The use of software packages that aid in developing all phases of an information system including analysis, design, and programming.

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

Computer and information services

Computer and information services cover computer data and news-related service transactions between residents and non-residents. Included are: data bases, such as development, storage, and on-line time series, data processing, hardware consultancy, software implementation, maintenance and repair of computers and peripheral equipment.

Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF), "Balance of Payments Manual" (BOP), Washington D.C., 1993, p.67

French equivalent: Services d'informatique et d'information

Computer assisted coding

Coding activity whereby human coders decide and computer systems provide assistance.

Source: Adapting new technologies to census operations, Arij Dekker, Symposium on Global Review of 2000 Round of Population and Housing Censuses: Mid-Decade Assessment and Future Prospects, Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Secretariat New York, 7-10 August 2001, Glossary

Computer Assisted Design / Computer Assisted Manufacturing (CAD-CAM)

The integration of computer aided design with computer controlled manufacturing.

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

Computer Assisted Instruction (CAI)

See also: Computer Based Training (CBT)

Computer Assisted Interviewing (CAI)

Computer assisted interviewing uses the computer during interviewing.

Context: Any contradictory data can be flagged by edit routines and the resultant data can be immediately adjusted by information from the respondent.

An added benefit is that data capture (key entry) occurs at interview time. CAI assists the interview in the wording of questions and tailors succeeding questions based on previous responses.

CAI has been mainly used in Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) or Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI).

Source: Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Glossary of Terms on Statistical Data Editing", Conference of European Statisticians Methodological Material, Geneva, 2000

See also: Computer Assisted Survey Information Collection

Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI)

A method of data collection in which an interviewer uses a computer to display questions and accept responses during a face-to-face interview.

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

Computer Assisted Self-Interviewing (CASI)

The technique whereby respondents independently complete electronic questionnaires, assisted only by specially-designed computer programs.

Source: Adapting new technologies to census operations, Arij Dekker, Symposium on Global Review of 2000 Round of Population and Housing Censuses: Mid-Decade Assessment and Future Prospects, Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Secretariat New York, 7-10 August 2001, Glossary

Computer Assisted Survey Information Collection

Computer assisted survey information collection (CASIC) encompasses computer assisted data collection and data capture.

CASIC may be more broadly defined to include the use of computer assisted, automated, or advanced computing methods for data editing and imputation, data analysis and tabulation, data dissemination, or other steps in the survey or census process.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI)

A method of data collection by telephone with questions displayed on a computer and responses entered directly into a computer. A component in the modular data management network, CASIC.

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

Computer associate professionals

Computer associate professionals is subdivided into three unit groups:

- Computer assistants (ISIC 3121)
- Computer equipment operators (ISIC 3122), and
- Industrial robot controllers (ISIC 3123) is described as follows:

Computer associate professionals provide assistance to users of micro-computers and standard software packages, control and operate computers and peripheral equipment and carry out limited programming tasks connected with the installation and maintenance of computer hardware and software.

Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat), "The measurement of scientific and technological activities; manual on the measurement of human resources devoted to S&T; Canberra Manual", OECD, Paris, 1995, p.99

French equivalent: Techniciens en informatique et communication

Computer Based Training (CBT)

The use of computers in teaching. Another term for Computer Assisted Instruction.

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

Computer file

Organized, ordered and named collection of computer records.

Source: Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names, United Nations Group of Experts on Geographic Names, United Nations, New York, 2002

Computer menu

List of options available to an operator, usually displayed in graphic or alphanumeric form on the computer screen.

Source: Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names, United Nations Group of Experts on Geographic Names, United Nations, New York, 2002

Computer program

A set of instructions directing the computer which operations to perform.

Context: Complementary term: data; these can be operated upon by a program.

Source: Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names, United Nations Group of Experts on Geographic Names, United Nations, New York, 2002

See also: Data

Computer record

Computer-readable collection of related data pertaining to a single topical item and treated as a unit. Example: a single toponym and its related data, such as coordinates, date of ratification and origins.

Source: Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names, United Nations Group of Experts on Geographic Names, United Nations, New York, 2002

Computer software

Computer software is an asset consisting of computer programs, program descriptions and supporting materials for both systems and applications software; included are purchased software and software developed on own account, if the expenditure is large

Source: AN.1122) – Annex to chapter XIII

French equivalent: Logiciel

Computing standards

In computing, a set of rules or specifications established by some authority that define, for example, accuracy requirements, data exchange formats, hardware or software systems.

Source: Handbook on Geographic Information Systems and Digital Mapping, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 79, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, New York, 2000, Annex VI - Glossary

Concealed employment

Concealed employment is employment which, while not illegal in itself, has not been declared to one or more administrative authorities to whom it should be made known, thereby leading to the evasion of legal regulations, the evasion of taxes, or the evasion of a reduction of social security entitlements.

Source: OECD Employment Outlook, September 1986, Chapter III, Concealed Employment, page 66

Concealed production

Same as Underground production

See also: Underground production

Concentration

Concentration refers to the extent to which a small number of firms or enterprises account for a large proportion of economic activity such as total sales, assets or employment.

Context: There are at least four distinct concepts embodied within the term concentration:

- Aggregate concentration which measures the relative position of large enterprises in the economy. This measure has interested economists, sociologists and political scientists mainly in the context of theories relating to actual (and potential) economic- political power which big business may be able to exercise because of their economic importance in a country/industrial sector/geographic region.
- Industry or Market concentration (also often referred to as seller concentration) which measures the relative position of large enterprises in the provision of specific goods or services such as automobiles or mortgage loans. The rationale underlying the measurement of industry or market concentration is the industrial organization economic theory which suggests that, other things being equal, high levels of market concentration are more conducive to firms engaging in monopolistic practices which leads to misallocation of resources and poor economic performance. Market concentration in this context is used as one possible indicator of market power.
- Buyer concentration which measures the extent to which a large percentage of a given product is purchased by relatively few buyers. At the extreme, a single purchaser of all the production of a good or service would give rise to a situation of monopsony. Buyer concentration may result in countervailing power that offsets the market power that may otherwise arise from high levels of market or seller concentration.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Concentration rule

Synonym of (n,k) rule.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

See also: N

Concept

A concept is a unit of knowledge created by a unique combination of characteristics [ISO 1087-1:2000, 3.2.1]

Context: Concepts 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) ("United Nations Glossary of Classification Terms" prepared by the Expert Group on International Economic and Social Classifications, unpublished on paper, available at: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/class/family/ glossary_short.htm).

A semantic link among two or more concepts is a concept relationship.

A description of the type of relationship among two or more concepts is a concept relationship type description. (ISO/IEC

International Standard 11179-3 "Information technology-Metadata registries (MDR)-Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes", February 2003).

Source: ISO/IEC FDIS 11179-1 "Information technology - Metadata registries - Part 1: Framework", March 2004

See also: Subject field; Data element concept; Structural definition; Characteristic; Key family; Dimension; Metadata structure definition; Definition; ISO / IEC 11179; Ontology; Structural definition; Statistical concept; Compiling agency

French equivalent: Concept

Concept scheme

The descriptive information for an arrangement or division of concepts into groups based on characteristics, which the objects have in common.

Context: Within SDMX, a concept scheme is a maintained list of concepts that are used in key family and metadata structure definitions. There can be many such concept schemes. A core representation of the concept can be specified (e.g. a code list, or other representation such as date).

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Object; Characteristic

Conceptual data model

A data model that represents an abstract view of the real world. A conceptual model represents the human understanding of a system.

Context: A conceptual data model describes how relevant information is structured in the natural world. In other words, it is how the human mind is accustomed to thinking of the information.

Information Technology - Data Management and Interchange - Metadata Registries (MdR) - Part 3: Registry Metamodel (MdR3) - ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 32 N 0643, 1 May 2001.

Source: ISO/IEC FDIS 11179-1 "Information technology - Metadata registries - Part 1: Framework", March 2004

Conceptual domain

A set of valid value meanings.

Context: The value meanings in a conceptual domain may either be enumerated or expressed via a description.

Enumerated conceptual domain is a conceptual domain that is specified by a list of all its value meanings.

Non-enumerated conceptual is a conceptual domain that is not specified by a list of all valid value meanings.

Non-enumerated conceptual domain description is a description or specification of a rule, reference, or range for a set of all Value Meanings for the Conceptual domain.

Conceptual domain relationship is a relationship among two or more Conceptual domains.

Conceptual domain relationship type description is a description of the type of relationship among two or more Conceptual domains.

Conceptual domain representation is a relationship between a Conceptual domain and a Value domain.

(ISO/IEC International Standard 11179-3 "Information technology - Metadata registries-Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes", February 2003)

Source: ISO/IEC International Standard 11179-3 - Information technology - Metadata registries (MDR) - Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes", February 2003

See also: Unit of measure; Data model

Concerted action or practice

See also: Collusion; Cartel

Concessional loans

These are loans that are extended on terms substantially more generous than market loans. The concessionality is achieved either through interest rates below those available on the market or by grace periods, or a combination of these. Concessional loans typically have long grace periods.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Concessional restructuring

Debt restructuring with a reduction in present value of the debt service. In the context of the Paris Club, concessional restructuring terms have been granted to low-income countries since October 1988 with a reduction in the present value of eligible debt of up to one-third (Toronto terms); since December 1991, with a present value reduction of up to one-half(London terms or “enhanced concessions” or “enhanced Toronto” terms); and, since January 1995, with a present value reduction of up to two thirds (Naples terms).

In the context of the HIPC Initiative, creditors agreed in November 1996 to increase the present value reduction to up to 80 percent(Lyon terms) and then in June 1999 to 90 percent (Cologne terms). Such restructuring can be in the form of flow restructuring or stock-of-debt operations. While the terms (grace period and maturity) are standard, creditors can choose from a menu of options to implement the debt relief.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Concessionality level - IMF

A net present value calculation, measured at the time the loan is extended, that compares the outstanding nominal value of a debt and the future debt-service payments discounted at an interest rate applicable to the currency of the transaction, expressed as a percentage of the nominal value of the debt.

Context: The concessionality level of bilateral debt (or tied aid) is calculated in a similar manner, but instead of using the nominal value of the debt, the face value of the loan is used—that is, including both the disbursed and undisbursed amounts, and the difference is called the grant element.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

See also: Grant element; Concessionality level - OECD; Net present value (NPV) of debt

Concessionality level - OECD

The concessionality level is a measure of the "softness" of a credit reflecting the benefit to the borrower compared to a loan at market rate. Technically, it is calculated as the difference between the nominal value of a Tied Aid Credit and the present value of the debt service as of the date of disbursement, calculated at a discount rate applicable to the currency of the transaction and expressed as a percentage of the nominal value

Source: Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts. From the "Development Co-operation Report: Efforts and Policies of Members of the Development Assistance Committee".

See also: Concessionality level - IMF

Conditional cost of living index

A conditional cost of living index measures the change in the cost of maintaining a given utility level, or standard of living, on the assumption that all the factors, except the prices covered by the index, that influence the consumer’s utility or welfare (e.g. the state of physical environment) remain constant.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

See also: Cost-of-living index

Conditional edit

A conditional edit is an edit where the value of one field determines the editing relationship between other fields and possibly itself. For example, suppose there are three fields A, B, and C. A conditional edit would exist if the relationship between fields B and C as expressed through the edits depended on the value in A.

Example:

1. If A>0 then B>C
2. If A>B then C>B

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Conditionally renewable resources

See also: Renewable natural resources

Conditioning effect

The effect on responses resulting from the previous collection of data from the same respondents in recurring surveys.

Source: Statistical Policy Working Paper 4 - Glossary of Nonsampling Error Terms: An Illustration of a Semantic Problem in Statistics, United States Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology, 1978

Conditioning of radioactive wastes

Conditioning of radioactive wastes refers to the operation that transforms radioactive waste into a safe condition for transport, storage and/or disposal

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Conditionnement des déchets radioactifs

Confidence interval

A confidence interval is an interval which has a known and controlled probability (generally 95% or 99%) to contain the true value.

Source: Assessment of the Quality in Statistics, fifth meeting, Eurostat, Luxembourg, 2-3 May 2002, Item 4: Glossary

Confidential cells

The cells of a table which are non-publishable due to the risk of statistical disclosure are referred to as confidential cells.

Context: By definition there are three types of confidential data where disclosure might happen and therefore cells that are confidential:

- Small counts. A tabular cell is confidential, if less than m entities contribute to the total of that cell. The value of m is called a threshold and is usually determined by the statistical authority according to the desired degree of confidentiality protection: m is at least 3 but sometimes m= 5 is given. In the case of a threshold of m=3, a cell is confidential if the figure in the cell shows the data of only one unit, or if the figure is the sum of two entities and one respondent has the possibility of disclosing the figure of the other respondent by subtraction of his own figure from the sum. This is also known as the threshold rule.
- Dominance or case of predominance. (a) dominance rule, concentration rule, (n,k) rule: A cell is regarded as confidential, if the n largest units contribute more than k% to the cell total. The n and k are given by the statistical authority and differ quite a lot, e.g. you find that n=2 and k=85, which means that a cell is defined as confidential if the two largest units contribute more than 85% to the cell total. (b) prior posterior ambiguity rule, p/q rule: it is assumed that out of publicly available information the contribution of one individual to the cell total can be estimated to within p per cent (p=error before publication); after the publication of the statistic the value can be estimated to within q percent (q=error after publication). In the p/q rule the ratio p/q represents the information gain through publication and in the prior posterior ambiguity rule the difference p-q. If the information gain is unacceptable the cell is declared as confidential. P and q are given by the statistical authority and thus the definition of the acceptable level of information gain.
- Secondary confidentiality/derivation: Even if all confidential cells containing small counts or cases of predominance are protected by disclosure control methods (=primary protection), disclosure might be possible by recalculating confidential cells as the difference between a total and the sum of cells corresponding to that total. This recalculation of primary protected cells is called derivation. Derivation can occur (a) within one two-dimensional table or higher-dimensional tables, when margin totals are given in the lines, the columns or in a set of lines or columns; (b) between tables and subtables in the case of three or more dimensions e.g. between geographic levels or between aggregation levels (total economy, sector); (c) between different tables on the same aggregation or geographical level containing different sorts of information.

Note: Small counts and dominance are collectively primary confidentiality.

Source: Eurostat, "Manual on disclosure control methods", Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg, 1996, p. 8-9

French equivalent: Cellules confidentielles

Confidential data

Confidential data are data which are subject to confidentiality clauses.

Context: The data collected by many national statistical agencies are subject to national rules regarding confidentiality.

The two main reasons for declaring data to be primary confidential are: a) too few units in a cell; b) dominance of one or two units in a cell. The limits of what constitutes "too few" or "dominance" vary between statistical domains.

In the European Union, confidential data is defined in Article 13 of Council Regulation No 322/97, as:

1. Data used by the national authorities and the Community authority for the production of Community statistics shall be considered confidential when they allow statistical units to be identified, either directly or indirectly, thereby disclosing individual information.

   To determine whether a statistical unit is identifiable, account shall be taken of all the means that might reasonably be used by a third party to identify the said statistical unit.
2. By derogation from paragraph 1, data taken from sources which are available to the public and remain available to the public at the national authorities according to national legislation, shall not be considered confidential.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Statistical confidentiality; Confidentiality

Confidentiality

Data confidentiality is a property of data, usually resulting from legislative measures, which prevents it from unauthorized disclosure.

Context: In SDMX, "Confidentiality" refers to the legislative measures or other formal provision which prevent unauthorised disclosure of data that identify a moral or

physical person either directly or indirectly. Also refers to the procedures in place to prevent disclosure of confidential data, including rules applying to staff, aggregation rules when disseminating data, provision of unit records, etc.

Source: Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Terminology on Statistical Metadata", Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, Geneva, 2000

See also: Disclosure analysis; Confidential data; Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX)

Confidentiality edit

The confidentiality edit is a procedure developed by the U.S. Census Bureau to provide protection in data tables prepared from the 1990 Census.

Context: There are two different approaches: one was used for the regular Census data; the other was used for the long-form data, which were filled by a sample of the population.

Both techniques apply statistical disclosure limitation techniques to the microdata files before they are used to prepare tables. The adjusted files themselves are not released; they are used only to prepare tables. For the regular Census microdata file, the confidentiality edit involves "data swapping" or "switching" of attributes between matched records from different geographical units. For small blocks, the Census Bureau increases the sampling fraction.

After the microdata file has been treated in this way, it can be used directly to prepare tables and no further disclosure analysis is needed. For long form data, sampling provides sufficient confidentiality protection, except in small geographic regions. To provide additional protection in small geographic regions, one household is randomly selected and a sample of its data fields are blanked and replaced by imputed values.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Configurational sampling

See also: Grid sampling

Conflict rule

A conflict rule is a logical condition or a restriction to the value of a data item or a data group which must not be met if the data is to be considered correct.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

See also: Rejection rule

Congenital abnormalities

Congenital abnormalities refer to the prevalence rate of selected congenital anomalies per 10, 000 total births (includes live births and still births). Selected congenital anomalies comprise: spina bifida, limb reduction, Down's syndrome, transportation of great vessels (non-corrected)

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Conglomerate

A conglomerate is a firm or business enterprise having different economic activities in different unrelated industries. Conglomerate firms may emerge through mergers and acquisitions and/or investments across a diverse range of industries for a variety of reasons such as minimization of risk, increased access to financial and management resources, and more efficient allocation of resources.

Context: Competition policy concerns have been raised, although without universal agreement among economists, that conglomerates facilitate anticompetitive practices through cross-subsidization of less profitable activities aimed at driving out competition and reciprocal arrangements with other conglomerates in the purchase and sale of inputs-outputs. There is increasing evidence that conglomerates are not necessarily more profitable and many conglomerate firms have in recent times been divesting different activities and focusing their operations on fewer lines of business.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Merger; Diversification

Conglomerate merger

A Conglomerate merger is a merger between firms in unrelated business, e.g., between an automobile manufacturer and a food processing firm.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Horizontal merger; Vertical merger; Merger

Conjoint analysis approaches

The conjoint analysis approaches infer a value from the hypothetical choices or trade-offs that people make. People are asked to state preference between one group of environmental services or characteristics at a given price or cost to the individual and another group of environmental characteristics at a different price or cost.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 9.102

Connected products

Products which are used directly and solely for environmental protection (for example septic tanks, filters, waste bags).

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 5.83

Conscious parallelism

Under conditions of oligopoly, the pricing and output actions of one firm have a significant impact upon that of its rivals. Firms may after some period of repeated actions become conscious or aware of this fact and without an explicit agreement coordinate their behaviour as if they were engaged in collusive behaviour or a cartel to fix prices and restrict output. The fear that departure from such behaviour may lead to costly price cutting, lower profits and market share instability may further create incentives for firms to maintain such an implicit arrangement amongst themselves.

Context: This form of conscious parallel behaviour or tacit collusion generally has the same economic effect as a combination, conspiracy or price fixing agreement. However, whether or not conscious parallel behaviour constitutes an illegal action which is restrictive of competition is a subject of controversy in both competition law and economics. Price uniformity may be a normal outcome of rational economic

behaviour in markets with few sellers and homogenous products.

Arguments have been advanced that the burden of proof must be higher than circumstantial evidence of concerted or parallel behaviour and uniform pricing and output policies. In other words, conscious parallelism in and of itself should not necessarily be construed as evidence of collusion. The problem arises more from the nature of the market or industry structure in which firms operate than from their respective behaviour.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Conservation

Conservation is the management of human use of organisms or ecosystems to ensure that such use is sustainable

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Sauvegarde

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)

The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) is a major provision of the United States' Food Security Act of 1985 and extended under the Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990, and the Food, Agriculture, Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 was designed to reduce erosion on 40 to 45 million acres (16 to 18 million hectares) of farm land.

Context: Under the programme, producers who sign contracts agree to convert erodible crop land to approved conservation uses for ten years. Participating producers receive annual rental payments and cash or payment in kind to share up to 50% of the cost of establishing permanent vegetative cover.

The CRP is part of the Environmental Conservation Acreage Reserve Program. The 1996 FAIR Act authorised a 36.4 million acre (14.7 million hectares) maximum under CRP, its 1995 level. This has been extended to 39.2 million acres (15.8 million hectares) under the FSRI Act of 2002.

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2002-2007, OECD, 2001, Annex II – Glossary of Terms

French equivalent: Programme de mise en réserve des terres fragiles (CRP)

Conservation tillage

Conservation tillage is a tillage system that creates a suitable soil environment for growing a crop and that conserves soil, water and energy resources mainly through the reduction in the intensity of tillage, and retention of plant residues

Source: Environmental Indicators for Agriculture – Vol. 3: Methods and Results, OECD, 2001, glossary, pages 389-391

See also: Conventional tillage

Consignment (rail)

Collection of goods transported under cover of the same transport document in accordance with regulations or tariffs in force where they exist.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Envoi

Consistency

Consistency refers to logical and numerical coherence.

Context: An estimator is called consistent if it converges in probability to its estimand as sample increases (The International Statistical Institute, "The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms", edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press, 2003).

Consistency over time, within datasets and across datasets (often referred to as inter-sectoral consistency) are major aspects of consistency. In each, consistency in a looser sense carries the notion of "at least reconcilable." For example, if two series purporting to cover the same phenomena differ, the differences in time of recording, valuation, and coverage should be identified so that the series can be reconciled.

Inconsistency over time refers to revisions that lead to breaks in series stemming from, for example, changes in concepts, definitions, and methodology.

Inconsistency within datasets may exist, for example, when two sides of an implied balancing statement-assets and liabilities or inflows and outflows - do not balance.

Inconsistency across datasets may exist when, for example, exports and imports in the national accounts do not reconcile with exports and imports within the balance or payments.

Within the IMF definition of quality, "consistency" is one of the elements of "serviceability".

Source: International Monetary Fund, "Data Quality Assessment Framework – DQAF – Glossary", unpublished

See also: Quality – IMF; Serviceability

Consistency check

A consistency check detects whether the value of two or more data items are not in contradiction.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Consistency edit

A consistency edit is a check for determinant relationships, such as parts adding to a total or harvested acres being less than or equal to planted acres.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Consistency error

A consistency error refers to the occurrence of the values of two or more data items which do not satisfy some predefined relationship between those data items.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Consistency in aggregation

An index is said to be consistent in aggregation when the index for some aggregate has the same value whether it is calculated directly in a single operation, without distinguishing its components, or it is calculated in two or more steps by first calculating separate indices, or sub-indices, for its components, or subcomponents, and then aggregating them, the same formula being used at each step.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Consistent edits

A set of edits which do not contradict each other is considered to be consistent. If edits are not consistent, then no record can pass the edits.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Consistent estimator

An estimator is consistent if the probability that it is in error by more than a given amount tends to zero as the sample become larger.

Source: Assessment of the Quality in Statistics, fifth meeting, Eurostat, Luxembourg, 2-3 May 2002, Item 4: Glossary

Consolidated accounts

Those accounts which are drawn up to reflect the affairs of a group of entities. For example, a ministry or holding company with many different operating agencies subsidiary companies may prepare consolidated accounts reflecting the affairs of the organisation as a whole, as well as accounts for each operating agency/subsidiary.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

Consolidated amount

The debt-service payments and arrears, or debt stock, restructured under a Paris Club rescheduling agreement.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Consolidated balance sheet of the MFI sector

A balance sheet obtained by netting out inter-MFI positions (e.g. inter-MFI loans and deposits) in the aggregated MFI balance sheet. It provides statistical information on the MFI sector's assets and liabilities vis-à-vis residents of the euro area not belonging to this sector (i.e. general government and other euro area residents) and vis-à-vis non-euro area residents. It is the main statistical source for the calculation of monetary aggregates, and it provides the basis for the regular analysis of the counterparts of M3.

Source: European Central Bank, 2004, Annual Report: 2004, ECB, Frankfurt, Glossary

See also: Monetary financial institutions (MFIs)

Consolidated debt

See also: Consolidated amount

Consolidated reporting

Reporting covering the claims and liabilities of all offices worldwide of the same entity, but excluding positions between offices of the same entity. Offices include head offices, branch offices, and subsidiaries. A consolidated balance sheet refers to a balance sheet grouping of assets and liabilities of a parent company and all its offices, after elimination of all unrealized profits on intra-group trading and of all intra-group balances.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Consolidation (in national accounts)

Consolidation is a special kind of cancelling out of flows and stocks; it involves the elimination of those transactions or debtor/creditor relationships which occur between two transactors belonging to the same institutional sector or sub-sector.

Context: The elimination, both from uses and resources, of transactions which occur between units when the latter are grouped and to the elimination of reciprocal financial assets and liabilities.

Under the SDDS, in the context of fiscal sector data an indication of the methods used to combine data from separate central government accounts and funds to derive statistics for transactions between the entire central government and any other sector, exclusive of transactions between units within the same coverage of central government, as defined in the Government Finance Statistics Manual:

1. whether all transactions between units of general government have been eliminated in consolidation is requested;
2. debt issues of one unit of central government that are held by another unit are reported on a consolidated or unconsolidated basis (e.g., central government securities held by the social security fund) are also specified.

Source: SNA 3.121 [11.52]

See also: Grossing / Netting; Consolidation (of data)

French equivalent: Consolidation

Consolidation (of data)

The process that takes data from different systems, entities (and possibly formats) and combines that information to create a unified view.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Consolidation (in national accounts)

Consolidation (of firms)

Consolidation generally refers to combination or amalgamation of two or more firms into one new firm through the transfer of net assets. The new firm may be specially organized to distinguish it from a merger.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Consolidation (of government debt)

Consolidation (of government debt) is a means of presenting government accounts in which, where a liability of a government-sector agency and institution is held as an asset somewhere else in the government sector.

Context: Debt data shown in the OECD's Economic Outlook are consolidated to the largest possible extent, given data limitations

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Consolidation period

In Paris Club restructuring agreements, the period in which debt-service payments to be restructured (the "current maturities consolidated") have fallen or will fall due. The beginning of the consolidation period may precede, coincide with, or come after the date of the Agreed Minute. The standard consolidation period is one year, but sometimes debt payments over a two- or three-year period have been consolidated, corresponding with a multiyear arrangement with the IMF.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Consortium bank

A consortium bank refers to a joint venture in which no single owner has a controlling interest

Source: Guide to the International Banking Statistics, Bank for International Settlements, Basel, Switzerland, 2000, Part III – Glossary of Terms

Conspiracy

A conspiracy is normally a covert or secret arrangement between competing firms in order to earn higher profits by entering into an agreement to fix prices and restrict output.

The terms combination, conspiracy, agreement and collusion are often used interchangeably.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Agreement (to lessen or restrict competition); Combination; Collusion

Constable markets

See also: Contestability

Constant elasticity of substitution index

A family of price indices that allows for substitution between products. Within an elementary aggregate, the Jevons index is a particular case of a constant elasticity of substitution index. Another case is the Lloyd-Moulton index.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Constant prices

Constant prices 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.e. changes in "constant price terms"); the term "at constant prices" commonly refers to series which use a fixed-base Laspeyres formula.

Context: The volume measure of GDP is frequently referred to as "GDP at constant prices". When time series are constructed by multiplying the values of the base year by fixed base Laspeyres volume indices, it is appropriate to describe the resulting series as being at the constant prices of the base year. However, when the values of the base year are extrapolated by multiplying them by annual chain volume indices it is no longer strictly correct to describe them in this way. Nevertheless, the series of values are expressed at the general price level of the base year and it is convenient to continue to describe them as being "at constant prices" (SNA 16.2. 16.71).

A stock of assets is expressed at constant prices when all members of the stock are valued at the prices of a single base period. (Measuring Capital: OECD Manual, Annex 1 Glossary of Technical Terms Used in the Manual, OECD, 2001)

A valuation expressed at the prices prevailing during a fixed reference or base period (Chain Fisher Volume Index, Glossary - Statistics Canada. Available at http://www.statcan.ca/english/concepts/chainfisher/glossary.htm#index).

Source: SNA 16.2, 16.71

See also: Gross domestic product (GDP) – constant prices

French equivalent: Flux en termes réels

Constant prices test

See also: Identity test

Constant quantities test

See also: Fixed basket test

Constant returns to scale

See also: Economies of scale

Constraint

Specification of what may be contained in a data or metadata set in terms of the content or, for data only, in terms of the set of key combinations to which specific attributes (defined by the data structure) may be attached.

Context: A constraint in a set of data is a limitation imposed by external conditions, e.g. that a number of variate values shall have zero mean, or that the sum of frequencies in a set of classes shall be a prescribed constant.

A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

French equivalent: Contrainte

Construction

In ISIC Rev. 3 the Tabulation Category (F) relating to construction is made up of the following 5 groups:

- site preparation;
- building of complete constructions or parts thereof; civil engineering;
- building installation;
- building completion;
- renting of construction or demolition equipment with operator

Context: The United Nations defines construction as comprising "economic activity directed to the creation, renovation, repair or extension of fixed assets in the form of buildings, land improvements of an engineering nature, and other such engineering constructions as roads, bridges, dams and so forth."

Construction activity represents a significant share of the economies of all OECD Member countries both in terms of its contribution to GDP and total employment. It is also an important market for materials and products produced by other sectors of the economy, e.g. manufacturing. A characteristic feature of construction activity is its volatility and sensitivity to movements in overall business activity and the business cycle. For this reason, construction statistics are key economic indicators that are monitored closely by analysts in both government and the private sector.

However, the United Nations guidelines distinguish between "construction activity", which may be carried out by any unit irrespective of its predominant activity, and "the construction industry", which is confined to those units whose predominant activity falls within Tabulation Category F (Construction) of ISIC Rev. 3

Source: ISIC Rev. 3 and NACE Rev. 1. See also International Recommendations for Construction Statistics, United Nations, 1977, Series M, No. 47, Rev. 1, para. 15

See also: NACE; International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC)

French equivalent: Construction

Construction contractor

A firm which undertakes works as part of a construction project by virtue of a contract with a client.

Source: Sources and Methods: Construction Price Indices, OECD, Eurostat, 1997, page 11

Construction indicators

Construction indicators can be divided into two groups. The first comprising permits issued, new orders and work started (based on estimated value, area or numbers upon completion) are indicators of future activity.

The second group, comprising work put in place, work in progress and work completed are indicators of work actually done within a given period of time or at a particular point in time.

Source: Main Economic Indicators - Comparative Methodological Analysis: Industry, retail and Construction Indicators, OECD, Paris, 2002, page 70

Construction price indices

In broad terms, construction price indices provide measures of changes in the prices of either the inputs to, or outputs of, construction activity. However, terminology used in the context of price indices for construction activity varies between countries.

There is also considerable variation in the inclusion/exclusion of items such as transport costs, consumption taxes, fittings, etc.

Two broad approaches are used by national agencies to compile construction price indices. These comprise:

- prior breakdown methods; and
- subsequent breakdown methods.

There are a number of variations within each of these approaches

Source: Sources and Methods: Construction Price Indices, OECD, Eurostat, 1997, Page 11

Construction work completed

Work is completed when the building or other structure is physically ready to be occupied or to be put into use

Source: Bulletin of Housing and Building Statistics for Europe and North America, UNECE, Geneva, 2000, Annex II, Definitions and General Terms, page 83

See also: Value of work put in place (construction)

Construction, other

Other construction comprises all construction projects not predominantly involving the erection of buildings

Source: International Recommendations for Construction Statistics, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 47, Rev. 1, United Nations, New York, 1997, para. 73

Consumer durables

Consumer durables are durable goods acquired by households for final consumption (i.e. those that are not used by households as stores of value or by unincorporated enterprises owned by households for purposes of production); they may be used for purposes of consumption repeatedly or continuously over a period of a year or more

Source: AN.m - Annex to chapter XIII and 9.38

French equivalent: Biens de consommation durables

Consumer goods

Consumer goods are goods or service that are 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

Source: SNA, para. 9.41

French equivalent: Biens de consommation

Consumer Nominal Assistance Co-efficient (NACc)

The Consumer Nominal Assistance Co-efficient (NACc) is an indicator of the nominal rate of assistance to consumers measuring the ratio between the value of consumption expenditure on agricultural commodities domestically produced including support to producers and that valued at world market prices without support to consumers

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

See also: Consumer Nominal Protection Coefficient (NPCc); Producer Nominal Protection Co-efficient (NPC)

Consumer Nominal Protection Coefficient (NPCc)

An indicator of the nominal rate of protection for consumers measuring the ratio between the average price paid by consumers (at farm gate) and the border price (measured at farm gate level).

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation, OECD, 2002 - Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms

See also: Consumer Nominal Assistance Co-efficient (NACc)

Consumer price index

The consumer price index (CPI) 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.

Context: The International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) Resolutions laid down certain international standards for methods for computation of the CPI which contributed to the international comparability of the CPI. The latest (1987) recommendation on CPI was followed by a manual on methods published in 1989. It is aimed at a global audience and covers such important aspects of CPI as its scope, definition of elementary aggregates, the derivation of weights, sampling, procedures for collecting price data, substitution problems, etc.

Since that time, significant developments have been made in the practice of CPI construction. It was in recognition of these developments that the joint ECE/ILO Meeting on CPI, November 1997 in its conclusions recommended the revision of the ILO manual. The new manual was released in 2004.

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO) Resolutions Concerning Consumer Price Indices Adopted by the 14th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, October-November 1987, para. 2

See also: Producer price index

French equivalent: Indice des prix à la consommation

Consumer price index (CPI) basket

A commonly used term for the goods and services priced for the purpose of compiling the CPI.

Source: A Guide to the Consumer Price Index - 13th Series, Glossary, Australian Bureau of Statistics

Consumer Support Estimate (CSE)

The Consumer Support Estimate (CSE) is an indicator of the annual monetary value of gross transfers to (from) consumers of agricultural commodities, measured at the farm gate (first consumer) level, arising from policy measures which support agriculture, regardless of their nature, objectives or impact on consumption of farm products.

Context: The CSE includes explicit and implicit transfers from consumers associated with: market price support on domestically produced consumption (transfers to producers from consumers); transfers to the budget and/or importers on the share of consumption that is imported (other transfers from consumers). It is net of any payment to

consumers to compensate them for their contribution to market price support of a specific commodity (consumer subsidy from taxpayers); and the producer contribution (as consumers of domestically produced crops) to the market price support on crops used in animal feed (excess feed cost). When negative, transfers from consumers measure the implicit tax on consumption associated with policies to the agricultural sector. Although consumption expenditure is increased/reduced by the amount of the implicit tax/subsidy, this indicator is not in itself an estimate of the impacts on consumption expenditure.

The percentage CSE is the ratio of the CSE to the total value of consumption expenditure on commodities domestically produced, measured by the value of total consumption (at farm gate prices) minus budgetary support to consumers (consumer subsidies). The nomenclature and definitions of this indicator replaced the former Consumer Subsidy Equivalent as from 1999

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

See also: Producer Support Estimate (PSE)

Consumer welfare

Consumer welfare refers to the individual benefits derived from the consumption of goods and services. In theory, individual welfare is defined by an individual's own assessment of his/her satisfaction, given prices and income. Exact measurement of consumer welfare therefore requires information about individual preferences.

Context: In practice, applied welfare economics uses the notion of consumer surplus to measure consumer welfare. When measured over all consumers, consumers' surplus is a measure of aggregate consumer welfare. In anti-trust applications, some argue that the goal is to maximize consumers' surplus, while others argue that producer benefits should also be counted.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Dead-weight welfare loss; Consumers' surplus

Consumers

Consumers are individual persons or groups of persons living together as households.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

Consumers' surplus

Consumers' surplus is a measure of consumer welfare and is defined as the excess of social valuation of product over the price actually paid. It is measured by the area of a triangle below a demand curve and above the observed price.

Context: Consumers' surplus is a widely used measure of consumer welfare because it only requires information on the demand curve (prices and quantities). However, there is considerable debate over the degree to which it corresponds to more theoretically appealing measures of consumer welfare. In general, consumers' surplus is more useful the lower is the income elasticity of demand.

Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

The difference between the price paid by an individual for a particular good or service and the maximum he would accept to pay.

United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 9.99.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Consumption

Consumption is an activity in which institutional units use up goods or services; consumption can be either intermediate or final. It is the use of goods and services for the satisfaction of individual or collective human needs or wants.

Alternatively, a consumption of a good or service is one that is used (without further transformation in production) by households, non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) or government units for the direct satisfaction of individual needs or wants or the collective needs of members of the community

Context: There are several types of consumption:

- intermediate consumption consists of the goods and services used by enterprises as inputs into their processes of production; it is excluded from CPIs;
- collective consumption consists mainly of the collective services provided by governments to the community as a whole; it is excluded from CPIs;
- final individual consumption consists of goods and services that individual households may acquire in order to satisfy their own needs and wants.

ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/guides/cpi/index.htm

Source: SNA paras. 1.49, 9.39, 9.41

See also: Household final consumption expenditure

French equivalent: Consommation

Consumption expenditures of the population (CEP)

The International Comparison Project (ICP) concept of "consumption" that includes both household expenditures and expenditures of government on such categories as health and education.

Source: Handbook of the International Comparison Programme, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 62, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development, Statistical Division, New York, 1992, Glossary

Consumption good or service

A consumption good or service is one that is used (without further transformation in production) by households, NPISHs or government units for the direct satisfaction of individual needs or wants or the collective needs of members of the community

Source: SNA 9.41

French equivalent: Bien ou service de consommation

Consumption of fixed capital

Consumption of fixed capital 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

Source: SNA 10.27 [6.179, 10.118]

French equivalent: Consommation de capital fixe

Consumption of own production

Goods or services that are consumed by the same household that produces them. The housing services consumed by owner-occupiers fall within this category. If goods and services produced and consumed within the same household are to be included in CPIs, prices must be imputed for them. Their inclusion or exclusion depends on the intended scope of the CPI.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

Consumption value method (for standing timber valuation)

A variant of the stumpage value method. Different prices are used for different ages or diameter classes. The consumption value method measures the value of the stock as if it were all cut now.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.265

Contact

A contact is an instance of a role of an individual or an organization (or organization part or organization person) to whom an information item(s), a material object(s) and/or person(s) can be sent to or from in a specified context.

Context: In SDMX, "Contact" describes contact points for the data or metadata, including how to reach the contact points.

Attributes of "contacts" (ISO 11179):

- Contact mail address: The mailing address of the Contact.
- Contact name: The name of the Contact.
- Contact title: The name of the position held by the Contact.
- Electronic mail address: An e-mail address for correspondence with the Contact.
- Phone number: A telephone number for spoken correspondence with the Contact.
- Fax number: A facsimile number for correspondence with the Contact.

Contact information is the information that enables a Contact to be located or communicated with.

Source: ISO/IEC 11179-3 "Information technology-Metadata registries (MDR)-Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes", February 2003

See also: Submission; Stewardship (of metadata); ISO / IEC 11179; Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX)

Contact person and organisation - MetaStore

Within the OECD's list of Metadata Types refers to the contact person, title, unit, organisation, phone number, fax, number, email, city, country, postal code

Source: OECD, 2005, OECD MetaStore User Guide, OECD, OECD, unpublished, Appendix 1: Metadata Types

See also: Contact

Contagion

Contagion are disturbances in financial markets in one country or region triggering off a financial crisis in other countries and regions

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Container

Special box to carry freight, strengthened and stackable and allowing horizontal or vertical transfers.

Context: The technical definition of the container is: "Article of transport equipment which is:

a. of a permanent character and accordingly strong enough to be suitable for repeated use;
b. specially designed to facilitate the carriage of goods, by one or more mode of transport, without intermediate reloading;
c. fitted with devices permitting its ready handling, particularly its transfer from one mode of transport to another;
d. so designed as to be easy to fill and empty;
e. stackable; and,
f. having an internal volume of 1 m 3 or more."

Swap bodies are excluded. Although without internal volume, and therefore not satisfying criterion (f) above, flats used in maritime transport should be considered to be a special type of container and therefore are included here.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Container ship (fully cellular - fc)

Ship fitted throughout with fixed or portable cell guides for the carriage of containers.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Porte-conteneur cellulaire

Containment

Containment is the retention of hazardous material so as to ensure that it is effectively prevented from dispersing into the environment, or released only at an acceptable level. Containment may occur in specially built containment spaces

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Confinement

Contaminant

A contaminant is any physical, chemical, biological or radiologic substance or matter that has an adverse effect on air, water, land/soil or biota. The term is frequently used synonymously with pollutant

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Pollutant

French equivalent: Contaminant

Content error

Errors of observation or objective measurement, of recording, of imputation, or of other processing which results in associating a wrong value of the characteristic with a specified unit.

Context: Coverage errors are excluded from this definition.

Source: Statistical Policy Working Paper 4 - Glossary of Nonsampling Error Terms: An Illustration of a Semantic Problem in Statistics, United States Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology, 1978

Contestability

A contestable market is one in which the following conditions are satisfied:

a. there are no barriers to entry or exit;

b. all firms, both incumbent and potential entrants, have access to the same production technology;
c. there is perfect information on prices, available to all consumers and firms;
d. entrants can enter and exit before incumbents can adjust prices.

In contrast to perfect competition, a contestable market may have any number of firms (including only one or a few) and these firms need not be price-takers. The analysis of contestable markets is designed for cases in which the existence of scale economies precludes a large number of competitors.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Context

The context is the circumstances, purpose, and perspective under which an object is defined or used.

Context: A context description language is the identifier of the language used in the context description (ISO/IEC FCD 11179-3, "Registry Metamodel, Final Committee Draft", 2001).

The administration record for a context is a context administration record.

The textual description of the context is a context description.

The identifier of the language used in the context description is a context description language identifier (ISO/IEC 11179-3 "Information technology-Metadata registries (MDR)-Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes", February 2003).

Source: ISO/IEC FDIS 11179-1 "Information technology - Metadata registries - Part 1: Framework", March 2004

See also: Administered item

Context description language

A context description language is the identifier of the language used in the context description.

Source: ISO/IEC FCD 11179-3, Registry Metamodel, Final Committee Draft 2001

Contingencies

These are contractual financial arrangements whose principal characteristic is that one or more conditions must be fulfilled before a financial transaction takes place. Contingencies are not recognized as financial assets (liabilities) on balance sheet because they are not actual claims (or obligations). However, these arrangements can potentially affect financial soundness.

Source: IMF, 2004, Compilation Guide on Financial Soundness Indicators, IMF, Washington DC, Appendix VII, Glossary

Contingent assets

Contingent assets arise from contractual financial arrangements between institutional units which do not give rise to unconditional requirements either to make payments or to provide other objects of value; often the arrangements themselves do not have transferable economic value so they are not actual current financial assets and so they should not be recorded in the System of National Accounts (SNA); the principal characteristic of contingencies is that one or more conditions must be fulfilled before a financial transaction takes place

Source: SNA 11.25

French equivalent: Actifs éventuels ou conditionnels

Contingent valuation

Contingent valuation refers to the method of valuation used in cost—benefit analysis and environmental accounting. It is conditional (contingent) on the construction of hypothetical markets, reflected in expressions of the willingness to pay for potential environmental benefits or for the avoidance of their loss

Context: Valuation method where hypothetical situations are presented to a representative sample of the relevant population in order to elicit statements about how much they would be willing to pay for specific environmental services.

United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 9.92

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Valuation of natural assets

French equivalent: Estimation contingente

Continuing education and training

For the purpose of these indicators, continuing education and training for adults is defined as all kinds of general and job-related education and training that is organised, financed or sponsored by authorities, provided by employers or self-financed.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

French equivalent: Formation continue

Continuing students

Continuing students are students who were included in the enrolment statistics at that level the preceding reference year

Source: 2001 Data Collection on Education Systems: Definitions, Explanations and Instructions, UNESCO, OECD, Eurostat, page 38

Continuity

The property whereby the price index is a continuous function of its price and quantity vectors.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Contract crops (United States)

Contract crops are crops eligible for Production Flexibility Contract Payments: wheat, maize, sorghum, barley, oats, rice, and upland cotton

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Contract escalation

See also: Indexation of contracts

Contract migrant workers

Contract migrant workers are persons working in a country other than their own under contractual arrangements that set limits on the period of employment and on the specific job held by the migrant (that is to say, contract migrant workers cannot change jobs without permission granted by the authorities of the receiving state

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

French equivalent: Travailleurs migrants sous contrat

Contract price

A general term referring to a written sales instrument that specifies both the price and shipment terms.

Context: A contract may include arrangements for a single shipment or multiple shipments. Usually it covers a period of time in excess of one month. Contracts are often unique in that all the price-determining characteristics in one contract are not repeated exactly in any other contract.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Contracting party

A contracting party is a country that has signed, or otherwise agrees to abide by the terms of, an international agreement

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Partie contractante

Contributing family worker

A contributing family worker is a person who holds a self employment job in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household, and who cannot be regarded as a partner because of the degree of his or her commitment to the operation of the establishment, in terms of the working time or other factors to be determined by national circumstances, is not at a level comparable with that of the head of the establishment

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.82

See also: Unpaid family members (working in an establishment)

French equivalent: Travailleurs familiaux

Contribution (to a pension plan)

A payment made to a pension plan by a plan sponsor or a plan member.

Context: Identical term, "Pension contribution"

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

French equivalent: Cotisation (à un plan de retraite)

Contribution base

The reference salary used to calculate the contribution.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

Contribution holiday

A period when the contributions to a pension scheme are put on hold, the most common reason for this being a situation of overfunding.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Overfunding

French equivalent: Suspension provisoire des cotisations

Contribution rate

The amount (typically expressed as a percentage of the contribution base) that is needed to be paid into the pension fund.

Context: Identical term, "Funding rate"

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Contribution base

French equivalent: Taux de cotisation

Contributory cause of death

A contributory cause of death is a significant condition that unfavourably influences the course of the morbid process and thus contributes to the fatal outcome, but which is not related to the disease or condition directly causing death

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

See also: Underlying cause of death

Contributory pension scheme

A pension scheme where both the employer and the members have to pay into the scheme.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Non-contributory pension scheme

French equivalent: Régime de pension contributif

Control (in statistics)

There are two principal ways in which this term is used in statistics.

Context: If a process produces a set of data under what are essentially the same conditions and the internal variations are found to be random, then the process is said to be statistically under control. The separate observations are, in fact equivalent to random drawings from a population distributed according to some fixed probability law.

The second usage concerns experimentation for the testing of a new method, process or factor against an accepted standard. That part of the test which involves the standard of comparison is known as the control.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Contrôle

Control / controls (in management and administration)

There are two meanings relevant to management and administration:

- mechanisms and means for guidance, self-regulation, or restraint, intended to prevent mishap, as in a pilot controlling an aircraft. Many languages do not have words directly equivalent to this meaning of "control". In some countries, for example the Netherlands, the English word is borrowed and used to convey this meaning of control; and
- to check, verify, audit or to keep a copy of the accounts.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

Control of a corporation

Control of a corporation occurs when a single institutional unit owning more than a half of the shares, or equity, of a corporation is able to control its policy and operations by outvoting all other shareholders, if necessary.

Similarly, a small, organised group of shareholders whose combined ownership of shares exceeds 50 per cent of the total is able to control the corporation by acting in concert.

In practice, when ownership of shares is widely diffused among a large number of shareholders, control may be secured by owning 20 per cent or less of the total shares.

Source: SNA 4.27 and 4.28

French equivalent: Contrôle d'une société

Control of enterprises

Control over enterprises is generally viewed to be exercised when an individual or group of investors hold more than 50 per cent of the common voting stock of the enterprise or firm.

However, "effective control" may be exercised when the investor(s) holds a large block of voting stock even when it is less than 50 per cent but the remaining shares are widely held by many smaller investors. Control of enterprises may also be exercised through interlocking directorates and inter-corporate ownership links between firms as in the case of conglomerates.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Controlled rounding

To solve the additivity problem, a procedure called controlled rounding was developed.

Context: It is a form of random rounding, but it is constrained to have the sum of the published entries in each row and column equal to the appropriate published marginal totals. Linear programming methods are used to identify a controlled rounding pattern for a table.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Controlled Tabular Adjustment (CTA)

A method to protect tabular data based on the selective adjustment of cell values. Sensitive cell values are replaced by either of their closest safe values and small adjustments are made to other cells to restore the table additivity. Controlled tabular adjustment has been developed as an alternative to cell suppression.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Controlled vocabulary

A controlled vocabulary is an established list of standardized terminology for use in indexing and retrieval of information. An example of a controlled vocabulary is subject headings used to describe library resources.

Context: A controlled vocabulary ensures that a subject will be described using the same preferred term each time it is indexed and this will make it easier to find all information about a specific topic during the search process.

Source: Government of Canada, Thesauri and Controlled Vocabularies, Definitions, website

Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)

The Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) which entered into force in 1982, has as its objective the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources (the term “conservation” includes rational use).

Context: Signature and ratification is open to all States and regional economic integration organisations. The Convention applies to the Antarctic marine living resources of the area south of 60°S latitude and to the Antarctic marine living resources of the area between that latitude and the Antarctic Convergence that form part of the Antarctic marine ecosystem.

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Convention pour la conservation de la faune et de la flore marines de l'Antarctique (CCAMLR)

Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR)

The Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR) requires contracting parties to take all possible steps to prevent and eliminate pollution of the marine environment. Also, contracting parties are required to take the necessary measures to protect the maritime area against the adverse effects of human activities so as to safeguard human health and to conserve marine ecosystems and, when practicable, restore those areas that have been damaged.

Context: The Convention was opened for signature on 22 September 1992 but has yet to enter into force. It will enter into force when ratified by all contracting parties of the 1974 Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Land-based Sources (the “Paris Convention”) and the 1972 Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft (the “Oslo Convention”).

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Convention pour la protection de l'environment marin dans l'Atlantique Nord- Est (OSPAR)

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is an international treaty drawn up in 1973 to protect wildlife through controlling international trade.

Context: CITES entered into force on 1 July 1975 and now has a membership of 136 countries. Member countries act by banning commercial international trade in an agreed list of endangered species and by regulating and monitoring trade in others that might become endangered.

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Convention sur le commerce international des espèces sauvages de faune et de flore menacées d'extinction (CITES)

Conventional dwellings

A conventional dwelling is a room or suite of rooms and its accessories in a permanent building or structurally separated part thereof which, by the way it has been built, rebuilt or converted, is intended for habitation by one household and is not, at the time of the census, used wholly for other purposes.

It should have a separate access to a street (direct or via a garden or grounds) or to a common space within the building (staircase, passage, gallery and so on).

Examples of dwellings are houses, flats, and suites of rooms and so forth.

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.333

French equivalent: Logements classiques

Conventional rounding

A disclosure control method for tables of counts. When using conventional rounding, each count is rounded to the nearest multiple of a fixed base.

Context: For example, using a base of 5, counts ending in 1 or 2 are rounded down and replaced by counts ending in 0 and

counts ending in 3 or 4 are rounded up and replaced by counts ending in 5. Counts ending between 6 and 9 are treated similarly. Counts with a last digit of 0 or 5 are kept unchanged. When rounding to base 10, a count ending in 5 may always be rounded up, or it may be rounded up or down based on a rounding convention.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Conventional tillage

Conventional tillage is a tillage system using cultivation as the major means of seedbed preparation and weed control.

Context: Typically includes a sequence of soil tillage, such as ploughing and harrowing, to produce a fine seedbed, and also the removal of most of the plant residue from the previous crop. In this context the terms cultivation and tillage are synonymous, with emphasis on soil preparation.

Source: Environmental Indicators for Agriculture – Vol. 3: Methods and Results, OECD, 2001, glossary, pages 389-391

See also: Conservation tillage

Convertible bonds

A convertible bond is a fixed-rate bond that may, at the option of the investor, be converted into the equity of the borrower or its parent. The price at which the bond is convertible into equity is set at the time of issue and typically will be at a premium to the market value of the equity at the time of issue.

Context: The conversion option on the bond may be exercised at one specified future date or within a range of dates—"the window period." The conversion right cannot be separated from the debt. The instrument allows the investor to participate in the appreciation of the underlying asset of the company while limiting risk. A convertible bond will generally pay a coupon rate higher than the dividend rate of the underlying equity at the time of issue but lower than the rate of a comparable bond without a conversion option. For the investor, the value of the convertible bond lies in the excess return of the bond yield over the dividend yield of the underlying shares.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

Convertible issue

A bond or note that can be converted for newly issued shares or bonds at predetermined prices during specified periods of time.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Convertible preferred stock

Convertible into a fixed amount of common stock at the option of the owner.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Convertible rate floating-rate notes

Issue that carries the option to convert either from an initial floating-rate note into a fixed-rate bond or from a fixed-rate bond into a floating-rate note. This provides ways in which investors and borrowers can speculate or hedge against the future course of interest rates.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Convexity

A measure of the sensitivity of prices of fixed-rate instruments (e.g., bonds) to interest rate changes.

Context: It is the second derivative of a bond's price with respect to interest rates—duration is the first derivative. The longer the maturity of an instrument the greater the convexity; and for instruments with the same duration, the more dispersed the cash flows, the greater the convexity. The higher the convexity, the greater the price gain or price loss for a given change in interest rates.

Used together with duration, convexity provides a more accurate approximation of the gains and losses on a fixed-rate instrument portfolio from a given change in interest rates than using duration alone.

Source: IMF, 2004, Compilation Guide on Financial Soundness Indicators, IMF, Washington DC, Appendix VII, Glossary

Co-ordination of samples

Increasing the sample overlap for some surveys rather than drawing the samples independently is known as positive coordination.

A positive coordination is often searched in repeated surveys over time (panels) in order to obtain a better accuracy of statistics depending on correlated variables from two surveys. Reducing the overlap between samples for different surveys is known as negative coordination.

A negative coordination is used in order to share more equally the response burden among responding units when statistics from surveys are not used together or are not correlated.

Source: Lessler, J.T. and Kalsbeek, W.D. (1992), "Non Sampling Error in Survey", New York: John Wiley or US department of Commerce (1978), "Glossary of Non Sampling Error Terms: An Illustration of a Semantic Problem in Statistics", Statistical Policy Working Paper 4, Office of Federal Statistical Policy Standards, 1978

See also: Sample

Copenhagen criteria

Copenhagen criteria refers to the overall criteria which applicant countries (to the European Union(EU)) have to meet as a prerequisite for becoming members of the European Union were defined in general terms by the Copenhagen European Council in June 1993.

Context: The Copenhagen criteria require (i) the stability of institutions guaranteeing democracy, the rule of law, human rights, and the respect for and protection of minorities; (ii) the existence of a functioning market economy as well as the capacity to cope with competitive pressure and market forces within the EU; and (iii) the ability to take on the obligations of membership, including adherence to the aims of political unification as well as Economic and Monetary Union (EMU).

Source: European Central Bank Annual Report, 2000, Glossary

COPNI (classification of the purposes of non-profit institutions)

See also: COPNI (classification of the purposes of non-profit institutions)

French equivalent: COPNI (Classification des fonctions des institutions sans but lucratif au service des ménages)

COPP (classification of outlays of producers by purpose)

See also: COPP (classification of outlays of producers by purpose)

French equivalent: COPP (Classification des dépenses des producteurs par fonction)

Core commodity

A good or service that is widely available throughout the world so that a substantial number of countries in each region can provide prices for these items.

Core commodities can serve as the basis for linking the countries of the world to obtain transitive parities at the basic heading level.

Source: Handbook of the International Comparison Programme, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 62, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development, Statistical Division, New York, 1992, Glossary

Core country

An alternative or supplement to the core commodity approach. Core countries agree to price a common basket that allows linking of all areas of the world at the basic heading level; or certain pairs of core countries make binary comparisons that allow there to be links at the basic heading level between all groups of countries participating in the comparison.

Source: Handbook of the International Comparison Programme, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 62, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development, Statistical Division, New York, 1992, Glossary

Core services, Educational

See also: Expenditure on educational core services

Coroner

A coroner is an officer of a county, district, municipality, etc, holding inquest on bodies of persons who may have died by violence or accident (unnatural deaths)

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Corporate enterprises

Corporate enterprises are defined as corporations, joint stock companies, co-operatives, limited liability partnerships and other financial and non-financial enterprises which by virtue of legislation, administrative regulations or registration, are recognised as business entities independent of their owners

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Corporate governance

Procedures and processes according to which an organisation is directed and controlled. The corporate governance structure specifies the distribution of rights and responsibilities among the different participants in the organisation – such as the board, managers, shareholders and other stakeholders – and lays down the rules and procedures for decision-making.

Source: European Central Bank, 2004, Annual Report: 2004, ECB, Frankfurt, Glossary

Corporate trustee

A company that acts as a trustee.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Trustee

French equivalent: Société fiduciaire

Corporation

A corporation 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

Source: SNA 4.23 [4.18]

French equivalent: Société

Correct value

The value obtained for a unit that is without error.

Source: Statistical Policy Working Paper 4 - Glossary of Nonsampling Error Terms: An Illustration of a Semantic Problem in Statistics, United States Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology, 1978

Correction base

A correction base is a set of correct data or records from which date or records are retrieved for imputation in the (probably) erroneous data or records.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Correction rule

A correction rule is a rule for correcting certain types of errors. Its general form is as follows: "If errors are detected by the checks e1, ..., ek, make a correction in this way".

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Correlation

In its most general sense correlation denoted the interdependence between quantitative or qualitative data. In this sense it would include the association of dichotomised attributes and the contingency of multiply-classified attributes. The concept is quite general and may be extended to more than two variates.

The word is most frequently used in a somewhat narrower sense to denote the relationship between measurable variates or ranks.

Context: In Italian usage the two senses are distinguished by different words, "connection" for the wider sense and "concordance" for the narrower sense. Where no ambiguity arises it is used in a still narrower sense to denote product-moment correlation.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Corrélation

Correlation coefficient

A correlation coefficient is a measure of the degree to which two variables tend to move together. The coefficient has a value between plus and minus 1, which indicates the strength and direction of association

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

French equivalent: Coefficient de corrélation

Corruption

There are many different definitions of the concept. One is the, "active or passive misuse of the powers of Public officials (appointed or elected) for private financial or other benefits".

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

Cost based pricing techniques

Degradation pricing techniques based on the costs of maintaining an adequate standard of environmental

functions. They comprise avoidance costs and restoration (remedial) costs.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 9.35

Cost functions

Cost functions plot, for each type of measure, the cost per unit of avoided pollutant against the volume of avoided pollutants.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 9.38

Cost internalisation

Cost internalisation is the incorporation of negative external effects, notably environmental depletion and degradation, into the budgets of households and enterprises by means of economic instruments, including fiscal measures and other (dis) incentives

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Internalisation des coûts

Cost-based pricing

The general principle of charging for services in relation to the cost of providing these services.

Source: Telecommunications services: Glossary of terms – World Trade Organisation

Cost-benefit analysis

Cost/Benefit Analysis is a technique for deciding whether to make a change. As its name suggests, it compares the values of all benefits from the action under consideration and the costs associated with it.

Context: The cost-benefit ratio is determined by dividing the projected benefits of the programme by the projected costs. A programme having a high benefit-cost ratio will take priority over others with lower ratios.

Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 1.87

Cost-benefit ratio

See Cost-benefit analysis

Cost-of-living bias

An alternative term used to describe 'substitution bias'.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

See also: Substitution bias

Cost-of-living index

An index that measures the change in the minimum expenditures that would be incurred by a utility maximising consumer, whose preferences or tastes remain unchanged, in order to maintaining a given level of utility (or standard of living or welfare).

Context: The cost-of-living-index (COLI) is not a fixed basket index because consumers may be expected to change the quantities they consume in response to changes in relative prices (see "substitution effect"). The expenditures in the second period cannot usually be observed. COLIs cannot be directly calculated but may be approximated by superlative indices. A conditional cost of living index is one that assumes that all the factors that may influence the consumer's utility or welfare other than prices (such as the physical environment) do not change.

ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/tegppi/index.htm

In theory, the objective behind a cost-of-living index is to measure price changes experienced by consumers in maintaining a constant standard of living. The idea is that consumers would normally switch between products as the price relationship of goods changes. (Your Guide to the Consumer Price index, Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Glossary of Terms. Available at http://www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/62-557-XIB/free.htm)

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

See also: Conditional cost of living index; Substitution effect

Costs

Costs refer to the value in alternative uses of the factors of production used by a firm (labour costs, materials costs, capital costs). Costs may be fixed or variable.

Total costs refer to the sum of fixed and variable costs. Average costs refer to total costs divided by output. Marginal cost is the increment to total cost that results from producing an additional unit of output. Marginal cost is a function of variable costs alone, since fixed costs do not vary with increases in output.

Context: Marginal cost has a particular importance in economic theory. The profit maximizing firms will always produce an output such that marginal cost equals marginal revenue.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Marginal cost; Total costs; Revenues; Fixed costs; Average costs; Variable costs

French equivalent: Coûts

Costs (for railway enterprises)

The amount of available resources spent by the railway enterprise in conjunction with an operation or service, or with a series of operations and services.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Costs (of inland waterways transport enterprises)

The amount of available resources spent by the IWT enterprise in connection with an operation or service, or with a series of operations and services.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Costs (of oil pipeline enterprises)

The amount of available resources spent by the oil pipeline transport enterprise in conjunction with an operation or service, or with a series of operations and services.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Costs (of road transport enterprises)

The amount of available resources spent by the road transport enterprise in conjunction with an operation or service, or with a series of operations and services.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Costs (of sea transport enterprises)

The amount of available resources spent by the sea transport enterprise in connection with an operation or service, or with a series of operations and services.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Counterfeit

Unauthorized representation of a registered trademark carried on goods identical or similar to goods for which the trademark is registered, with a view to deceiving the purchaser into believing that he/she is buying the original goods.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Counterparty

The opposite party in a financial transaction (e.g. any party transacting with a central bank).

Source: European Central Bank, 2004, Annual Report: 2004, ECB, Frankfurt, Glossary

Countervailing duty

A countervailing duty is an additional levy imposed on imported goods to offset subsidies provided to producers or exporters by the government of the exporting country.

Countervailing duties are permitted under Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

See also: GATT; Countervailing measures

French equivalent: Droit compensateur

Countervailing measures

Countervailing measures are measures that can be undertaken whenever an investigation, by the investigating authority of the importing country, has led to the determination that the imported goods are benefiting from subsidies, and that they result in an injury.

Countervailing measures may take the form of countervailing duties or undertakings by the exporting firms or by the authorities of the subsidising country

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

See also: Countervailing duty

French equivalent: Mesure compensatoire

Countervailing power

See also: Monopsony; Buyer concentration; Bilateral monopoly / oligopoly

Countries

Countries comprise both territorial entities that are states, as understood by international law and practice, and territorial entities that are not states (such as Hong Kong) but for which statistical data are maintained and provided internationally on a separate and independent basis

Source: Guide to the International Banking Statistics, Bank for International Settlements, Basel, Switzerland, 2000, Part III – Glossary of Terms

Country classification, Main economic indicator

See also: Main Economic Indicator main country groupings

Country groupings, Main economic indicator

See also: Main Economic Indicator main country groupings

Country identifier

A country identifier is an identifier further specifying the geopolitical area associated with the language.

1. Metamodel construct is: Attribute of Language Identification.
2. Use the three digit numeric codes from ISO 3166-1, with extensions if required.

Source: ISO/IEC 11179-3 "Information technology-Metadata registries (MDR)-Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes", February 2003

See also: Identifier

Country of usual residence

The country of usual residence is the country in which a person lives, that is to say, the country in which he or she has a place to live where he or she normally spends the daily period of rest.

Temporary travel abroad for purposes of recreation, holidays, visits to friends or relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage does not change a person's country of usual residence

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

French equivalent: Pays de résidence habituelle

Country-of-origin labelling (CoOL)

Refers to the 2002 United States Farm Act which requires that by September 30, 2004, United States Department of Agriculture will implement a mandatory regulation for country-of-origin labelling.

Source: OECD, 2004, OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2004-2013, OECD, Paris, Glossary

Country-product-dummy (CPD) method

A generalized bridge-country method in which regression analysis is used to obtain transitive price comparisons for each basic heading.

Context: The basic data for a given category consist of all the prices available for the various specifications for the entire collection of countries. The basic assumption is that within a given basic heading for a given country, the price of an item depends in a multiplicative way on a country factor and a price factor to be estimated from the sample of item-country prices in each heading.

It follows from this that the logarithms of the prices are regressed against two sets of dummy variables; one set contains a dummy for each specification; the second set, a dummy for each country other than the numeraire country.

The transitive price comparisons are derived from the coefficients of the country dummies.

Source: Handbook of the International Comparison Programme, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 62, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development, Statistical Division, New York, 1992, Glossary

Country-reversal test

This test is satisfied if, when country j is taken as the base country, the price or quantity index for countries j and k is the reciprocal of the index when country k is the base country. For example, Ij/k* Ik/i = 1. where I is a price or quantity index.

Source: Handbook of the International Comparison Programme, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 62, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development, Statistical Division, New York, 1992, Glossary

Cournot (Nash) Equilibrium

The Cournot model of oligopoly assumes that rival firms produce a homogenous product, and each attempts to maximize profits by choosing how much to produce. All firms choose output (quantity) simultaneously. The basic Cournot assumption is that each firm chooses its quantity, taking as given the quantity of its rivals. The resulting equilibrium is a Nash equilibrium in quantities, called a Cournot (Nash) equilibrium.

Context: The Cournot model provides results which are of some importance to industrial economics. First of all, it can be shown that price will not in most cases equal marginal costs (see costs) and Pareto efficiency is not achieved. Moreover, the degree to which each firm's price exceeds marginal cost is directly proportional to the firm's market share and inversely proportional to the market elasticity of demand.

If the oligopoly is symmetric, that is, all firms have identical products and cost conditions, then the degree to which price exceeds marginal cost is inversely related to the number of firms.

Thus, as the number of firms increases, the equilibrium approaches what it would be under perfect competition. More generally, it can be shown that for the industry the degree to which price exceeds marginal cost is directly proportional to the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index of concentration. As concentration rises, industry performance deviates more from the norm of perfect competition.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Bertrand (Nash) Equilibrium

Cournot model

See also: Cournot (Nash) Equilibrium

Cover

Provision of export credit guarantee or insurance against risks of payment delays or non-payments relating to export transactions. Cover is usually, though not always, provided for both commercial risk and political risk. In most cases, cover is not provided for the full value of future debt-service payments; the percentage of cover is typically between 90 percent and 95 percent.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

See also: Quantitative (or cover) limits

Cover crop

A cover crop is a temporary vegetative cover that is grown to provide protection for the soil and the establishment of plants, particularly those which are slow growing.

Some cover crops are introduced by undersowing and in due course provide permanent vegetative cover to stabilise the area concerned. The term can include an intermediate crop that can be removed by the use of selective herbicides

Source: Environmental Indicators for Agriculture – Vol. 3: Methods and Results, OECD, 2001, glossary, pages 389-391

Coverage (in price indices)

The set of goods and services of which the prices are actually included in the index. For practical reasons, coverage may have to be less than the ideal scope of the index, that is, the set of goods and services that the compilers of the index would prefer to include if it were feasible.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

Coverage (of data sources)

Coverage specifies the population from which observations for a particular topic can be drawn.

Context: An understanding of coverage is required to facilitate the comparison of data. Coverage issues are often explained through the use of tables showing linkages (e.g. part or full correspondence) and can also be used to explain the ratio of coverage. 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 (United Nations Glossary of Classification Terms).

Coverage is a term used in sampling in two senses:

1. to denote the scope of the material collected from the sample members (as distinct from the extent of the survey, which refers to the number of units included);
2. to mean the extent or area covered by the sampling as in expressions such as "50% coverage", which means that one-half of the population under discussion have been examined (The International Statistical Institute, "The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms", edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press, 2003).

Under the SDDS and in SDMX, the term "Coverage" encompasses the key features of the scope of the data disseminated (e.g., geographic, institutional, product, industry sector, occupation, transaction, etc. as well as relevant exceptions and exclusions), which a user must be aware of in order to use and interpret the data appropriately.

Source: "United Nations Glossary of Classification Terms" prepared by the Expert Group on International Economic and Social Classifications, unpublished on paper

See also: Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS); Coverage errors; Coverage ratio; Scope (general definition); Data

French equivalent: Couverture

Coverage errors

Coverage errors arise from failure to cover adequately all components of the population being studied. Incomplete sampling frames often result in coverage errors

Context: Coverage errors are due to divergences between the target population and the frame. Coverage errors include over-coverage, under-coverage and misclassification (Eurostat, Quality Glossary).

Coverage error is the error in an estimate that results from failure to include specified units in the conduct of a survey (undercoverage), and inclusion of some units erroneously either because of a defective frame or because of inclusion of

unspecified units or inclusion of specified units more than once in the actual survey (overcoverage). (Statistical Policy Working Paper 15: Quality in Establishment Surveys, Office of Management and Budget, Washington D.C., July 1988, page 44)

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations, "Handbook of Household Surveys, Revised Edition", (para. 8.3), Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 31, United Nations, New York, 1984

See also: Coverage (of data sources)

Coverage improvement

Statistical studies conducted to evaluate methods to improve coverage for censuses and surveys.

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

Coverage of rescheduling agreements

The debt service or arrears rescheduled. Comprehensive coverage implies the inclusion of most or all eligible debt service and arrears.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Coverage problems

In geometrical probability, problems concerned with the proportion of an area or length covered by randomly placed, possibly overlapping objects. There are important applications in immunology.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Coverage ratio

The coverage ratio measures the extent to which observations designated as primary to a particular category are undertaken by units primarily involved with the observations related to that category.

In industry statistics, the coverage ratio is the output of goods and services characteristic of a particular industry in proportion to the total output of the same goods and services by the economy as a whole.

Source: United Nations Glossary of Classification Terms. Prepared by the Expert Group on International Economic and Social Classifications, unpublished on paper.

See also: Specialisation ratio; Coverage (of data sources); Homogeneity ratios

Covered wagon

Wagon characterized by its closed construction (solid sides all the way up and roof) and by the safety it provides for the goods conveyed in it (possibility of padlocking and sealing).

Context: Wagons with opening roof as well as insulated and refrigerated are included.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Wagon couvert

CPA

Classifications of Products by Activity

See also: Central product classification (CPC)

CPC

See also: Central product classification (CPC)

French equivalent: CPC (Classification centrale des produits)

CPI

See also: Characters per inch (CPI); Consumer price index

CPI

See also: Characters per inch (CPI)

CPM

See also: Critical path method (CPM)

CPP

See Calling party pays (CPP)

Creaming

Creaming is the selective cutting of the best (from a commercial point of view) trees. It need not be restricted to the best trees in a stand but may also extend to the best stands in a larger area

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Selective cutting

Creation date

The date the Administered item was created.

Source: ISO/IEC International Standard 11179-3 - Information technology - Metadata registries (MDR) - Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes", February 2003

See also: Date of last change; Date

Credit

Credit is an amount for which there is a specific obligation of repayment. Credits include loans, trade credits, bonds, bills, etc., and other agreements which give rise to specific obligations to repay over a period of time usually, but not always, with interest. Credit is extended to finance consumption and investment expenditures, and financial transactions

Source: External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users (Draft), IMF, Washington DC, March 2000, Appendix III, Glossary of Terms

French equivalent: Crédit

Credit card

A card indicating that the holder has been granted a line of credit. It enables the holder to make purchases and/or withdraw cash up to a prearranged ceiling; the credit granted can be settled in full by the end of a specified period or can be settled in part, with the balance taken as extended credit. Interest is charged on the amount of any extended credit and the holder is sometimes charged an annual fee.

Source: A glossary of terms used in payments and settlement systems, July 2001, Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems, Bank for International Settlements

Credit derivatives

Credit derivatives are financial derivatives whose primary purpose is to trade credit risk; they are designed for trading in loan and security default risk and can take the form of both forward-type and option-type contracts and, like other financial derivatives, they are frequently drawn up under standard master legal agreements, and involve collateral and margining procedures

Source: SNA 11.42

French equivalent: Dérivés de crédit

Credit guarantee

Commitment by an export credit agency to reimburse a lender if the borrower fails to repay a loan. The lender pays a guarantee fee.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Credit institution

i. An undertaking whose business is to receive deposits or other repayable funds from the public and to grant credit for its own account; or

ii. an undertaking or any other legal person, other than those under (i), which issues means of payment in the form of electronic money.

Source: European Central Bank, 2004, Annual Report: 2004, ECB, Frankfurt, Glossary

Credit insurance

The main business of most export credit agencies is insurance of finance provided by exporters or banks (although some major agencies lend on their own account). Insurance policies provide for the export credit agency to reimburse the lender for losses up to a certain percentage of the credit covered and under certain conditions. Lenders or exporters pay a premium to the export credit agency. Insurance policies typically protect the lender against political or transfer risks in the borrowing country that prevent the remittance of debt-service payments.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Credit linked note

A so-called structured security that combines a credit derivative and a regular bond.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

Credit risk

The risk that one party to a financial contract will fail to discharge an obligation and thus cause the other party to incur a financial loss. Because of deposit-takers' role as financial intermediaries, monitoring the credit risk of their assets through FSIs, such as nonperforming loans to total loans, is central to any assessment of financial soundness.

Source: IMF, 2004, Compilation Guide on Financial Soundness Indicators, IMF, Washington DC, Appendix VII, Glossary

See also: Financial Soundness Indicators (FSIs)

Creditor

A creditor is an entity with a financial claim on another entity

Source: External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users (Draft), IMF, Washington DC, March 2000, Appendix III, Glossary of Terms

French equivalent: Prêteur

Creditor country

The creditor country refers to the country in which the lender is resident

Source: External Debt: Definition, Statistical Coverage and Methodology, A Report by an International Working Group on External Debt Statistics of the World Bank, IMF, BIS, OECD, OECD, Paris, 1988, Glossary

Creditor reporting system

A statistical reporting system, maintained by the OECD, to monitor the debt of developing countries. Major creditor countries, primarily the 22 member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), together with the European Commission, supply information. The data are published in the OECD's annual External Debt Statistics publication.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD)

Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD) is a rare but fatal brain disease with unusually long incubation periods (measured in years) and which usually strikes people over 65. Its cause is currently unknown.

Context: Surveillance of CJD in the UK was reinstituted in 1990 after the outbreak of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE or "mad cow disease") in cattle, to see if there was a link between the two.

In 1996, the British government announced a possible link, prompted by the discovery of several atypical cases of CJD in Great Britain. In contrast to the classic form of CJD, the new variant form predominantly affects younger persons and has atypical clinical features. This new variant of CJD raises the possibility that they are causally linked to BSE.

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Crisis cartel

See also: Cartel

Critical capital

Natural capital that is essential for human survival and is irreplaceable. Such critical capital should be monitored separately in physical units.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, 11.74

Critical load

Critical Load is the quantitative estimate of the level of exposure of natural systems to pollutants below which significant harmful effects on specified sensitive elements of the environment do not occur

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Seuil de charge critique

Critical path method (CPM)

An activity network model. The CPM seeks to determine the expected time of completion of the total project and times of completion of the sub-projects of which it is composed.

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

Crop residue

Crop residue is plant material remaining after harvesting, including leaves, stalks, roots

Source: Environmental Indicators for Agriculture – Vol. 3: Methods and Results, OECD, 2001, glossary, pages 389-391

Crop year

A crop year is a twelve-month period used for collecting data on a particular crop — generally corresponding to the natural planting and marketing cycle for that crop. Usually, a crop year begins in a month other than January

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Cross border residual flows

Flows of residual that cross the national border; they consist in discharge from production into a different environment and the transmission of residuals from one environmental sphere to another by natural mechanisms.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.92 & 3.93

Cross border shopping

Cross border shopping 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

Source: Measuring the Non-Observed Economy: A Handbook, OECD, IMF, ILO, Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, 2002, Annex 2, Glossary.

Cross price elasticity of demand

Cross price elasticity of demand refers to the percentage change in the quantity demanded of a given product due to the percentage change in the price of another "related" product. If all prices are allowed to vary, the quantity demanded of product X is dependent not only on its own price (see elasticity of demand) but upon the prices of other products as well.

Context: The concept of cross price elasticity of demand is used to classify whether or not products are "substitutes" or "complements". It is also used in market definition to group products that are likely to compete with one another. If an increase in the price of product Y results in an increase in the quantity demanded of X (while the price of X is held constant), then products X and Y are viewed as being substitutes. For example, such may be the case of electricity vs. natural gas used in home heating or consumption of pork vs. beef.

The cross price elasticity measure is a positive number varying from zero (no substitutes) to any positive number. Generally speaking, a number exceeding two would indicate the relevant products being "close" substitutes.

If the increase in price of Y results in a decrease in the quantity demanded of product X (while the price of X is held constant), then the products X and Y are considered complements. Such may be the case with shoes and shoe laces.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Elasticity of demand, price

Cross-border operations

Cross-border operations are transactions between residents of different countries

Source: External Debt: Definition, Statistical Coverage and Methodology, A Report by an International Working Group on External Debt Statistics of the World Bank, IMF, BIS, OECD, OECD, Paris, 1988, Glossary

Cross-border positions

Cross-border positions are asset and liability positions vis-à-vis banks and non-banks located in a country other than the country of residence of the reporting bank. Also referred to as external positions

Source: External Debt: Definition, Statistical Coverage and Methodology, A Report by an International Working Group on External Debt Statistics of the World Bank, IMF, BIS, OECD, OECD, Paris, 1988, Glossary

Cross-correlation of business cycles

A measure of how closely aligned the timing of movements in activity are for two countries over their business cycles. The cross-correlation statistic for two economic time series can range from -1 to 1.

In general, the closer the cross-correlation is to value of 1 the more in phase and synchronised the business cycles will be. A value of -1 would indicate that the two series move perfectly in a counter-cyclical direction. A value near zero indicates that there is no statistical relationship between the series.

Source: OECD Economic Outlook Glossary

Cross-currency interest rate swaps

See also: Swaps, cross-currency interest rate

French equivalent: Swaps croisés de devises et de taux

Cross-domain concepts

List of standard concepts covering structural and reference metadata, which should be used wherever possible to enhance possibilities of the exchange of data and metadata between organisations.

Context: Within SDMX, cross-domain concepts are envisaged to cover various aspects of the statistical data, including data quality. When exchanging statistics, institutions can select from a standard set of content-oriented concepts.

The list of common concepts and their definitions reflects good practices and can be the basis for mapping between internal systems when data and metadata are exchanged or shared between and among institutions.

Examples of cross-domain concepts are: data source used, periodicity, population coverage and seasonal adjustments.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Structural metadata; Reference metadata; Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX); Data structure definition

Cross-subsidization

The practice of using profits generated from one product or service to support another provided by the same operating entity.

Source: Telecommunications services: Glossary of terms – World Trade Organisation

Cross-trade inland waterways transport

International inland waterways transport (IWT) performed by an IWT vessel registered in a third country.

Context: A third country is a country other than the country of loading/embarkment or than the country of loading/ disembarkment.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Transport internationale par voies navigables intérieures effectué par des tiers

Cross-trade road transport

International road transport performed by a road motor vehicle registered in a third country.

Context: A third country is a country other than the country of loading/embarkment or than the country of unloading/ disembarkment.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Transport routier international effectué par des tiers

Cross-trade sea transport

International sea transport performed by a seagoing vessel registered in a third country.

Context: A third country is a country other than the country of loading/embarkment or than the country of unloading/disembarkment.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Transport international par mer par un navire d'un pays tiers

Cross-training

Cross-training is defined as training workers for jobs other than those they are currently doing.

Source: OECD Employment Outlook, June 1999, Chapter 4, New Enterprise Work Practices and their Labour Market Implications, page 187

Crude birth rate

The crude birth rate is the number of live births occurring among the population of a given geographical area during a given year, per 1,000 mid-year total population of the given geographical area during the same year

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Crude death rate

The crude death rate is the number of deaths occurring among the population of a given geographical area during a given year, per 1,000 mid-year total population of the given geographical area during the same year

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Crude divorce rate

The crude divorce rate is the number of divorces occurring among the population of a given geographical area during a given year, per 1,000 mid-year total population of the given geographical area during the same year

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Crude marriage rate

The crude marriage rate is the number of marriages occurring among the population of a given geographical area during a given year, per 1,000 mid-year total population of the given geographical area during the same year

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Crude oil

See also: Petroleum, crude petroleum

Crude petroleum

See also: Petroleum, crude petroleum

Cryptography

The application of mathematical theory to develop techniques and algorithms that can be applied to data to ensure goals such as confidentiality, data integrity and/or authentication.

Source: A glossary of terms used in payments and settlement systems, July 2001, Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems, Bank for International Settlements

CSD

See also: Committee on Surplus Disposal (CSD)

CSE

See also: Consumer Support Estimate (CSE)

CSWD index

Carruthers, Sellwood, Ward, Dalén index. A geometric average of the Carli and the harmonic mean of price relatives index.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Cultivated assets

Cultivated assets are livestock for breeding (including fish and poultry), dairy, draught, etc and vineyards, orchards and other plantations of trees yielding repeat products that are under the direct control, responsibility and management of institutional units

Source: AN.1114 – Annex to chapter XIII [10.83]

French equivalent: Actifs cultivés

Cultivated biological resources (SEEA)

Correspond to cultivated fixed assets and work in progress on cultivated assets in the SNA.

Context: The SEEA clarifies the SNA definition: cultivated fixed assets are "livestock for breeding, dairy, draught, etc. and vineyards, orchards and other trees yielding repeat products whose natural growth and/or regeneration is under the direct control, responsibility and management of institutional units".

Work in progress on cultivated assets "livestock raised for products yielded only on slaughter, such as fowl and fish raised commercially, trees and other vegetation yielding once -only products on destruction and immature cultivated assets yielding repeat products".

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.57

Cultivated land

Land used for the growing of crops on a cyclical basis or a permanent basis. Also included is the land that is normally cultivated but that has been allowed to go temporarily fallow.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.65

Cumulative data

Same as Year to date data

See also: Year-to-date data

Cumulative error

An error which, in the course of the accumulation of a set of observations, does not tend to zero. The relative magnitude of the error does not then decrease as the number of observations increases.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Erreur cumulative

Cumulative preferred stock

Cumulative preferred stock is entitled to receive at a later date those dividends that accumulate during profitless years (dividends in arrears). During such years, common stock and regular preferred stock are generally paid no dividends.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Currency

Currency comprises those notes and coins in circulation that are commonly used to make payments

Source: SNA 11.70 (AF.21) - Annex to chapter XIII

French equivalent: Numéraire

Currency and deposits - BPM

Currency and deposits are summed as one component, although separate data may be compiled by those countries desiring to do so for analytic and other purposes. Currency consists of notes and coin that are in circulation and commonly use to make payments. Deposits comprise both transferable and other deposits.

Transferable deposits consist of deposits that are exchangeable on demand at par without restriction pr penalty, freely transferable by check or giro order, and otherwise commonly used to make payments.

Deposits may be denominated in domestic or foreign currencies.

Other deposits include all claims reflecting evidence of deposit other than transferable deposits.

Typical examples are non-transferable saving deposits; time deposits; and shares in savings and loan association, credit unions, building societies, etc

Source: BPM paras. 420-421

See also: Currency and deposits - SNA

French equivalent: Numéraire et dépôts - MBP

Currency and deposits - SNA

Currency and deposits are financial assets that are used to make payments or that may be included in money, broadly defined, consisting of currency, transferable deposits and other deposits

Source: AF.2 – Annex to chapter XIII

See also: Currency and deposits - BPM

French equivalent: Numéraire et dépôts - SCN

Currency linked bonds

A bond in which the coupon and/or redemption value are linked to the movement in an exchange rate. Examples of these types of bonds were the tesobonos issued by Mexican banks in 1994. These bonds, issued and payable in pesos, had a redemption value linked to the movement in the U.S. dollar/ Mexican peso exchange rate. When the Mexican peso depreciated, the redemption value increased.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

Currency of transaction

The medium of exchange in which an individual transaction occurs. It may be currency, goods, or services. The medium of exchange of one transaction (for example, disbursement) does not necessarily determine the medium of exchange of another (for example, repayment).

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Currency pool loans

Currency pool loans, provided by the World Bank and regional development banks, are multicurrency obligations committed in U.S. dollar-equivalent terms whose currency composition is the same (pooled) for all borrowers.

Context: The World Bank guarantees that at least 90 percent of the U.S. dollar-equivalent value of the currency pool is maintained in fixed currency ratios of 1 U.S. dollar: 125 Japanese yen: 1 euro. These ratios have been maintained since 1991, and prior to the introduction of the euro, the currency ratios were maintained in a fixed ratio of 1 U.S. dollar: 125 Japanese yen: 2 deutsche mark equivalent (consisting of deutsche mark, Netherlands guilders, and Swiss francs).

The currency amount disbursed is converted into a U.S. dollar equivalent amount, using the applicable exchange rate on the day of disbursements. The U.S. dollar equivalent amount is then divided by the pool unit value on the day of disbursement to determine the pool units disbursed. The pool units are what the borrower will have to repay. When pool units are to be repaid, they are converted back into the dollar equivalent amount using the prevailing pool unit value. Thus, the pool unit value may be thought of as an exchange rate used to convert the units into their equivalent value in U.S. dollars, and it changes daily in accordance with movements of the exchange rates of the currencies in the pool. The pool unit value is calculated by dividing the U.S. dollar equivalent of the currencies in the pool by the total number of pool units outstanding. As the U.S. dollar appreciates relative to other currencies in the pool, the pool unit value decreases.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

Currency reporting

The unit of account in which amounts are reported either to the compiling agency and/or to an international agency compiling debt statistics.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Currency swaps

See also: Swaps, cross-currency interest rate

French equivalent: Devises - swap de

Current account (balance of payments)

See also: Balance of payments, current account

French equivalent: Compte des transactions courantes (balance des paiements)

Current accounts

Current accounts 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

Source: SNA 1.5 [2.102]

French equivalent: Comptes des opérations courantes

Current activity status

Current activity status is the relationship of a person to economic activity, based on a brief reference period such as one week

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.231

Current cost accounting

Current cost accounting is a valuation method whereby assets and goods used in production are valued at their actual or estimated current market prices at the time the production takes place (it is sometimes described as "replacement cost accounting")

Context: A method of accounting for the use of assets in which the cost of using the assets in production is calculated at the current price of those assets rather than using the historic cost (that is the price at which the assets were originally purchased).

ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/tegppi/index.htm

Source: SNA 1.60

French equivalent: Comptabilité au coût actuel

Current expenditure (on education)

Current expenditure is expenditure on goods and services consumed within the current year, which needs to be made recurrently to sustain the production of educational services. Minor expenditure on items of equipment, below a certain cost threshold, is also reported as current spending.

Current expenditure includes final consumption expenditure, property income paid, subsidies and other current transfers (e.g., social security, social assistance, pensions and other welfare benefits).

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

Current expenditure for environmental protection

Current expenditure by enterprises includes internal operational spending on environmental protection activities including, for example, wages and salaries of people involved with the operation of pollution control equipment and environmental management, leasing payments for environmental equipment, and materials such as air filters and scrubbers. External expenditure such as waste disposal by specialists contractors, waste water treatment, regulatory charges to environmental agencies and so on are also treated as current expenditure whether made by enterprises, government or households.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 5.97

Current external balance

The current external balance is the balancing item in the external account of primary income and current transfers

Source: SNA Table 14.1 V.II [2.167]

French equivalent: Solde des opérations courantes avec l'extérieur

Current international co-operation

Current international co-operation consists of current transfers in cash or in kind between the governments of different countries or between governments and international organisations

Source: SNA 8.92

French equivalent: Coopération internationale courante

Current maturities

In the context of restructuring agreements, principal and interest payments falling due in the consolidation period.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Current national prices

Current national prices are level series of values expressed in national currency and at current prices

Source: Statistical Series for the Euro Area - Conclusions and Recommendations of the OECD ASTF Euro Subgroup, 15 May 2001

Current operating performance concept (COPC)

The application of the current operating performance concept (COPC) is one of the two main approaches to measuring earnings. The concept is explained in the International Accounting Standard No.8, "Unusual and Prior Period Items and Changes in Accounting Policy". When earnings are measured on the basis of this concept, such earnings consist of income from normal enterprise operations before non-recurring items (such as write-offs) and capital gains and losses are accounted for

Source: Report on the Survey of Implementation of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment – IMF, OECD, March 2000 – Appendix II: Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms

See also: All-inclusive concept

Current period (in price index calculation)

In principle, the "current" period should refer to the most recent period for which an index has been computed or is being computed. However, the term is widely used to refer to any period that is compared with the price reference or index reference period. It is also widely used simply to mean the later of the two periods being compared. The exact meaning varies according to the context.

Context: The term is widely used to mean the 'comparison period': that is, the period that is compared with the 'base period', usually the price reference or index reference period. (Revision of the ILO Manual on CPI, Draft Glossary, CPI Technical Expert Group, December 2002

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Current prices – OECD

A stock of assets is expressed at current prices when all members of the stock are valued at the prices of the year in question

Source: Measuring Capital: OECD Manual, Annex 1 Glossary of Technical Terms Used in the Manual, OECD, 2001

See also: Current prices - SNA

Current prices - SNA

A fundamental principle underlying the measurement of gross value added, and hence GDP, is that output and intermediate consumption must be valued at the prices current at the time the production takes place.

This implies that goods withdrawn from inventories by producers must be valued at the prices prevailing at the times the goods are withdrawn and consumption of fixed capital in the System is calculated on the basis of the estimated opportunity costs of using the assets at the time they are used, as distinct from the prices at which the assets were acquired

Source: SNA 1.62

See also: Current prices – OECD; Gross domestic product (GDP) – current prices

French equivalent: prix courants - SCN

Current repairs and maintenance

Current repairs and maintenance includes all construction work performed for others and not classified as capital repairs, restoration or conversion, that is to say, such work as is performed in order to prevent the normal deterioration of existing structures or to maintain them in a normal functional state

Source: International Recommendations for Construction Statistics, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 47, Rev. 1, United Nations, New York, 1997, para. 73

See also: Repairs and maintenance; Capital repairs

Current taxes on capital

Current taxes on capital consist of taxes that are payable periodically, usually annually, on the property or net wealth of institutional units, excluding taxes on land or other assets owned or rented by enterprises and used by them for production

Source: SNA 8.53 [OECD 4100, OECD 4200, OECD 4600]

French equivalent: Impôts courants sur le capital

Current taxes on income, wealth, etc

Most current taxes on income, wealth, etc consist of taxes on the incomes of households or profits of corporations and taxes on wealth that are payable regularly every tax period (as distinct from capital taxes levied infrequently)

Source: SNA 8.6

French equivalent: Impôts courants sur le revenu, le patrimoine, etc.

Current taxes on land and buildings

Current taxes on land and buildings consist of taxes payable periodically, in most cases annually, on the use or ownership of land or buildings by owners (including owner-occupiers of dwellings), tenants or both, excluding taxes on land or buildings rented or owned by enterprises and used by them in production

Source: SNA 8.53 [OECD 4100]

French equivalent: Impôts courants sur la propriété foncière et immobilière

Current taxes on net wealth

Current taxes on net wealth consist of taxes payable periodically, in most cases annually, on the value of land or fixed assets less any debt incurred on those assets, excluding taxes on assets owned by enterprises and used by them in production

Source: SNA 8.53 [OECD 4200]

French equivalent: Impôts courants sur le patrimoine net

Current taxes on other assets

Current taxes on other assets include taxes payable periodically, usually annually, on assets such as jewellery or other external signs of wealth

Source: SNA 8.53 [OECD 4600]

French equivalent: Impôts courants sur les autres actifs

Current transfers - BPM

Current transfers consist of all transfers that are not transfer of capital. Current Transfers are classified into two main categories: -general government -other sectors

Source: BPM para. 296

See also: Current transfers – SNA

French equivalent: Transferts courants - MBP

Current transfers – fines and penalties

Fines and penalties imposed on institutional units by courts of law or quasi-judicial bodies are treated as compulsory current transfers

Source: SNA 8.96

French equivalent: Transferts courants, amendes et pénalités

Current transfers – lotteries and gambling

Current transfers - lotteries and gambling consist of the amounts paid out to the winners

Source: SNA 8.97

French equivalent: Transferts courants, loteries et paris

Current transfers – payments of compensation

Payments of compensation consist of current transfers paid by institutional units to other institutional units in compensation for injury to persons or damage to property caused by the former excluding payments of non-life insurance claims

Source: SNA 8.98

French equivalent: Transferts courants, paiements d'indemnités

Current transfers – SNA

Current transfers consist of all transfers that are not transfers of capital; they directly affect the level of disposable income and should influence the consumption of goods or services

Source: SNA 8.32 [3.22, 8.3, 10.133]

See also: Current transfers - BPM

French equivalent: Transferts courants - SCN

Current transfers between households

Current transfers between households consist of all current transfers in cash or in kind made, or received, by resident households to or from other resident or non-resident households

Source: SNA 8.95

French equivalent: Transferts courants entre ménages

Current transfers from / to abroad

Current transfers from/to abroad are current transfers which take place between resident and non-resident institutional units are referred to as current transfers from/to abroad

Source: SNA 8.4

French equivalent: Transferts courants de/vers l'extérieur

Current transfers to non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)

Most current transfers to non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) consist of cash transfers received by NPISHs from other resident or non-resident institutional units in the form of membership dues, subscriptions, voluntary donations, etc whether made on a regular or occasional basis

Source: SNA 8.94

French equivalent: Transferts courants aux Institutions sans but lucratif au service des ménages (ISBLSM)

Current transfers within general government

Current transfers within general government consist of current transfers between different government units or different sub-sectors of general government; they include current transfers between different levels of government, such as frequently occur between central and state or local government units, and between government units and social security funds

Source: SNA 8.90

French equivalent: Transferts courants entre administrations publiques

Current value

The actual value of some aggregate in the period in question: the quantities in the period multiplied by the prices of the same period.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

Current weighted index

See also: Paasche price index

Currently active population

See also: Total labour force

French equivalent: Population actuellement active

CURs

See also: Comparable unemployment rates (CURs)

Custodian (of a pension fund)

The entity responsible, as a minimum, for holding the pension fund assets and for ensuring their safekeeping.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

French equivalent: Conservateur des actifs

Customs union

A customs union is a free trade area that also establishes a common tariff and other trade policies with non-member countries.

The Czech and Slovak Republics established a customs union to preserve previous commercial relationships between themselves and with third parties. The Arab Common Market is moving toward a customs union

Source: Glossary of Insurance Policy Terms, OECD, Centre for Co-operation with Non-Members, 1999

See also: Free trade area; Regional trading arrangement; Common market; Economic union

French equivalent: Union douanière

Cut-off date

The date (established at the time of a country's first Paris Club debt reorganization/restructuring) before which loans must have been contracted in order for their debt service to be eligible for restructuring. New loans extended after the cutoff date are protected from future restructuring (subordination strategy). In exceptional cases, arrears on post-cutoff-date debt can be deferred over short periods of time in restructuring agreements.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Cut-off sampling

A sampling procedure in which a predetermined threshold is established with all units in the universe at or above the threshold being included in the sample and all units below the threshold being excluded. The threshold is usually specified in terms of the size of some known relevant variable. In the case of establishments, size is usually defined in terms of employment or output.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

See also: Cut-off threshold; Cut-off survey

Cut-off survey

A cut-off survey is a survey in which the sample excludes all units that are less than a specified size.

Source: OECD, IMF, ILO, Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, "Measuring the Non-Observed Economy: A Handbook", Annex 2, Glossary, Paris, 2002

See also: Cut-off threshold; Cut-off sampling

Cut-off threshold

A cut-off threshold is used, mainly for cost or burden reasons, to exclude from the target population (hence from the frame) units contributing very little to the requested statistics, small businesses for instance.

Source: Eurostat, "Assessment of Quality in Statistics: Glossary", Working Group, Luxembourg, October 2003

See also: Cut-off survey; Cut-off sampling

Cut-throat competition

Cut-throat competition, also known as destructive or ruinous competition, refers to situations when competition results in prices that do not chronically or for extended periods of time cover costs of production, particularly fixed costs.

This may arise in secularly declining or "sick" industries with high levels of excess capacity or where frequent cyclical or random demand downturns are experienced.

Context: The destructive competition argument is often advanced to advocate government intervention in the form of price regulation or stabilization and structural rationalization.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Cyber money

E-money that is transferred via telecommunications networks such as the internet.

Source: BIS Business papers, November 2001, Glossary, J. Hawkins

Cycle (in time series)

In time series, any periodic variation may be described as a cycle. Often, however, the term is reserved for cycles generated by the autoregressive structure of the series, as opposed to seasonal variation, caused by outside influences. A disturbance to the series may affect the phase of the cycle in this sense, while a seasonal variation has always the same phase.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Cycle

Cyclical component of a time series

The cyclical component of a time series refers to (regular or periodic) fluctuations around the trend, excluding the irregular component, revealing a succession of phases of expansion and contraction.

The cyclical component can be viewed as those fluctuations in a time series which are longer than a given threshold, e.g. 1½ years, but shorter than those attributed to the trend.

Source: OECD, 2005, Data and Metadata Reporting and Presentation Handbook, OECD, Paris, Section 4: Guidelines for the reporting of different forms of data

D

DAC

See also: Development Assistance Committee (DAC)

Dairy Export Incentive Program (DEIP)

The Dairy Export Incentive Program (DEIP) is a US programme first authorised by the 1985 FSA Act under which the Commodity Credit Corporation subsidises exporters of US dairy products to help them compete with other subsidising nations.

Context: Eligible sales should be in addition to, and not displace, commercial export sales. The 1996 FAIR Act extended the programme to 2002

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2001-2006, OECD, 2001, Annex II – Glossary of Terms

French equivalent: Programme d'encouragement à l'exportation de produits laitiers

Damage adjustments to assets valuation

An adjustment item to NDP which corresponds to the reduction of value of assets that is not accounted for in consumption of fixed capital.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 10.142

Damage and benefit based pricing techniques

Degradation pricing techniques based on an assessment of what the unit suffering from the degradation of the environment would be willing to pay to be free of the effects. They comprise revealed preference methods and stated preference methods.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 9.52

Damage cost

Damage cost is the cost incurred by repercussions (effects) of direct environmental impacts (for example, from the emission of pollutants) such as the degradation of land or human—made structures and health effects. In environmental accounting, it is part of the costs borne by economic agents

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Environmental costs

French equivalent: Dommages

Damage-adjusted income

Net domestic income less the value of all damages resulting from the impact of degradation.

The damage adjusted income equals dpNDP (depletion - adjusted NDP) less pollution damage to human health equals daNNI (damage-adjusted national income).

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 2.182 & 10.152

Damage-adjusted saving

The difference between damage-adjusted income and final consumption by households and the government.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 10.159

Dangerous goods (for sea transport)

The classifications of dangerous goods are those defined by the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and subsidiary bodies (ST/SG/AC.10/1/ Rev.5).

There are nine classes of dangerous goods:

1. explosives;
2. gases;
3. flammable liquids;
4. flammable solids, substances liable to spontaneous combustion, substances which, on contact with water emit flammable gases;
5. oxidizing substances, organic peroxides;
6. poisonous (toxic) and infectious substances;
7. radioactive material;
8. corrosives; and,
9. miscellaneous dangerous substances.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Marchandises dangereuses

Data

Characteristics or information, usually numerical, that are collected through observation.

Context: Data is the physical representation of information in a manner suitable for communication, interpretation, or processing by human beings or by automatic means (Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Terminology on Statistical Metadata", Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, Geneva, 2000).

Statistical data refers to data from a survey or administrative source used to produce statistics. (OECD, IMF, ILO, Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, "Measuring the Non-Observed Economy: A Handbook", Annex 2, Glossary, Paris, 2002, available at http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/9/20/1963116.pdf)

Source: The International Statistical Institute, "The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms", edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press, 2003

See also: Coverage (of data sources); Periodicity - IMF; Characteristic; Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS); Timeliness; Metadata

Data analysis

Data analysis is the process of transforming raw data into usable information, often presented in the form of a published analytical article, in order to add value to the statistical output

Source: Statistics Canada, "Statistics Canada Quality Guidelines", 3rd edition, October 1998, page 62

Data base management system (DBMS)

A complex set of software programs that controls the organization, storage, and retrieval of data in a database. It also controls the security and integrity of the database.

Context: A collection of software required for using a digital data base so as to enable independent users to access this data base. (Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names, United Nations Group of Experts on Geographic Names, United Nations, New York, 2002. Available at http://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/glossary.pdf)

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

Data capture

Data capture is the process by which collected data are put in a machine-readable form.

Context: Elementary edit checks are often performed in sub-modules of the software that does data capture.

Source: Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Glossary of Terms on Statistical Data Editing", Conference of European Statisticians Methodological material, Geneva, 2000

See also: Input device

Data checking

Data checking is an activity through which the correctness conditions of the data are verified.

Context: It also includes the specification of the type of the error or condition not met, and the qualification of the data and its division into the "error free" and "erroneous data".

Data checking may be aimed at detecting error-free data or at detecting erroneous data.

Source: Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Glossary of Terms on Statistical Data Editing", Conference of European Statisticians Methodological material, Geneva, 2000

See also: Data review; Data reconciliation

Data collection

Data collection is the process of gathering data.

Context: Data collection encompasses such concepts as:

- the type(s) of interview used for data collection (e.g. personal or by telephone, paper and pencil, facsimile, computer-aided personal or telephone interview (CAPI/CATI), or mailed questionnaires);
- the duration of the field work (specify the dates); the period used for data collection;
- whether a permanent survey organisation exists or personnel for each survey round are recruited, etc.

Data may be observed, measured, or collected by means of questioning, as in survey or census response.

Source: Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Glossary of Terms on Statistical Data Editing", Conference of European Statisticians Methodological material, Geneva, 2000

See also: Statistical processing; Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS)

Data collection programme

Same as Basic data collection programme

See also: Basic data collection programme

Data confrontation

Data confrontation is the process of comparing data that has generally been derived from different surveys or other sources, especially those of different frequencies, in order to assess their coherency, and the reasons for any differences identified.

Data confrontation may also take place between statistics produced in different countries. Such processes may or may not attempt to quantify the impact of any differences identified.

Context: Such data may not be coherent for a number of reasons including the use of different data item definitions, classifications, scope, reference period, etc.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Data reconciliation; Coherence

Data consumer

An organisation using data as input for further processing.

Context: An Organisation can play a number of Organisation roles. Three roles are identified at present: DataProvider; DataConsumer; MaintenanceAgency.

DataConsumer also embraces the activity of metadata provision (SDMX-IM/UML, p.31)

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

Data correction

Data correction is the activity of checking data which was declared (is possibly) erroneous.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Data cube

Multi-dimensional structure for storing statistical information.

Source: Adapting new technologies to census operations, Arij Dekker, Symposium on Global Review of 2000 Round of Population and Housing Censuses: Mid-Decade Assessment and Future Prospects, Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Secretariat New York, 7-10 August 2001, Glossary

Data dictionary

A data dictionary is a database used for data that refers to the use and structure of other data; that is, a database for the storage of metadata.

Context: A data catalogue that describes the contents of a database. Information is listed about each field in the attribute tables and about the format, definitions and structures of the attribute tables. A data dictionary is an essential component of metadata information. (Handbook on Geographic Information Systems and Digital Mapping, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 79, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, New York, 2000, Annex VI - Glossary)

Source: ISO/IEC 11179, Part 1, Framework for the specification and standardization of data elements, 1998

See also: Data element dictionary; Data element

Data dissemination

Dissemination is the release to users of information obtained through a statistical activity.

Context: Data dissemination consists of distributing or transmitting statistical data to users. Various release media are possible; for example: electronic format including the internet, CD-ROM, paper publications, files available to authorised users or for public use; fax response to a special request, public speeches, press releases.

Dissemination formats. Under the SDDS, the concept of dissemination formats is divided into two categories: "hardcopy" and "electronic" publications, which detail the reference documents through which users may access the

data described in the metadata and, where relevant, detailed components beyond the minimum prescribed.

In SDMX, "Supplementary Data" refers to a description of data not routinely disseminated that are made available to users upon request. It may include customized tabulations that can be provided (perhaps for a fee) to meet specific requests. Also include information on procedures for obtaining these supplementary data.

Source: Statistics Canada, "Statistics Canada Quality Guidelines", 3rd edition, October 1998, page 59

See also: Dissemination format; Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX); Dissemination media; Data dissemination standards, IMF; Public disclosure; Publication (of data)

Data dissemination standards, IMF

Standards to guide members of the International Monetary Fund in the dissemination to the public of their economic and financial data.

Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF), "Guide to the Data Dissemination Standards, Module 1: The Special Data Dissemination Standard", Washington, May 1996

See also: Data dissemination; Data Quality Reference Site (DQRS); Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS); General Data Dissemination System (GDDS); Quality – IMF

Data divergence

The sum of all differences between two datasets (data-data divergence) or between a single dataset and reality (data-world divergence). Sources of data divergence include: data ageing, response errors, coding or data entry errors, differences in coding and the effect of disclosure control.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Data editing

Data editing is the activity aimed at detecting and correcting errors (logical inconsistencies) in data.

Context: Editing techniques refers to a range of procedures and processes used for detecting and handling errors in data. Examples of different techniques include the different approaches to editing such as micro-editing/ macro-editing, input/output editing, or to the various tools available for editing such as graphical editing, interactive editing, etc.

Edit types refer to the actual nature of edits applied to data during input or output processing. These include:

- validation edits - to check the validity of basic identification of classificatory items in unit data;
- logical edits - ensure that two or more data items do not have contradictory values;
- consistency edits - check to ensure that precise and correct arithmetic relationships exists between two or more data items;
- range edits - identify whether or not a data item value falls inside a determined acceptable range;
- variance edits - involve looking for suspiciously high variances at the output edit stage.

Edit types may also refer to whether these edits are fatal or query type, i.e. whether they detect errors with certainty or point to suspicious data items.

Micro-editing and macro-editing may be distinguished in order to calculate rate of edits.

Source: Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Glossary of Terms on Statistical Data Editing", Conference of European Statisticians Methodological material, Geneva, 2000

See also: Micro-editing; Graphical data editing; Macro-editing

Data element

A data element is a unit of data for which the definition, identification, representation, and permissible values are specified by means of a set of attributes

Context: Data element administration record is the Administration record for a Data element.

Data element precision is the degree of specificity for a Data element.

Data element representation is the relationship between a Data element and its Value domain.

Data element representation class is the class of representation of a Data element. (ISO/IEC International Standard 11179-3 "Information technology - Metadata registries-Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes", February 2003)

Source: ISO/IEC FDIS 11179-1 "Information technology - Metadata registries - Part 1: Framework", March 2004

See also: Data dictionary

Data element concept

A data element concept is a concept that can be represented in the form of a data element, described independently of any particular representation

Context: Data element concept administration record is the Administration record for a Data element concept.

Data element concept object class is the designation of an Object class for a Data element concept.

Object class qualifier is a qualifier of the Data element concept object class.

Data element concept property is the designation of a Property for a Data element concept.

Data element concept conceptual domain relationship is the relationship between a Data element concept and its Conceptual domain.

Data element concept expression is the relationship between a Data element and a Data element concept.

Data element concept relationship is the relationship among two or more Data element concepts.

(ISO/IEC International Standard 11179-3 "Information technology - Metadata registries-Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes", February 2003)

Source: ISO/IEC FDIS 11179-1 "Information technology - Metadata registries - Part 1: Framework", March 2004

Data element derivation

Relationship among a data element which is derived, the rule controlling its derivation, and the data element(s) from which it is derived.

Source: ISO/IEC International Standard 11179-3 - Information technology - Metadata registries (MDR) - Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes", February 2003

Data element dictionary

A data element dictionary is an information resource that lists and defines all relevant data elements

Source: ISO/IEC 11179, Part 1, Framework for the specification and standardization of data elements, 1998

See also: Data dictionary

Data element facet

A data element facet is any aspect of a data element that is subject to classification. This includes object class, property, representation, and data element concept

Source: ISO/IEC 11179, Part 3, Basic Attributes of Data Elements (draft)

Data element name

A data element name is a single or multi-word designation used as the primary means of identification of data elements for humans

Source: ISO/IEC 11179, Part 3, Basic Attributes of Data Elements (draft)

Data element registry

A data element registry is an information resource kept by a registration authority that describes the meaning and representational form of data elements, including registration identifiers, definitions, names, value domains, metadata and administrative attributes, etc

Source: ISO/IEC 11179, Part 3, Basic Attributes of Data Elements (draft)

See also: Register

Data element value

A data element value is a value out of a set of permissible values pertaining to a data element

Source: ISO/IEC 11179, Part 3, Basic Attributes of Data Elements (draft)

Data exchange

Data exchange is the process of sending and receiving data in such a manner that the information content or meaning assigned to the data is not altered during the transmission.

Context: Data exchange context is the framework in which two or more partners agree to: exchange one or more identified sets of data and related attributes (Exchanged time series, (ETS)); use one or more key families to serve this requirement, possibly, on some business and implementation agreements.

Exchanged time series (ETS) is a collection of data sets (European Central Bank (ECB), Bank for International Settlement (BIS), Eurostat, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), "GESMES/TS User Guide", Release 3.00, February, 2003; unpublished on paper, available at http://www.sdmx.org/Data/GesmesTS_rel3.pdf)

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: GESMES TS; Electronic data interchange (EDI)

Data exchange context

The framework in which two or more partners agree to exchange one or more identified sets of data and related attributes (exchanged time series (ETS)), use one or more key families to serve this requirement, possibly, on some business and implementation agreements.

Source: European Central Bank (ECB), Bank for International Settlement (BIS), Eurostat, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), "GESMES/TS User Guide", Release 3.00, February, 2003; unpublished on paper

See also: Data structure definition; Data exchange; Attribute

Data field

Space for a specific data element in a computer record. Example: the fields for the coordinates in a place name computer record.

Source: Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names, United Nations Group of Experts on Geographic Names, United Nations, New York, 2002

See also: Data item

Data flow definition

A structure which describes, categorises and constrains the allowable content of a data set that providers will supply for different reference periods.

Context: In SDMX, data sets are reported or disseminated according to a data flow definition. The data flow definition identifies the data structure definition (key family) and may be associated with one or more subject matter domains; this facilitates the search for data according to organised category schemes. A “data flow”, in this context, is an abstract concept of the data sets, i.e. a structure without any data.

A Data structure definition (Key Family) defines the dimensions, attributes, measures, and associated representation that comprise the valid structure of data and related metadata contained in a data set.

The Dataflow Definition associates a Key Family with one or more category. This gives a system the ability to state which data sets are to be reported for a given category, and which data sets can be reported using the Key Family definition.

The Dataflow Definition may also have additional metadata attached, defining qualitative information and constraints on the use of the Key Family, in terms of reporting periodicity or specifying the subset of codes to be used in a dimension.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Data set; Attribute; Measure; Code; Category; Dimension; Definition

Data format

Usually refers to a specific, possibly proprietary, set of data structures within a software system.

Source: Handbook on Geographic Information Systems and Digital Mapping, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 79, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, New York, 2000, Annex VI - Glossary

Data identifier

The unique identifier for an administered item within a registration authority.

Source: ISO/IEC FDIS 11179-1 "Information technology - Metadata registries - Part 1: Framework", March 2004

See also: Administered item; Identifier

Data imputation

Data imputation is the substitution of estimated values for missing or inconsistent data items (fields). The substituted values are intended to create a data record that does not fail edits.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Data interchange

See also: Data exchange

Data intruder

A data user who attempts to disclose information about a population unit through identification or attribution.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Data intrusion detection

The detection of a data intruder through their behaviour. This is most likely to occur through analysis of a pattern of requests submitted to a remote data laboratory. At present

this is only a theoretical possibility, but it is likely to become more relevant as virtual safe settings become more prevalent.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Data Intrusion Simulation (DIS)

A method of estimating the probability that a data intruder who has matched an arbitrary population unit against a sample unique in a target microdata file has done so correctly.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Data item

A data item is an occurrence of a data element.

Context: A data item is a specific sub-component of a data record. For instance, in a population census, specific data items might be last name, first name, sex, and age (Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Glossary of Terms on Statistical Data Editing", Conference of European Statisticians Methodological material, Geneva, 2000).

Source: ISO/IEC International Standard 11179, Part 1, Framework for the specification and standardization of data elements, 1999

See also: Variable; Data dissemination standards, IMF; Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS)

Data model

A data model is a graphical and/or lexical representation of data, specifying their properties, structure and inter-relationships.

Context: The UN defines a data model as a user's conceptual design of a data set that describes the database entities and their relations to one another (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, "Handbook on Geographic Information Systems and Digital Mapping", Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 79, Annex VI - Glossary, New York, 2000)

Source: ISO/IEC FDIS 11179-1 "Information technology - Metadata registries - Part 1: Framework", March 2004

See also: Metamodel

Data owners

Are the individuals who are held managerially and financially accountable for a dataset and who have legal ownership rights to a dataset even though the dataset may have been collected/collated/disseminated by another party.

Source: National statistics, methods and quality report, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

Data policy

A set of broad, high level principles which form the guiding framework in which Data Management can operate.

Source: National statistics, methods and quality report, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

Data portability

The possibility of running and/or using the same data on different computer systems.

Source: Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names, United Nations Group of Experts on Geographic Names, United Nations, New York, 2002

Data presentation

Description of the way the data are presented.

Context: In SDMX, "Data Presentation" includes the description of the table contents, with their data breakdowns. It should also include summary information on units of measurement, time span covered, adjustments to data (e.g., seasonal adjustments for time series) and availability of textual analysis of current-period development with the dissemination of the data.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Data dissemination; Data; Data set; Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX)

Data processing (DP)

The operation performed on data in order to derive new information according to a given set of rules.

Context: The processing site refers to the organisation, institute, agency, etc, responsible for undertaking the collection, tabulation, manipulation and preparation of data and metadata output. The processing site may or may not also refer to the physical location(s) at which such activities are carried out.

A processing system embodies both manual and automated systems used by agencies to despatch questionnaires, collect, compile, manipulate, analyse and disseminate data and metadata output. Such systems therefore cover all stages of the statistical processing cycle.

Source: Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Terminology on Statistical Metadata", Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, Geneva, 2000

See also: Electronic data processing (EDP); Statistical processing; Automated data processing (ADP); Processing errors

Data protection

Data protection refers to the set of privacy-motivated laws, policies and procedures that aim to minimise intrusion into respondents' privacy caused by the collection, storage and dissemination of personal data.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Data provider

An organisation which produces data or metadata.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Administrative data; Primary source of statistical data; Secondary source of statistical data; Data source; Administrative data collection; Administrative source; Revision policy; Types of data source; Metadata; Data provider series key; Data

Data provider series key

Identifier used by the data providers systems.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Identifier; Time series

Data quality

See also: Quality – IMF; Quality - OECD; Quality – Eurostat; Quality - ISO

Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF)

The IMF's DQAF was developed as an assessment methodology that aims to provide structure and a common language for the assessment of data quality.

The DQAF facilitates a comprehensive view of data quality, one that recognizes interrelations, including tradeoffs, among elements of quality and allows emphases to vary across data categories and uses/users.

It facilitates dialogue with national statistical agencies and country authorities, as well as a more homogenous approach to assessing data quality by Fund staff.

Context: Three main areas were envisioned in which an assessment methodology, such as that provided by the DQAF, could be helpful.

First, the DQAF could be useful to guide countries' efforts to strengthen their statistical systems by providing a self-assessment tool and to identify areas for improvement in which donor support might be sought.

Second, the DQAF could be useful in guiding IMF staff in preparing Reports on the Observance of Standards and Codes (ROSCs), in assessing the quality of data provided for country surveillance and operations, and in designing programs of technical assistance.

Third, the DQAF could help guide data users—both in the private and the public sectors—in gauging data quality for their own purposes. In this sense, it could serve as a useful complement to the quality dimensions included in the SDDS and the GDDS.

Source: The Fourth Review of the Fund's Data Standards' Initiatives: Supplement on the Data Quality Assessment Framework, IMF, Washington DC, 10 July 2001

See also: Quality – IMF; Data Quality Reference Site (DQRS); Data dissemination standards, IMF

Data Quality Reference Site (DQRS)

The IMF Data Quality Reference Site (DQRS) was created to develop an understanding of issues surrounding data quality.

The site includes contributions from both national and international agencies and covers definitions of data quality, provides examples of evaluations of data quality and outlines the different tradeoffs between the different dimensions of data quality.

Context: The DQRS is an adjunct to the IMF's Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF) which is designed to foster communication between users and compilers of statistics, and to provide a structure and common language for data quality. The three main areas where an assessment methodology, such as that provided by the DQAF, could be helpful are to guide:

- countries' efforts to strengthen their statistical systems by providing a self-assessment tool and to identify areas for improvement in which donor support might be sought;
- IMF staff in preparing reports assessing the quality of data provided for country surveillance and operations, and in designing programmes of technical assistance;
- data users in gauging data quality for their own purposes.

Source: IMF DQRS website

See also: Quality – IMF; Data dissemination standards, IMF

Data reconciliation

Frequently used as a synonym for Data confrontation. In the more active sense, the term implies the process of adjusting data derived from two different sources to remove or at least reduce the impact of differences identified in the process of data confrontation.

Context: Editing and reconciliation may involve fixing errors or adopting alternative sources and methods that are aimed at improving the process of reviewing or understanding data.

(International Monetary Fund (IMF)," Quarterly National Accounts Manual", Washington D.C., 2001, available at:http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/qna/2000/textbook)

Under the SDDS, this may entail, according to the data category under consideration, the reconciliation of stocks and transactions data; reconciliation of reported data with money and banking statistics, custodian data; differences with partner data or preshipment inspection data; the treatment of differences between GDP compiled for the production approach and GDP compiled from the expenditure approach. It is a special kind of editing done after initial compilation.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Data confrontation; Data checking; Statistical processing; Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS)

Data redundancy

Data redundancy occurs when the value of data items (fields) can be partially or completely deduced from the values of other data items (fields).

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Data review

Data review is an activity through which the correctness conditions of the data are verified. It also includes the specification of the type of the error or condition not met, and the qualification of the data and its division into the "error-free" and "erroneous" data.

Data review consists of both error detection and data analysis, and can be carried out in manual or automated mode.

Context: Data review/error detection may occur at many levels:

a. within a questionnaire

   Item level / editing of individual data - the lowest logical level of checking and correction during which the relationships among data items are not considered. Validations at this level are generally named "range checking".

   Example: age must be between 0 and 120. In more complex range checks, the range may vary by strata or some other identifier. Example: if strata = "large farm operation", then the number of acres must be greater than 500.

   Questionnaire level / editing of individual records - a logical level of checking and correction during which the relationships among data items in one record/questionnaire are considered.

   Examples:

   1. If married = 'Yes' then age must be greater than 14.
   2. Sum of field acres must equal total acres in farm.

   Hierarchical - This level involves checking items in sub-questionnaires. Data relationships of this type are known as "hierarchical data" and include situations such as questions about an individual within a household. In this example, the common household information is on one questionnaire and each individual's information is on a separate questionnaire. Checks are made to ensure that the sum of the individual's data for an item does not exceed the total reported for the household.

b. across questionnaires / editing of logical units

   A logical level of checking and correction during which the relationships among data in two or more records are considered, namely in a group of records that are logically coupled together. The across questionnaire edits involve calculating valid ranges for each item from the survey

data distributions or from historic data for use in outlier detection.

Data analysis routines that are usually run at summary time may easily be incorporated into data review at this level. In this way, summary level errors are detected early enough to be corrected during the usual error correction procedures. The "across questionnaire" checks should identify the specific questionnaire that contains the questionable data.

"Across questionnaire" level edits are generally grouped into two types: statistical edits and macro edits.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Data revisions

Data revisions are defined broadly as any change in a value of a statistic released to the public by an official national statistical agency.

Source: OECD, 2005, Data and Metadata Reporting and Presentation Handbook, OECD, Paris, Section 6.1: Data revisions

Data security

The measures taken to prevent unauthorized access or use of data.

Source: Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Terminology on Statistical Metadata", Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, Geneva, 2000

See also: Confidentiality

Data set

Any organized collection of data.

Context: Within SDMX, a data set can be understood as a collection of similar data, sharing a structure, which covers a fixed period of time.

A data set is any permanently stored collection of information usually containing either case level data, aggregation of case level data, or statistical manipulations of either the case level or aggregated survey data, for multiple survey instances (United States Bureau of the Census, Software and Standards Management Branch, Systems Support Division, "Survey Design and Statistical Methodology Metadata", Washington D.C., August 1998, Section 3.3.7, page 14).

The terms database and data set are often used interchangeably.

A logical collection of values or database objects relating to a single subject (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, "Handbook on Geographic Information Systems and Digital Mapping", Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 79, Annex VI - Glossary, New York, 2000).

Source: Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Glossary of Terms on Statistical Data Editing", Conference of European Statisticians Methodological material, Geneva, 2000

See also: GESMES TS; Sibling group

Data set identifier

See also: Data identifier

Data sharing exchange

Exchange of data and/or metadata in a situation involving the use of open, freely available data formats and where process patterns are known and standard.

Context: Apart from the data-sharing exchange, the SDMX initiative identifies two other basic forms of exchange of statistics and metadata between organisations, i.e. bilateral exchange and multilateral exchange.

Any organization or individual can use any counterparty's data and metadata (assuming they are permitted access to it). This model requires no bilateral agreement, but only requires that data and metadata providers and consumers adhere to the standards.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Bilateral exchange

Data source

A specific data set, metadata set, database or metadata repository from where data or metadata are available.

Context: The source of data is often used as a synonym for the term "data provider". However, in the context of SDMX the latter term refers to the organisation or individual from where statistics are obtained.

The term "data source" can also refer to the characteristics and components of the raw statistical data used for compiling statistical aggregates.

Sources can be distinguished, according to the modality of data collection, in:

a. administrative (for data coming from administrative records);
b. survey (for data coming from surveys for a specific sector or institutional unit).

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Data provider

Data sources used - MetaStore

Within the OECD's list of Metadata Types refers to the original data source(s) used (administrative data, household survey, enterprise/establishment survey, etc).

Source: OECD, 2005, OECD MetaStore User Guide, OECD, OECD, unpublished, Appendix 1: Metadata Types

See also: Types of data source

Data sponsors

Are individuals or groups of individuals who commission the collection, compilation or production of datasets. Data Sponsors may, in addition, be the Owners of such Datasets especially if they provide the funding for such collection on production efforts.

Source: National statistics, methods and quality report, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

Data standardization

The process of reaching agreement on common data definitions, formats, representation and structures of all data layers and elements.

Source: Handbook on Geographic Information Systems and Digital Mapping, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 79, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, New York, 2000, Annex VI - Glossary

Data status upon release

The status of the data refers to whether the data initially disseminated to the public are final data or preliminary and therefore subject to revision.

Context: Under the SDDS the data identified as meeting the standard may be preliminary and subject to revision and designated as such. On the other hand, estimates that are not based on data collected for the given reference period would not be considered preliminary and would not be in line with the SDDS specifications.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS); Revision policy

Data steward

A data steward is a person or organization delegated the responsibility for managing a specific set of data resources

Source: ISO/IEC 11179, Part 3, Basic Attributes of Data Elements (draft)

Data structure

Implementation of a data model consisting of file structures used to represent various features.

Source: Handbook on Geographic Information Systems and Digital Mapping, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 79, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, New York, 2000, Annex VI - Glossary

Data structure definition

Set of structural metadata associated to a data set, which include information about how concepts are associated with the measures, dimensions, and attributes of a data cube, along with information about the representation of data and related descriptive metadata.

Context: In order to exchange statistical information, a central institution has to agree with its partners about which statistical concepts are necessary for identifying the series (and for use as dimensions) and which statistical concepts are to be used as attributes. These definitions form the data structure definition (also called "key family" in Gesmes/TS).

The coded statistical concepts assigned as dimensions in a key structure are called the dimensions of the key family. In addition to the dimensions, each data structure definition assigns a set of statistical concepts that may qualify the statistical information at data set, sibling group, time series or observation level. The statistical concepts used in this way are called "attributes".

Each data structure definition has the following properties:

a. identifier (providing a unique identification within an exchanged time series);
b. name (also unique); and
c. description (a description of the purpose and domain covered).

Source: European Central Bank (ECB), Bank for International Settlement (BIS), Eurostat, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), "GESMES/TS User Guide", Release 3.00, February, 2003; unpublished on paper

See also: Cross-domain concepts; Attribute; Statistical concept; Key structure; Dimension; GESMES TS; Structural definition

Data swapping

A disclosure control method for microdata that involves swapping the values of variables for records that match on a representative key. In the literature this technique is also sometimes referred to as multidimensional transformation. It is a transformation technique that guarantees (under certain conditions) the maintenance of a set of statistics, such as means, variances and univariate distributions.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Data type

Datatype is a set of distinct values, characterized by properties of those values and by operations on those values. [ISO/IEC 11404:1996, 4.11]

Context: The field characteristic of the columns in an attribute table; for example, character, floating point and integer (Handbook on Geographic Information Systems and Digital Mapping, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 79, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, New York, 2000, Annex VI - Glossary).

Datatype annotation is the specifying information to further define the Datatype.

Datatype description descriptive information to further clarify the Datatype.

Datatype name is a designation for the Datatype.

Datatype scheme reference is a reference identifying the source of the Datatype specification.

ISO/IEC International Standard 11179-3 - Information technology - Metadata registries (MDR) - Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes", February 2003

Source: ISO/IEC International Standard 11179-3 - Information technology - Metadata registries (MDR) - Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes", February 2003

Data type of data element values

The data type of data element values refers to a set of distinct values for representing the data element value

Source: ISO/IEC 11179, Part 3, Basic Attributes of Data Elements (draft)

Data utility

A summary term describing the value of a given data release as an analytical resource. This comprises the data's analytical completeness and its analytical validity. Disclosure control methods usually have an adverse effect on data utility. Ideally, the goal of any disclosure control regime should be to maximise data utility whilst minimizing disclosure risk. In practice disclosure control decisions are a trade-off between utility and disclosure risk.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Data validation

Data validation is an activity aimed at verifying whether the value of a data item comes from the given (finite or infinite) set of acceptable values. For instance, a geographic code (field), say for a Canadian Province, may be checked against a table of acceptable values for the field.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Data validation according to a list

Data validation according to a list refers to the process of verifying whether the data value is in the list of acceptable values of this data item.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Data value

A data value is an element of a value domain

Source: ISO/IEC 11179, Part 3, Basic Attributes of Data Elements (draft)

Data warehouse

The assembled data capital of enterprises or institutions, stored and managed in a way that favours access and analysis.

Source: Adapting new technologies to census operations, Arij Dekker, Symposium on Global Review of 2000 Round of Population and Housing Censuses: Mid-Decade Assessment and Future Prospects, Statistics Division, Department of

Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations SecretariatNew York, 7-10 August 2001, Glossary

Database

A logical collection of information that is interrelated and that is managed and stored as a unit, for example in the same computer file. The terms database and data set are often used interchangeably.

Source: Handbook on Geographic Information Systems and Digital Mapping, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 79, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, New York, 2000, Annex VI - Glossary

Datatype

See also: Data type

Date

A date is a time reference.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Date of last change

Date last input received from source - MetaStore

Within the OECD's list of Metadata Types refers to the date on which the data was last received from the source, e.g. national agency or international organisation.

Source: OECD, 2005, OECD MetaStore User Guide, OECD, OECD, unpublished, Appendix 1: Metadata Types

Date of birth

The date of birth is the hour (minute), day, month and year of birth established in order that exact age may be determined in completed years, months, days, hours (minutes) of life as required

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Date of commitment

The date on which the commitment is made.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Date of last change

The date the administered item was last changed.

Context: In SDMX, "Date of Update" refers to the date on which the metadata element was inserted or modified in the database. It can be further detailed in:

a. last update of content;

b. last certified without update;

c. last posted on web site.

In more general terms, this refers to the date on which either the data or metadata were inserted or modified in the database.

Source: ISO/IEC 11179-3 "Information technology-Metadata registries (MDR)-Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes", February 2003

See also: Creation date; Date; Time of recording - IMF; Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX); Administered item

Date of occurrence of a vital event

The date of occurrence of a vital event is the exact day, month and year (Gregorian calendar), as well as the hour and minute, if appropriate, when the event occurred

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Day-to-day money

See also: Overnight money

DB system

Defined benefit plans

French equivalent: Régime à prestations - définies

DBMS

See also: Data base management system (DBMS)

DC system

Defined contribution plans

French equivalent: Régime à cotisations - définies

DCMI

See also: Dublin Core Metadata Initiative (DCMI)

DDT

DDT (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane) an insecticide highly toxic to biota, including humans. This is a persistent biochemical which accumulates in the food chain

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: DDT

De facto population

The de facto population is a concept under which individuals (or vital events) are recorded (or are attributed) to the geographical area where they were present (or occurred) at a specified time

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

See also: De jure population; Total population

De jure population

The de jure population is a concept under which individuals (or vital events) are recorded (or are attributed) to a geographical area on the basis of the place of residence

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

See also: De facto population; Total population

De minimis creditors (or clause)

Minor creditors that are exempted from debt restructuring to simplify implementation of the Paris Club restructuring agreements. Their claims are payable in full as they fall due. An exposure limit defining a minor creditor is specified in each Agreed Minute.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Dead unit

A dead unit is a unit that ceases existing during the reference period. For enterprises this may be because the business has closed down and for persons because of death.

Source: Assessment of the Quality in Statistics, meeting organised by Eurostat on 4-5 April 2000, Glossary on Quality in Statistics

Dead-weight welfare loss

The deadweight welfare loss is a measure of the dollar value of consumers' surplus lost (but not transferred to producers) as a consequence of a price increase.

Context: In anti-trust economics, there is some debate over the appropriate welfare measure to be applied. Some argue that lost consumer surplus (i.e. including both deadweight loss and producers' surplus) should be considered on the grounds that a transfer from consumers to firms does not improve social welfare. Others argue that this represents a value judgment and all decisions should be based only on the deadweight welfare loss (allocative efficiency), with judgments regarding transfers of income left to the political process. Still others argue that producers' surplus should be considered because much of it is dissipated in the quest for monopoly profits.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Rent seeking

Death

Death is the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after live birth has taken place (post natal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation). This definition therefore excludes foetal death

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Death rate

The number of deaths in a given period divided by the population exposed to risk of death in that period. For human populations the period is usually one year and if the population is changing in size over the year the divisor is taken as the population at the mid-year. The death rate as so defined is called “crude”.

If some refinement is introduced by relating mortality to the age and sex constitution (or other factors) for comparative purposes the rate is said to be standardised.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Taux de mortalité

Death, causes and underlying causes

Those diseases, morbid conditions or injuries which either resulted in or contributed to death and the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced any such injuries. The underlying cause of death is (a) the disease or injury which initiated the train of events leading directly to death, or (b) the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury.

Source: UNSD, 2005, Millennium Indicators Database, United Nations, New YorkSee also Underlying causes of deathUNSD, 2005, Millennium Indicators Database3, United Nations, New York

See also: Underlying cause of death

Debt and debt service reduction (DDSR) operations

Debt-restructuring agreements are typically undertaken for bank loan debt obligations and involve the buyback and exchange of eligible debt either for financial instruments that are valued at a substantial discount (simple cash buyback) or for new bonds featuring a present value reduction. In some instances, the principal portion of new financial instruments is fully collateralized with zero-coupon bonds issued by the treasury of an industrial country, while interest obligations are also partially secured. DDSR operations are characterized by a “menu approach,” allowing individual creditors to select from among several DDSR options. Under the Brady plan of March 1989, some of these arrangements have been supported by loans from official creditors.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Debt assumption

Debt assumption is a special form of debt refinancing, involving three parties—the creditor, the original debtor, and a new debtor who assumes the debt obligation.

A debt assumption involves two simultaneous transactions; the first transaction cancels the original debtor’s obligation, and the second transaction creates a new debt contract between the creditor and the new debtor, or assumer.

The first transaction is classified as a capital transfer (as in the case of debt forgiveness), and the second transaction involves the creditor’s acquisition of the new debt instrument issued by the assumer. Any write-down of asset value by the creditor is recorded in the revaluation account.

Context: The assumption of a debt liability of one entity by another entity, usually by mutual agreement. (IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC. Available at

http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/eds/Eng/Guide/index.htm

Source: Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual, IMF, Washington, 2000, para. 211

Debt buyback

The repurchase by a debtor of its own debt, usually at a substantial discount. The debtor’s obligations are reduced while the creditor receives a once and for all payment. Although in apparent contravention of standard commercial bank loan agreements, some debtors have bought back their own debt on the secondary market.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Debt cancellation

Debt cancellation occurs when there is an agreement between the debtor and the creditor that an outstanding debt no longer needs to be repaid

Source: Development Assistance Committee (DCA) International Development Statistics – Handbook for Reporting Debt Reorganisation on the DAC Questionnaire

Debt conversion

Debt conversion is the exchange of debt - typically at a substantial discount - for equity, or counterpart domestic currency funds to be used to finance a particular project or policy. Debt for equity, debt for nature and debt for development swaps are all examples of debt conversion

Source: Development Assistance Committee (DCA) International Development Statistics – Handbook for Reporting Debt Reorganisation on the DAC Questionnaire

Debt default

Failure to meet a debt obligation payment, either principal or interest. A payment that is overdue or in arrears is technically “in default,” since by virtue of nonpayment the borrower has failed to abide by the terms and conditions of the debt obligation. In practice, the point at which a debt obligation is considered “in default” will vary.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Debt defeasance

Debt defeasance allows a debtor (whose debts are in the form generally of securities other than shares and loans) to remove certain liabilities from the balance sheet by pairing irrevocably assets of equal value to the liabilities

Source: SNA 11.24

French equivalent: Défausse de la dette

Debt forgiveness - BPM

Debt forgiveness occurs when a government creditor entity in one economy formally agrees - via a contractual arrangement - with a debtor entity in another to forgive (extinguish) all, or part, of the obligation of the debtor entity to the creditor, the amount forgiven is treated as a capital transfer from the creditor to the debtor. That is, the balance of payments reflects a reduction of the liability offset by the transfer. Similar treatment is applicable when a government entity's debt is forgiven by agreement with a creditor entity in another economy

Source: BPM para. 348

See also: Debt forgiveness - SNA

French equivalent: Remise de dette - MBP

Debt forgiveness - SNA

Debt forgiveness occurs when a debtor and creditor become parties to a bilateral agreement that a financial claim no longer exists

Source: SNA 11.23 [BPM 532]

See also: Debt forgiveness - BPM

French equivalent: Remise de dette - SCN

Debt instrument(s)

Existing debt instruments typically arise out of contractual relationships under which an institutional unit (the debtor) has an unconditional liability to another institutional unit (the creditor) to repay principal with or without interest, or to pay interest without principal. These instruments include debt securities, loans, trade credit, and currency and deposits. Debt instruments may also be created by the force of law—in particular, obligations to pay taxes or to make other compulsory payments—or through rights and obligations that results in a debtor accepting an obligation to make future payment(s) to a creditor.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Debt refinancing

Debt refinancing refers to the conversion of the original debt including arrears, into a new debt instrument. In other words, overdue payments or future debt-service obligations are "paid off" using a new debt obligation. In the Guide, as in BPM5, a change in the terms of a debt instrument is to be reported as the creation of a new debt instrument, with the original debt extinguished.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Debt relief

Debt relief is any form of debt reorganisation which relieves the overall burden of debt

Context: Debt relief results where there is a reduction in the present value of these debt-service obligations and/or a deferral of the payments due, thus providing smaller near-term debt service obligations. This can be measured, in most cases, by an increase in the duration of these obligations; that is, payments become weighted more toward the latter part of the debt instrument's life.

However, if debt reorganization results in changes in present value and duration that are countervailing in their impact on the debt burden, then there is no debt relief, unless the net impact is significant—such as could occur if there was a deep reduction in present value (together with small decrease in duration) or a sharp increase in duration (together with a small increase in present value). (IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC. Available from http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/eds/Eng/Guide/index.htm)

Source: Development Assistance Committee (DCA) International Development Statistics – Handbook for Reporting Debt Reorganisation on the DAC Questionnaire

French equivalent: Allégement de la dette

Debt reorganisation / Restructuring

Any action officially agreed between creditor and debtor that alters the terms previously established for repayment. This may include forgiveness (extinction of the loan), or rescheduling which can be implemented either by revising the repayment schedule or extending a new refinancing loan.

Source: Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts. From the "Development Co-operation Report: Efforts and Policies of Members of the Development Assistance Committee".

French equivalent: Restructuration de la dette

Debt rescheduling

Debt rescheduling refers to the formal deferment of debt-service payments and the application of new and extended maturities to the deferred amount. Rescheduling debt is one means of providing a debtor with debt relief through a delay and, in the case of concessional rescheduling, a reduction in debt-service obligations.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Debt securities

Debt securities cover all tradable securities, except those classified as equity securities. Debt securities include bonds, debentures, notes, etc., money market or negotiable debt instruments

Source: Report on the Survey of Implementation of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment – IMF, OECD, March 2000 – Appendix II: Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms.

Debt security

A promise on the part of the issuer (i.e. the borrower) to make one or more payment(s) to the holder (the lender) at a specified future date or dates. Such securities usually carry a specific rate of interest (the coupon) and/or are sold at a discount to the amount that will be repaid at maturity.

Source: European Central Bank, 2004, Annual Report: 2004, ECB, Frankfurt, Glossary

Debt service

Refers to payments in respect of both principal and interest. Actual debt service is the set of payments actually made to satisfy a debt obligation, including principal, interest, and any late payment fees. Scheduled debt service is the set of payments, including principal and interest, that is required to be made through the life of the debt.

Context: Debt service is the sum of interest payments and repayment of principal. (External Debt: Definition, Statistical Coverage and Methodology, A Report by an International

Working Group on External Debt Statistics of the World Bank, IMF, BIS, OECD, OECD, Paris, 1988, Glossary)

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

See also: Eligible debt

Debt service ratio

The debt service ratio is the ratio of debt service payments made by or due from a country to that country's export earnings

Context: The ratio of debt service (interest and principal payments due) during a year, expressed as a percentage of exports (typically of goods and services) for that year. Forward-looking debt-service ratios require some forecast of export earnings.

This ratio is considered to be a key indicator of a country's debt burden. (IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC. Available from

http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/eds/Eng/Guide/index.htm)

Source: External Debt: Definition, Statistical Coverage and Methodology, A Report by an International Working Group on External Debt Statistics of the World Bank, IMF, BIS, OECD, OECD, Paris, 1988, Glossary

Debt service reduction option

Option under concessional Paris Club debt reschedulings where creditors effect the required debt reduction in present value terms through a reduction in the applicable interest rate.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

See also: Concessional restructuring

Debt sustainability analysis

A study of a country's medium- to long-term debt situation. A country's eligibility for support under the HIPC Initiative is determined on the basis of such an analysis, jointly undertaken by the staffs of the IMF, the World Bank, and the country concerned.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Debt swaps

Debt swaps refer to the exchange of debt, in the form of a loan or, more typically, of securities other than shares, for a new debt contract (i.e., debt-debt swap) or the exchange of debt for equity shares (i.e., debt-equity swap).

Debt swaps often call for writing down, or discounting, the value of the original debt instrument before the conversion to new debt or equity. Any holding loss from writing down the value of the original debt is recorded in the revaluation account

Source: Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual, IMF, Washington, 2000, para. 212

Debt workout

The process of working out a satisfactory method whereby the debtor country can repay external debt, including restructuring, adjustment, and the provision of new money.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Debt-equity ratio

The debt-equity ratio is the total liabilities of a firm divided by total shareholder equity

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Debt-for-charity swap

The purchase by a nonprofit organization such as a non-governmental organization (NGO) of the external debt of a country at a discount in the secondary market, which the NGO then exchanges for local currency to be used for philanthropic purposes.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Debt-for-commodity swap

The repayment in kind by a debtor country of all or part of its external debt. Typically, the lender takes a specific, earmarked percentage of the receipts from the exports of a particular commodity or group of commodities to service the debt.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Debt-for-development swap

Financing part of a development project through the exchange of a foreign-currency-denominated debt for local currency, typically at a substantial discount. The process normally involves a foreign nongovernmental organization (NGO) that purchases the debt from the original creditor at a substantial discount using its own foreign currency resources, and then resells it to the debtor country government for the local currency equivalent (resulting in a further discount). The NGO in turn spends the money on a development project, previously agreed upon with the debtor country government.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Debt-for-equity swap

A transaction in which debt of an economy is exchanged, usually at a discount, for equity in an enterprise in the same economy. Although variable in form, such arrangements usually result in the extinction of a fixed-rate liability (for example, a debt security or loan) denominated in foreign currency and the creation of an equity liability (denominated in domestic currency) to a nonresident. There may be clauses in the agreement to prevent the repatriation of capital before some specified future date.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Debt-for-nature-swap

A debt—for—nature swap is an arrangement by which an indebted developing country undertakes, in exchange for cancellation of a portion of its foreign debt, to establish local currency funds to be used to finance a conservation programme

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Échange dette/nature

Debtor / creditor principle

There are two principles that may serve as the basis for geographic allocation of direct investment financial flows: the debtor/creditor principle and the transactor principle.

According to the debtor/creditor principle, transactions resulting from changes in financial claims of the compiling economy are allocated to the country or residence of the non-resident debtor, and transactions resulting in changes in financial liabilities are allocated to the country of

residence of the non- resident creditor, even if the amounts are paid to or received from a different country

Source: Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms, OECD, 2001 – unpublished

See also: Transactor principle

Debtor country

A debtor country is the country in which the debtor is resident

Source: External Debt: Definition, Statistical Coverage and Methodology, A Report by an International Working Group on External Debt Statistics of the World Bank, IMF, BIS, OECD, OECD, Paris, 1988, Glossary

Debtor reporting system (DRS)

A statistical reporting system maintained by the World Bank to monitor the debt of developing countries. Information is supplied through reports from debtor countries. The data supplied are the basis for the annual World Bank report, Global Development Finance (formerly World Debt Tables).

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Debt-reduction option

Option under concessional Paris Club debt restructurings where creditors effect the required debt reduction in present value terms through a reduction of the principal of the consolidated amount. A commercial interest rate and standard repayment terms apply to the remaining amounts.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

See also: Concessional restructuring

Decay

Decay is the loss in the physical efficiency of an asset as it ages. Efficiency in this context refers to the asset's ability to produce a quantity of capital services for a given of labour or materials

Source: Measuring Capital: OECD Manual, Annex 1 Glossary of Technical Terms Used in the Manual, OECD, 2001

French equivalent: Vieillissement

Decile

One of the nine variate values which divide the total frequency into ten parts.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Quantiles

French equivalent: Décile

Decision point

In the context of the HIPC Initiative, the point at which a country's eligibility for assistance is determined by the IMF and World Bank Executive Boards on the basis of a debt-sustainability analysis and three years of sound performance under IMF- and World Bank-supported adjustment programs. The international community enters into a commitment at the decision point to deliver assistance at the completion point, provided that the debtor adheres to its policy commitments.

Context: The debt-sustainability analysis is essentially a medium-term balance of payments projection that assesses the debt burden of the country and its capacity to service those obligations. If external debt ratios for that country fall within or above applicable targets, it will be considered for special assistance: the target is 150 percent for the ratio of the present value of debt to exports, with exceptions to this target in the special case of very open economies with a high debt burden in relation to fiscal revenues.

At the decision point, the Executive Boards of the IMF and World Bank will formally decide on a country's eligibility, and the international community will commit to provide sufficient assistance by the completion point for the country to achieve debt sustainability calculated at the decision point. The delivery of assistance committed by the IMF and Bank will depend on satisfactory assurances of action by other creditors.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

See also: Completion point

Deck imputation

Deck imputation refers to imputation methods where a donor questionnaire is used to supply the missing value.

Context: Hot-deck imputation - a donor questionnaire is found from the same survey as the questionnaire with the missing item. The "nearest neighbour" search technique is often used to expedite the search for a donor record. In this search technique, the deck of donor questionnaires comes from the same survey and shows similarities to the receiving record, where similarity is based on other data on the questionnaire that correlates to the data being donated.

For example: similar size and location of farm might be used for donation of fuel prices.

Cold-deck imputation - same as hot deck except that the data is found in a previously conducted similar.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data Editing Located on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

See also: Cold deck; Hot deck; Automated imputations

Declaration on the Human Environment

The Declaration on the Human Environment was issued by the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm, Sweden, from 5 to 16 June 1972

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Déclaration sur l'environnement

Decomposition

The act of splitting a time series into its constituent parts by the use of statistical methods. A typical time series is often regarded as composed of four parts:

a. a long-term movement or trend;
b. oscillations of more or less regular period and amplitude about this trend;
c. a seasonal component;
d. a random, or irregular, component.

Any particular series need not exhibit all of these but those which are present are presumed to act in an additive fashion, i.e. are superimposed; and the process of determining them separately is one of decomposition.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Décomposition

Deconcentration

Deconcentration is the policy of breaking up and divesting operations of large firms in order to reduce the degree of concentration in an industry.

Context: This policy has been advocated from time to time in different countries particularly in periods of high levels of merger activity. Lower industry concentration levels and

increase in the number of firms are viewed as being conducive to stimulating competition.

There are however inherent risks in adopting this policy as a general approach to resolving competition problems that may be associated with high industry concentration levels. A structural deconcentration policy may result in significant loss in economic efficiency. Large firms may be large because of economies of scale, superior technology and innovation which may not be divisible without high costs. This is more likely to be the case where firms have attained their respective size in response to market conditions and opportunities.

However, in several countries, particularly in Eastern European economies, growth of industrial concentration and large firm size have been encouraged by deliberate government policy. Deconcentration policies in such an environment may be appropriate in order to promote market oriented firm behaviour and efficiency.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

De-coupled payments

De-coupled payments are budgetary payments paid to eligible recipients which are not linked to current production of specific commodities or livestock numbers or the use of specific factors of production

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2001-2006, OECD, 2001, Annex II – Glossary of Terms

French equivalent: Paiements découplés

Dedicated biotechnology firm

Is defined as a biotechnology active firm whose predominant activity involves the application of biotechnology techniques to produce goods or services and/or the performance of biotechnology R&D.

Source: OECD, 2005, A Framework for Biotechnology Statistics, OECD, Paris, Chapter 2: Basic Concepts and Definitions

Deductible value added tax (VAT)

Deductible value added tax (VAT) is the VAT payable on purchases of goods or services intended for intermediate consumption, gross fixed capital formation or for resale which a producer is permitted to deduct from his own VAT liability to the government in respect of VAT invoiced to his customers

Source: SNA 6.209

See also: Non-deductible value added tax (VAT); Value added tax (VAT) – SNA

French equivalent: Taxe sur la valeur ajoutée (TVA) déductible

Deduction to stock level

Deduction to stock level is a negative change in the stock of a non produced environmental asset, in physical or monetary units.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.93

Deductive imputation

Deductive imputation is an imputation rule defined by a logical reasoning, as opposed to a statistical rule.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Deep ecology

Deep ecology is a holistic approach to the environment that stresses the intrinsic equality of species, including human beings

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Ecologisme radical

Deep pockets

Deep pockets is an expression used to describe the idea that extensive financial and other resources of large firms or conglomerates can be used to sell below cost for extended periods of time.

In this view, deep pockets are thought to give such firms an unfair advantage over competitors particularly if the practice of selling at prices below costs imposes losses and drives out competing firms.

Context: Others argue that firms using "deep pockets" to finance anticompetitive actions impose a cost on themselves because those funds could be more profitably employed elsewhere. Moreover, if capital markets work reasonably well, target firms should have no trouble obtaining financing to sustain themselves through the anticompetitive action.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Predatory pricing

Deep stratification

A term which is sometimes used to denote stratification by a substantial number of factors with respect to the marginal distribution of the factors only.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Stratification en profondeur

Deep-discount bonds

Deep-discount bonds are bonds under which periodic cash flows are made that cover some of the interest liability during the life of the instrument but the amount is substantially below market interest.

The difference between the discounted issue price and the price at maturity is substantial and, in the SNA, that difference is treated as interest and is recorded as accruing over the life of the bond rather than when due for payment

Context: A bond with issue price significantly below maturity price because of a lack of coupon or a coupon below market rate (Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments. Available at: http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/cpis/2002/pdf/cpis_index.pdf)

Source: SNA 11.77

French equivalent: Obligations à prime d'émission élevée

Default value

In computer processing, an option chosen by the computer automatically in the absence of explicit instructions by the human operator.

Source: Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names, United Nations Group of Experts on Geographic Names, United Nations, New York, 2002

Defeasement

Defeasance is a technique by which a debtor unit removes liabilities from its balance sheet by pairing them with

financial assets, the income and value of which are sufficient to ensure that all debt service payments are met.

Context: Defeasance may be carried out by placing the paired assets and liabilities in a separate account within the institutional unit concerned or by transferring them to another unit.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

Defective sample

A sample resulting from an inquiry which has been incompletely carried out, e.g. because certain assigned individuals have not been examined, because records have been lost, or because (in plant or animal experiments) certain members have died.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Échantillon défectueux

Defensive environmental costs

Defensive environmental costs refer to the actual environmental protection costs incurred in preventing or neutralising a decrease in environmental quality, as well as the expenditures necessary to compensate for or repair the negative effects (damage) of environmental deterioration.

Such costs include expenditures required to mitigate environment—related health and other welfare effects on human beings

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Damage cost; Environmental costs

French equivalent: Frais de défense de l'environnement

Deferred member

A pension plan member that no longer contributes to or accrues benefits from the plan but has not yet begun to receive retirement benefits from that plan.

Context: Identical term, "Inactive member"

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

French equivalent: Titulaire de droits différés

Deferred or partial-payment issues

Instruments that consist of debt obligations where the investor pays only a portion of the issue price on the initial payment date and the balance several months later.

Context: The structure allows the borrower to achieve a lower all-in cost compared with straight issues by offering the investor a potential gain from a decline in rates and/or protection against depreciation of the currency between the time of the initial payment and that of the final payment.

The appeal of these securities is a function of the interest rate and currency outlook at any given time.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Deferred payments

In the context of Paris Club debt reschedulings, obligations that are not consolidated but postponed non-concessionally, usually for a short time, as specified in the Agreed Minute.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Deferred pension

A pension arrangement in which a portion of an employee's income is paid out at a date after which that income is actually earned.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Deferred pensioner; Deferred retirement

French equivalent: Pension différée

Deferred pensioner

An individual who draws the pension benefits later than their normal retirement age.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Deferred retirement; Deferred pension

French equivalent: Bénéficiaire d'une pension différée

Deferred retirement

A situation when an individual decides to retire later and draw the pension benefits later than their normal retirement age.

Context: Identical terms, "Late retirement", "Postponed retirement"

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Deferred pensioner; Deferred pension; Early retirement

French equivalent: Retraite différée

Deficiency

See also: Actuarial deficiency

French equivalent: Déficit

Deficiency payment

A deficiency payment is an output subsidy in which the rate per unit of output of a commodity is the difference between an administered price and the market price

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Defined benefit (DB) occupational pension plans

Occupational plans other than defined contributions plans. DB plans generally can be classified into one of three main types, "traditional", "mixed" and "hybrid" plans.

See also: Hybrid DB plan; Traditional DB plan; Mixed DB plans; Defined contribution (DC) occupational pension plans

French equivalent: Plan de retraite professionnel à prestations définies (PD)

Defined benefit pension plans

Defined benefit pension plans are those in which the level of pension benefits promised to participating employees is guaranteed; benefits are related by some formula to participants' length of service and salary and are not totally dependent on either the participants' contributions or the assets in the fund

Source: SNA 13.78

French equivalent: Régimes de pension à prestations prédéfinies

Defined contribution (DC) occupational pension plans

Occupational pension plans under which the plan sponsor pays fixed contributions and has no legal or constructive

obligation to pay further contributions to an ongoing plan in the event of unfavourable plan experience.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Defined benefit (DB) occupational pension plans; Money purchase pension plans - SNA; Traditional DB plan; Hybrid DB plan; Mixed DB plans

French equivalent: Plans de retraite professionnel à cotisations définies (CD)

Definition

A definition is a statement of the precise meaning of something.

Context: In classifications, this item refers to the explanation of the concepts encompassed in category description and often includes specific examples of what is and is not included in particular categories.

According to ISO/IEC FCD FCD 11179-1 "Information technology - Metadata registers-Part 1: Framework", a definition is a "representation of a concept by a descriptive statement which serves to differentiate it from related concepts [ISO 1087-1:2000, 3.3.1]".

Definition (of Administered Item) is the definition of an Administered item within a Context.

Definition source reference is a reference to the source from which the Definition is taken.

Definition text is the text of the Definition.

Source: "United Nations Glossary of Classification Terms" prepared by the Expert Group on International Economic and Social Classifications; unpublished on paper.

See also: Concept; ISO / IEC 11179

French equivalent: Définition

Definitional errors

Errors that occur in surveys whenever the definitions of the characteristics for which data are to be collected are not pertinent to the Purposes of the survey, or are not clear to the respondents.

Source: Statistical Policy Working Paper 4 - Glossary of Nonsampling Error Terms: An Illustration of a Semantic Problem in Statistics, United States Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology, 1978

Deflation

Deflation is defined as a sustained fall in the general price level

Context: Another meaning of the term is the division of the value of some aggregate by a price index - described as a "deflator" - in order to revalue its quantities at the prices of the price reference period or to revalue the aggregate at the general price level of the price reference period.

ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/tegppi/index.htm

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

French equivalent: Déflation

Deflator

See also: Deflation

Degradation

See also: Environmental degradation

Degradation – Cost based estimates

Cost based estimates of degradation answer the question "How much it would cost to avoid the degradation?". They group together maintenance costing and "greened economy modelling".

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, 2.176

Degradation – Damage based methods

Damage based methods for valuing degradation answer the question: "What is the value of damages suffered due to the impacts of actual degradation of the environment on health, etc?".

They derive estimates from the impact of e.g. actual residual generation.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 2.182

Degradation costs

Degradation costs are those costs reflecting the qualitative deterioration of the natural environment by economic activities.

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Damage cost; Environmental costs

French equivalent: Coût de la dégradation

Degradation of land and soil

The decline in the biological productivity or usefulness of land and soil resources for their current predominant intended use caused through the use of the land by humans. The decline of the capital value.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.293

Delayed (late registration)

Delayed (late registration) refers to a vital event registered beyond the prescribed period specified in existing laws, rules or regulations once certain requirements have been met

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Delhi Group

See also: City groups

Delivered pricing

See also: Basing point pricing

Demand deposits

Demand deposits comprise 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

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

French equivalent: Dépôt à vue

Democratic index

A form of CPI in which each household is given equal weight in the calculation of the index, irrespectively of the size of its expenditures.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

Demonetisation (of gold)

If authorities release monetary gold from their holdings for non-monetary purposes e.g. for sale to private holders or users, they are deemed to have demonetised gold

Source: SNA 11.65

French equivalent: Démonétiser de l'or

Demonopolisation

See also: Anti-monopoly policy; Deconcentration; Antitrust

Dentists' consultations

Dentists' consultations refers to ambulatory contacts with a dentist divided by the population. Contacts in out-patient wards should be included. The number of contacts includes:

- visits/ consultations of dentists at the dentist's office
- dentist's visits made to a person in institutional settings such as liaison visits or discharge planning visits, made in a hospital or nursing home with the intent of planning for the future delivery of service at home.

The number of dental contacts according to the above definition is only a crude measure of the volume of services provided, as services are added regardless of their complexities.

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Departure of a sea going vessel

Any laden or unladen seagoing vessel which left a port in the territory of the country.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Départ d'un navire

Dependable water

The portion of the surface water resource that can be depended upon for annual water development during a period of time. The period of time varies according to national situation, but it is usually 19 out of 20 (or 9 out of 10) consecutive years.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.116

Dependant (to a pension scheme)

An individual who is financially dependent on a (passive or active) member of a pension scheme.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

French equivalent: Personne à charge

Dependants (in migration statistics)

Dependants are immediate relatives of the principal migrant who are normally admitted in the same migration category as that person. Although the definition of immediate relative varies from country to country, the spouse and minor children of a principal migrant usually qualify as dependants

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

French equivalent: Personnes à charge

Dependency ratio

Typically defined as the ratio of those of non-active age to those of active age in a given population.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: System dependency ratio

French equivalent: Taux de dépendance économique

Dependent population ratio

The dependent population ratio is the ratio of the population defined as dependent (the population aged 0-19 and 65 and over) divided by the population 20-64, multiplied by 100

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Depletion (in natural resource accounting)

Depletion (in natural resource accounting) for renewable resources, refers to the part of the harvest, logging, catch and so forth above the sustainable level of the resource stock; for non—renewable resources, the quantity of resources extracted

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Epuisement des stocks (en comptabilité des ressources naturelles)

Depletion adjusted operating surplus

The balancing item of the extended generation of income account. It equals the net operating surplus less extraction of non-produced biological assets plus natural growth of non-produced biological assets plus returns to non-produced biological assets less extraction of subsoil resources plus enhancement to the value of subsoil resources plus returns to subsoil resources.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 10.70 and box 10.5

Depletion adjusted saving

The balancing item of the SNA use of income account, after adjustments for the operating surplus (transition from operating surplus to depletion-adjusted operating surplus).

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 10.72

Depletion costs

Depletion costs refer to the monetary value of the quantitative depletion (beyond replenishment or regeneration) of natural assets by economic activities.

Depletion of natural resources results from their uses as raw materials in production or directly in final (household) consumption

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Coût de la surexploitation

Depletion of natural economic assets

The depletion of natural economic assets is the reduction in the value of deposits of subsoil assets as a result of their physical removal, the depletion of water resources, and the depletion of natural forests, fish stocks in the open seas and other non-cultivated biological resources as a result of harvesting, forest clearance, or other use

Source: SNA 12.29 and 12.30

French equivalent: Épuisement d'actifs naturels

Depletion–adjusted national income

Depletion-adjusted national income equals depletion-adjusted NDP plus any primary income received from the rest of the world less any primary income paid to the rest of the world.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 10.152

Depletion–adjusted NDP (dpNDP)

The balance of the production account. It equals NDP (net domestic product) less any damage adjustments to asset valuation not included in consumption of fixed capital less depletion of natural resources.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 10.152

Deposit banks

Deposit banks is a term covering deposit money banks and other bank-like institutions accepting deposits

Source: External Debt: Definition, Statistical Coverage and Methodology, A Report by an International Working Group on External Debt Statistics of the World Bank, IMF, BIS, OECD, OECD, Paris, 1988, Glossary

French equivalent: Institution de dépôts

Deposit facility

A standing facility of the Eurosystem which counterparties may use to make overnight deposits, remunerated at a pre-specified interest rate, at a national central bank (NCB).

Source: European Central Bank, 2004, Annual Report: 2004, ECB, Frankfurt, Glossary

Deposit insurance scheme

A formal scheme normally established by law that is designed to limit the losses of depositors in the event of bank failure(s). Typically, the scheme is intended to support the confidence in the financial system of small-scale depositors and thus reduce the risk of systemic crises being caused by panic withdrawals of deposits. The scheme can be privately or government operated and funded.

Source: IMF, 2004, Compilation Guide on Financial Soundness Indicators, IMF, Washington DC, Appendix VII, Glossary

Deposit money banks

Deposit money banks are resident depository corporations and quasi-corporations which have any liabilities in the form of deposits payable on demand, transferable by cheque or otherwise usable for making payments

Source: SNA para. 4.93

Deposit money corporations

Deposit money corporations consist of resident depository corporations and quasi-corporations which have any liabilities in the form of deposits payable on demand, transferable by cheque or otherwise usable for making payments

Source: SNA 4.93

French equivalent: Institutions de dépôts monétaires

Depository receipts

A depository receipt allows a nonresident entity to introduce its equity or debt into another market in a form more readily acceptable to the investors in that market. A depository bank will purchase the underlying foreign security and then issue receipts in a currency more acceptable to the investor. The investor can exchange the depository receipts for the underlying security at any time.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

See also: Bearer depository receipts (BDR); American depository receipt (ADR)

Deposit-refund system

A deposit-refund system is the surcharge on the price of potentially polluting products. When pollution is avoided by returning the products or their residuals, a refund of the surcharge is granted

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Economic instruments (environmental protection policy)

French equivalent: Système de consigne

Deposits

Deposits are sums placed with a financial institution for credit to a customer's account

Source: External Debt: Definition, Statistical Coverage and Methodology, A Report by an International Working Group on External Debt Statistics of the World Bank, IMF, BIS, OECD, OECD, Paris, 1988, Glossary

French equivalent: Dépôts

Deposits – other

In the financial accounts, the item other deposits includes all claims, other than transferable deposits, on the central bank, other depository institutions, government units and, in some cases, other institutional units that are represented by evidence of deposit

Source: SNA 11.72, (AF.29) - Annex to chapter XIII

French equivalent: Autres dépôts

Deposits in mutual associations

Deposits in the form of shares or similar evidence of deposit issued by mutual associations such as savings and loans, building societies, credit unions, and the like are classified as bank deposits.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

See also: Bank deposits

Depreciated Optimised Replacement Cost (DORC)

An approach to allocating the capital costs of a project under which the regulatory asset base is periodically "re-valued" to be equal to the price of building or buying a modern

equivalent asset, depreciated to reflect the shorter remaining life of the existing assets.

Source: OECD, 2004, Access Pricing in Telecommunications, OECD, Paris, Glossary of Terms

Depreciation - OECD

Depreciation is the loss in value of an asset due to ageing.

Context: This definition (which is common in the productivity literature) is different from the definition of depreciation, or consumption of fixed capital (CFC) as defined by the 1993 System of National Accounts.

Depreciation in the SNA comprises both the loss in value due to ageing and the effects of foreseen obsolescence.

In the productivity literature, value changes due to obsolescence are reflected in the capital gains/loss term of the user cost formula.

Source: OECD Productivity Manual: A Guide to the Measurement of Industry-Level and Aggregate Productivity Growth, OECD, Paris, March 2001, Annex 1 – Glossary

See also: Depreciation - SNA

French equivalent: Amortissement - OCDE

Depreciation - SNA

Depreciation 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

Context: However, as it is defined in the SNA, consumption of fixed capital is in fact identical with depreciation as this term is widely used in the economic literature. Therefore in some cases the two terms can be used interchangeably, if it is clear that one is referring to the concept understood by economists and not depreciation as measured by commercial accountants.

Source: SNA 1.62, 3.77 and 6.183

See also: Depreciation - OECD

French equivalent: Amortissement - SCN

Deregulation

Deregulation is a subset of regulatory reform and refers to complete or partial elimination of regulation in a sector to improve economic performance.

Source: Regulatory Reform: A Synthesis, OECD, Paris, 1997, page 11

See also: Regulation; Regulatory reform

Derivation input

Relationship specifying the source Data element(s) for a Data element derivation.

Source: ISO/IEC International Standard 11179-3 - Information technology - Metadata registries (MDR) - Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes", February 2003

See also: Data element; Data element derivation

Derivation output

Relationship denoting the result of a Data element.

Source: ISO/IEC International Standard 11179-3 - Information technology - Metadata registries (MDR) - Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes", February 2003

See also: Data element; Data element derivation

Derivation rule

Derivation rule is the logical, mathematical, and/or other operations specifying derivation.

Context: Derivation rule administration record is the Administration record for a Derivation rule.

Derivation rule application is the relationship specifying the Derivation rule for a Data element derivation.

Derivation rule specification is the text of a specification of Data element derivation.

Source: ISO/IEC International Standard 11179-3 - Information technology - Metadata registries (MDR) - Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes", February 2003

See also: Data element derivation; Data element

Derivative instrument

A derivative instrument is a financial instrument whose value depends on some underlying financial asset, commodity index or predefined variable.

Context: Some of the main uses of derivative instruments are to fix future prices in the present (forwards and futures), to exchange cash flows or modify asset characteristics (swaps) and to endow the holder with the right but not the obligation to engage in a transaction (options).

Source: Guide to the International Banking Statistics, Bank for International Settlements, Basel, Switzerland, 2000, Part III – Glossary of Terms

Derivative security

See also: Derivative instrument

Derived data element

A derived data element is a data element derived from other data elements using a mathematical, logical, or other type of transformation, e.g. arithmetic formula, composition, aggregation.

Source: Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Terminology on Statistical Metadata", Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, Geneva, 2000

See also: Derived statistics

Derived statistical activity

A derived statistical activity is one in which data are estimated, modelled, or otherwise derived from existing statistical data sources

Source: Statistics Canada Quality Guidelines, 3rd edition, October 1998, page 7

Derived statistics

A derived statistic is obtained by an arithmetical observation from the primary observations. In this sense, almost every statistic is "derived". The term is mainly used to denote descriptive statistical quantities obtained from data which are primary in the sense of being mere summaries of observations, e.g. population figures are primary and so are geographical areas, but population-per-square-mile is a derived quantity.

Source: Marriott, F.H.C for the ISI, "A Dictionary of Statistical Terms", 5th edition, Longman Scientific & Technical, New York , 1990

See also: Observation

Descriptive statistics

A term used to denote statistical data of a descriptive kind or the methods of handling such data, as contrasted with theoretical statistics which, though dealing with practical data, usually involve some process of inference in probability for their interpretation.

The distinction is very useful in practice but not, perhaps, entirely logical.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C.

Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Statistique descriptive

Desertification

Desertification is the process of land degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry sub—humid areas resulting from various factors, including climatic variations (drought) and human activities (overexploitation of drylands)

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Désertification

Designer bugs

Designer bugs is a popular term for microbes developed through biotechnology that can degrade specific toxic chemicals at their source in toxic waste dumps or in groundwater

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Microdégradants

Destructive competition

See also: Cut-throat competition

Detection of errors in data

See also: Data editing

Deterministic checking rule

A deterministic checking rule is a checking rule which determines whether data items are incorrect with a probability of 1.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Deterministic edit

A deterministic edit is an edit, which if violated, points to an error in the data with a probability of one. Contrast with stochastic edit.

Example: Age 5 and Status = mother.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data Editing Located on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

See also: Stochastic edit

Deterministic imputation

Deterministic imputation refers to the situation, given specific values of other fields, when only one value of a field will cause the record to satisfy all of the edits.

For instance, it might occur when the items that are supposed to add to a total do not add to the total. If only one item in the sum is imputed, then its value is uniquely determined by the values of the other items. This may be the first situation that is considered in the automated editing and imputation of survey data.

Example: The missing sum at the bottom of a column of numbers

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data Editing Located on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

See also: Automated imputations

Deterministic rounding

Synonym of conventional rounding.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

See also: Conventional rounding

Developed natural asset

One of the options for recording mineral exploration and mineral deposits. The developed natural asset is the composite asset the value of which is given by the sum of mineral exploration and mineral deposits.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, SEEA Box 8.1 option 3

Developed, developing countries

There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. In common practice, Japan in Asia, Canada and the United States in northern America, Australia and New Zealand in Oceania and Europe are considered "developed" regions or areas. In international trade statistics, the Southern African Customs Union is also treated as developed region and Israel as a developed country; countries emerging from the former Yugoslavia are treated as developing countries; and countries of Eastern Europe and the former USSR countries in Europe are not included under either developed or developing regions.

Source: United Nations. Standard country or Area Codes for Statistical Use. Series M, No. 49, Rev. 4 (United Nations publication, Sales No. M.98.XVII.9). Available in part at http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49regin.htm.

Development

See also: Human development; Sustainable development

French equivalent: Développement

Development Assistance Committee (DAC)

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) is one of the key forums in which the major bilateral donors work together to increase the effectiveness of their common efforts to support sustainable development.

The DAC concentrates on how international development co-operation contributes to the capacity of developing countries to participate in the global economy and the capacity of people to overcome poverty and participate fully in their societies.

Context: The DAC Chairman presides over DAC meetings, attended by Paris-based delegates of Member countries and by officials from capitals.

The Committee holds an annual High Level Meeting in which participants are ministers or heads of aid agencies.

The work of the DAC is supported by the Development Co-operation Directorate, (DCD), one of some dozen directorates in the OECD. The DCD is often referred to as the DAC Secretariat because of this key function.

Members of the DAC are expected to have certain common objectives concerning the conduct of their aid programmes. To this end, guidelines have been prepared for development practitioners in capitals and in the field.

The DAC Members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, the United States and the Commission of the European Communities.

Source: Development Cooperation website

DGINS

Directors-General of the National Statistical Institutes

French equivalent: Directeurs Généraux des Instituts Nationaux de Statistique

Dichotomy

A division of the members of a population, or sample, into two groups. The definition of the groups may be in terms of a measurable variable but is more often based on quantitative characteristics or attributes.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Dichotomie

Dictionary, geographical

List of geographical terms and/or names, usually arranged in alphabetic order, providing definitions, explanatory information or descriptive data for each item.

Source: Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names, United Nations Group of Experts on Geographic Names, United Nations, New York, 2002

Diesel locomotive

Locomotive, the main source of power of which is a diesel engine, irrespective of the type of transmission installed. However, diesel-electric locomotives equipped to derive power from an overhead wire or from a conductor rail are classed as electric locomotives.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Locomotive diesel

Diffuse emission

Diffuse emission refers to pollution infiltrating the atmosphere from a large non—point source, for example, dust from a slag heap

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Emission diffuse

Diffusion (of innovation)

Diffusion is the way in which innovations spread, through market or non market channels, from their very first implementation to different consumers, countries, regions, sectors, markets and firms. Without diffusion, an innovation has no economic impact. The minimum requirement for a change in a firm's products or functions to be considered an innovation is that it is new (or significantly improved) to the firm.

Source: OECD, 2005, "The Measurement of Scientific and Technological Activities: Guidelines for Collecting and Interpreting Innovation Data: Oslo Manual, Third Edition" prepared by the Working Party of National Experts on Scientific and Technology Indicators, OECD, Paris, para. 37

Diffusion index

A term proposed by Burns (1950) and Moore (1950) to denote the proportion of a set of time series in a given collection of series which are increasing at a given point of time.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Indice de diffusion

Digital data vault

A space on the Internet where citizens can safely store, and eventually provide access to, personal data.

Source: Adapting new technologies to census operations, Arij Dekker, Symposium on Global Review of 2000 Round of Population and Housing Censuses: Mid-Decade Assessment and Future Prospects, Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations SecretariatNew York, 7-10 August 2001, Glossary

Digital database

Comprehensive, sometimes exhaustive, collection of computer files and/or computer records pertaining to a specific subject. Example: the collection of computer records for all hydrographic features in a country.

Source: Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names, United Nations Group of Experts on Geographic Names, United Nations, New York, 2002

Digital divide

The term "digital divide" refers to the gap between individuals, households, businesses and geographic areas at different socio-economic levels with regard to both their opportunities to access information and communication technologies (ICTs) and to their use of the Internet for a wide variety of activities.

The digital divide reflects various differences among and within countries.

Context: The ability of individuals and businesses to take advantage of the Internet varies significantly across the OECD area as well as between OECD and non-member countries. Access to basic telecommunications infrastructures is fundamental to any consideration of the issue, as it precedes and is more widely available than access to and use of the Internet.

Because of the current interest in these issues, both among governments and the public, the OECD has begun efforts to measure the digital divide. In addition to communications infrastructures, important indicators appear to be computer availability – and potentially the availability of alternative access through TVs or mobile phones – and Internet access (these are "readiness" indicators).

The digital divide among households appears to depend primarily on two variables, income and education. Other variables, such as household size and type, age, gender, racial and linguistic backgrounds and location also play an important role. The differences in PC and Internet access by household income are very large and increasing, but access in lower income groups is rising. Largely through its effects on income, the higher the level of education, the more likely individuals are to have access to ICTs.

Other important indicators concern differences in the profiles of countries, individuals and businesses that use, and make the most use of, the possibilities offered by the new information technologies and the Internet.

Because harmonised cross-country data collection does not exist for measuring some of the relevant phenomena, figures [presented] are often not comparable in terms of time and coverage. However, because access to and development of information, communication and e-commerce resources are increasingly viewed as crucial for economic and social development (for reasons of efficiency and because of network effects), OECD countries have begun to examine how best to ensure access for citizens, businesses and regions to these technologies and services.

To do so efficiently and effectively, it is important that governments have information on the nature and extent of the digital divide and on the kinds of measures that can help to overcome it.

Source: Understanding the Digital Divide, OECD, 200, page 5

Digital Subscriber Line (DSL)

One of a range of technologies which allows high bandwidth services to be carried over a traditional copper twisted pair. The bandwidth achievable usually depends on the length of the copper pair. The most common form is ADSL or

"Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line" under which the bandwidth available in each direction is different. These technologies are collectively known as xDSL.

Source: OECD, 2004, Access Pricing in Telecommunications, OECD, Paris, Glossary of Terms

Digital video disk (DVD)

The more capacious successor of the CD-ROM.

Source: Adapting new technologies to census operations, Arij Dekker, Symposium on Global Review of 2000 Round of Population and Housing Censuses: Mid-Decade Assessment and Future Prospects, Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations SecretariatNew York, 7-10 August 2001, Glossary

Dilution

Dilution refers to a method of disposing of industrial waste or plant effluent by discharge into a stream or other body of water

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Dilution

Dilution ratio

A dilution ratio is the ratio of the volume of water in a water body to the whole volume of incoming waste. This factor affects the waste assimilation capacity of the water body

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

Dimension

A statistical concept used, in combination with other statistical concepts, to identify a statistical series or single observations.

Context: The equivalence between two units of measure is determined by the existence of an invertible transformation of one set of units to the other. This means that two units of measure have the same dimensionality if there is a function that maps values in one unit of measure to values in the other and the inverse of the function maps values in the second units back to values in the first.

In the GESMES/TS context, "dimension" is a coded statistical concept used (most probably together with other coded statistical concepts) to identify a time series, e.g. a statistical concept indicating a certain economic activity or a geographical reference area. (European Central Bank (ECB), Bank for International Settlement (BIS), Eurostat, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), "GESMES/TS User Guide", Release 3.00, February, 2003; unpublished on paper)

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Code list; Data structure definition; Key (time series or sibling group); Statistical concept; Unit of measure; GESMES TS; Key structure

Dimensionality

An expression of measurement without units.

Context: A quantity is a value with an associated unit of measure. 32 Fahrenheit, 0 Celsius, $100 USD, and 10 reams (of paper) are quantities. Equivalence between two units of measure is determined by the existence of a quantity preserving one-to-one correspondence between values measured in one unit of measure and values measured in the other unit of measure, independent of context, and where characterizing operations are the same.

Equivalent units of measure in this sense have the same dimensionality. The equivalence defined here forms an equivalence relation on the set of all units of measure. Each equivalence class corresponds to a dimensionality.

The units of measure "temperature in degrees Fahrenheit" and "temperature in degrees Celsius" have the same dimensionality, because for each value measured in degrees Fahrenheit there is a value measured in degrees Celsius with the same quantity, and vice-versa. The same operations may be performed on quantities in each unit of measure. Quantity preserving one-to-one correspondences are the well-known equations C = (5/9)*(F - 32) and F = (9/5)*(C) + 32.

Source: ISO/IEC FDIS 11179-1 "Information technology - Metadata registries - Part 1: Framework", March 2004

See also: Unit of measure; Dimension; ISO / IEC 11179

Dioxin

Dioxin is a synthetic organic chemical of the chlorinated hydrocarbon class.

It is one of the most toxic compounds known to humans whose harmful effects, even in extremely minute concentrations, include induction of cancer and birth defects. It has become a widespread pollutant because of the use of certain dioxin— containing herbicides

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Dioxine

Diplomats and consular personnel

Diplomats and consular personnel are foreigners working under diplomatic permits for foreign embassies or consulates established in a receiving country. Also, citizens travelling under diplomatic passports in order to work in their country's embassies or consulates abroad or in order to return from a posting abroad

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

French equivalent: Diplomates et personnel consulaire

Direct use benefits

Direct use benefits include the use of environmental assets as sources of materials, energy or space for input into human activities.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.36

Direct discharger

A direct discharger is a municipal or industrial facility that emits pollutants through a defined conveyance or system. It constitutes a point source of pollution

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Pollueur direct

Direct expenditure on educational institutions

Direct expenditure on educational institutions are purchases by a government agency of educational resources to be used by educational institutions (e.g., direct payments of teachers' salaries by a central or regional education ministry, direct payments by a municipality to building contractors for the construction of school buildings, and procurement of textbooks by a central or regional authority for subsequent distribution to local authorities or schools) and payments by a government agency to educational institutions that have the responsibility for purchasing educational resources themselves (e.g., a government appropriation or block grant to a university, which the university then uses to pay staff salaries and to buy other resources; government allocations

of funds to fiscally autonomous public schools; government subsidies to private schools; and government payments under contract to private companies conducting educational research).

Direct expenditure by a government agency does not include tuition payments received from students (or their families) enrolled in public schools under that agency's jurisdiction, even if the tuition payments flow, in the first instance, to the government agency rather than to the institution in question.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Non-instructional educational institutions - OECD

French equivalent: Dépenses directes au titre des établissements d'enseignement

Direct expenditures by disease

Direct expenditure by disease relates to the economic burden incurred by the health system to diagnose and treat health problems classified according to the International Classification of Diseases 9 (ICD-9).

Context: Results reflect the amount of expenditures incurred during a period of time equivalent to the prevalence of the disease over the same period, typically one year. The incidence, or on-set, of disease is not considered. Moreover, the indirect economic burden associated with lost productivity due to morbidity or premature mortality is not considered. Data on direct expenditure by disease can be further disaggregated according to type of service provided: inpatient, outpatient, and pharmaceutical.

Typically, data on direct expenditures by disease are derived from national cost-of-illness studies, which identify and measure the costs of a particular disease category. As estimation standards tend to vary across countries, considerable care must be applied in interpreting cross-national results.

First, the classification of symptoms sometimes varies across countries. For example, in the UK, outpatient and pharmaceutical expenditures associated with Diseases of the Nervous System (ICD-9 category VI) are included instead under Mental Disorders (ICD-9 category V).

Second, methodological approaches differ in the ways that cost-of-illness studies are conducted. In the US and Australia inpatient expenditure by disease is estimated by apportioning total inpatient spending according to resource use for each disease (using data on disease-related groups).

However, in The Netherlands and Germany, inpatient expenditure is estimated using data on average length of stay and the assumption that the cost per day for all diseases is the same. Finally, some types of medical expenditures are excluded altogether from estimates. For example, Japan does not include expenditures on over-the-counter drugs in its estimates

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Direct foreign investment enterprise

Direct foreign investment enterprises comprise those entities that are identified as subsidiaries (investor owns more than 50 per cent), associates (investor owns 50 per cent or less) and branches (wholly or jointly owned unincorporated enterprises), either directly or indirectly owned by the investor.

Consequently, 'direct foreign investment enterprises' is a broader concept than 'foreign controlled corporations'

Source: ESA [4.65]

See also: Foreign controlled corporations (non- financial and financial)

French equivalent: Entreprise d'investissements directs (étrangers)

Direct identification

Identification of a statistical unit from its formal identifiers.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Direct investment

Direct investment is a category of international investment made by a resident entity in one economy (direct investor) with the objective of establishing a lasting interest in an enterprise resident in an economy other than that of the investor (direct investment enterprise).

"Lasting interest" implies the existence of a long-term relationship between the direct investor and the enterprise and a significant degree of influence by the direct investor on the management of the direct investment enterprise.

Direct investment involves both the initial transaction between the two entities and all subsequent capital transactions between them and among affiliated enterprises, both incorporated and unincorporated.

Source: OECD & IMF, 2004, Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms and Definitions, Paris and Washington DC

French equivalent: Investissements direct

Direct investment enterprise

A direct investment enterprise is an incorporated enterprise in which a foreign investor owns 10 percent or more of the ordinary shares or voting power for an incorporated enterprise or an unincorporated enterprise in which a foreign investor has equivalent ownership.

Context: Ownership of 10 percent of the ordinary shares or voting stock is the guideline for determining the existence of a direct investment relationship. An "effective voice in the management", as evidenced by an ownership of at least 10 percent, implies that the direct investor is able to influence, or participate in, the management of an enterprise; absolute control by the foreign investor is not required.

Direct investment enterprises are defined as those entities that are either directly or indirectly owned by the direct investor and comprise:

- subsidiaries (an enterprise in which a non-resident investor owns more than 50 percent);
- associates (an enterprise in which a non-resident investor owns between 10 and 50 percent) and;
- branches (unincorporated enterprises wholly or jointly owned by a non-resident investor).

When the 10 percent ownership requirement for establishing a direct investment link with an enterprise is met, certain other enterprises that are related to the first enterprise are also regarded as direct investment enterprises. Hence the definition of direct investment enterprise extends to the branches and subsidiaries of subsidiaries of the direct investor (so-called "indirectly owned direct investment enterprises").

The OECD Benchmark Definition of Foreign Investment and the IMF Balance of Payments Compilation Guide describe the scope of enterprises, both directly and indirectly owned, that should be included in the definition. The OECD's specification of this group of enterprises is referred to as the "Fully Consolidated System"

Source: Report on the Survey of Implementation of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment – IMF, OECD, March 2000 – Appendix II: Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms.

Direct investment enterprise – foreign – ESA

A direct foreign investment enterprise is an incorporated or unincorporated enterprise in which an investor resident in

another economy owns 10 per cent or more of the ordinary shares or voting power (for an incorporated enterprise) or the equivalent (for an unincorporated enterprise).

Direct foreign investment enterprises comprise those entities that are identified as subsidiaries (investor owns more than 50 per cent), associates (investor owns 50 per cent or less) and branches (wholly or jointly owned unincorporated enterprises), either directly or indirectly owned by the investor. Consequently, 'direct foreign investment enterprises' is a broader concept than 'foreign controlled corporations'

Source: ESA [4.65]

See also: Direct investment enterprise – foreign – SNA

Direct investment enterprise – foreign – SNA

A foreign direct investment enterprise is an incorporated or unincorporated enterprise in which a direct investor resident in another economy owns 10 per cent or more of the ordinary shares or voting power (for an incorporated enterprise) or the equivalent (for an unincorporated enterprise)

Source: SNA 14.152, BPM 362 [7.119]

See also: Direct investment enterprise – foreign – ESA

Direct investment income

Direct investment income comprises income on equity and income on debt

Source: Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms, OECD, 2001 – unpublished

Direct investment relationship

A direct investment relationship is created when an enterprise resident in one economy owns 10 percent or more of the ordinary shares or voting power for an incorporated enterprise, or the equivalent for an unincorporated enterprise, that is resident in another economy. Direct investment enterprises that are considered to be in a direct investment relationship with a direct investor are also considered to be in direct investment relationships with each other

Source: Report on the Survey of Implementation of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment – IMF, OECD, March 2000 – Appendix II: Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms.

Direct investor

A direct investor is an individual, an incorporated or unincorporated public or private enterprise, a government, a group of related individuals, or a group of related incorporated and/or unincorporated enterprises that has a direct investment enterprise (that is, a subsidiary, associate or branch) operating in an economy other than the economy or economies of residence of the foreign direct investor or investors

Source: Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms, OECD, 2001 – unpublished

Direct job creation (public or non-profit)

Direct job creation (public or non-profit) is temporary work and, in some cases, regular jobs in the public sector or in non-profit organisations, offered to unemployed persons

Source: Definitions of the Standardised categories and Sub-categories of Labour Market Programmes, OECD, 2001

Direct material input (DMI)

An indicator that measures the input of materials used in the economy, that is, all materials which are of economic value and are used in production and consumption activities; DMI equals domestic (used) extraction plus imports (in economy – wide material flow accounting).

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.200

Direct material output (DMO)

The sum of DPO and exports. This parameter represents the total quantity of direct material outputs leaving the economy after use either towards the environment or towards the rest of the world (in economy – wide material flow accounting).

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.204

See also: Domestic processed output (DPO)

Direct payments

Direct payments are payments made directly by governments to producers

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2001-2006, OECD, 2001, Annex II – Glossary of Terms

French equivalent: Paiements directs

Direct price or quantity comparison

Made by comparing for two or more countries the prices or quantities for a representative sample of equivalent commodities.

Source: Handbook of the International Comparison Programme, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 62, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development, Statistical Division, New York, 1992, Glossary

Direct probability

An expression which is supposed to be antithetical to inverse probability, although neither expression is very logical. It usually denotes probability when used to proceed from the given probabilities of prior events to the probabilities of contingent events.

For example, if it is given that the probability of throwing each number with an ordinary six faced die is one sixth, the probability of throwing a score of 15 in three throws is directly ascertainable.

The relation is analogous to the deductive relations of logic.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Inverse probability

French equivalent: Probabilité directe

Direct sampling

A term used when the sample units are the actual members of the population and not, for instance, some kind of record relating to such numbers, such as census form, ticket or registration card.

The term is related to the directness of the observation of the units which enter into the sample, not to the process by which they are selected.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Indirect sampling

French equivalent: Sondage direct

Direct source - MetaStore

Within the OECD's list of Metadata Types refers to the source from where the data was directly collected.

Source: OECD, 2005, OECD MetaStore User Guide, OECD, OECD, unpublished, Appendix 1: Metadata Types

Direct taxes on income

Direct taxes on income are levies by public authorities at regular intervals, except social contributions, on income from employment, property, capital gains or any other source. Real estate and land taxes are included if they are merely an administrative procedure for the assessment and collection of income tax

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Directional principle

Unlike other financial investments, direct investment is not recorded in the balance of payments on a strict asset/liability basis. Direct investments are recorded on a directional basis (that is, as resident direct investment abroad, or non-resident direct investment in the reporting economy).

Capital invested by the direct investment enterprise in its direct investor (reverse investment) is regarded as an offset to capital invested in the direct investment enterprise by a direct investor and its related enterprises. That is, such capital is regarded as disinvestment by the direct investor rather than as an asset of the direct investment enterprise, except when the equity participation's are at least 10 percent in both directions and two direct investment relationships are therefore established.

Source: Report on the Survey of Implementation of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment – IMF, OECD, March 2000 – Appendix II: Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms.

Disability

A disability reflects any limitation or lack of ability that a person experiences in performing an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a person, in other words, a limitation in learning, speaking, walking or some other activity (individual dimension)

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.260

See also: Handicap; Impairment

French equivalent: Incapacité

Disability cash benefits

Disability cash benefits comprise cash payments on account of complete or partial inability to participate gainfully in the labour market due to disability. The disability may be congenital, or be the result of an accident or illness during the victim's lifetime.

Not included are disability benefits due to prescribed industrial accidents or diseases. These are grouped under occupational injury and disease. The provision of goods and services in kind is grouped under services for the elderly and disabled people

Source: An Interpretative Guide to the OECD Social Expenditure Database (SOCX), OECD, page 12

See also: Occupational injury

Disability-free life expectancy

Disability-free life expectancy is the average number of years an individual is expected to live free of disability if current patterns of mortality and disability continue to apply.

This indicator has been developed in a number of OECD countries since the 1970's, and available estimates are reported here.

Context: According to the REVES committee on conceptual harmonisation, the ICIDH disability-free life expectancy might be differentiated into:

- functional limitation-free life expectancy, and
- activity restriction-free life expectancy.

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Disaggregation

Disaggregation 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.

Context: With standard hierarchical classifications, statistics for related categories can be grouped or collated (aggregated) to provide a broader picture, or categories can be split (disaggregated) when finer details are required and made possible by the codes given to primary observations ("United Nations Glossary of Classification Terms"; prepared by the Expert Group on International Economic and Social Classifications).

Source: "United Nations Glossary of Classification Terms"; prepared by the Expert Group on International Economic and Social Classifications; unpublished on paper

See also: Aggregation; Statistical processing; Aggregation; Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS)

Disbursed loans

The amount that has been disbursed from a loan but has not yet been repaid or forgiven.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Disbursements

The transactions of providing financial resources. The two counterparties must record the transaction simultaneously.

Context: In practice, disbursements are recorded at one of several stages: provision of goods and services (where trade credit is involved); placing of funds at the disposal of the recipient in an earmarked fund or account; withdrawal of funds by the recipient from an earmarked fund or account; or payment by the lender of invoices on behalf of the borrower.

The term "utilized" may apply when the credit extended is in a form other than currency. Disbursements should be recorded gross—the actual amount disbursed.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Discards

Discards is a synonym for "retirements" or " scrapping" . An asset is discarded, retired or scrapped when it is withdrawn from the capital stock at the end of its service life

Source: Measuring Capital: OECD Manual, Annex 1 Glossary of Technical Terms Used in the Manual, OECD, 2001

See also: Retirements; Scrapping

French equivalent: Déclassement

Discharge

Discharge is the formal release of an in-patient by an in-patient or acute care institution. Formal release is the technical name for the administrative process by which an institute records the completion of treatment and/or care and accommodation of a patient (discharge, death, transfer to another institution)

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

French equivalent: Déversement

Discharge rates

Discharge rates are expressed as the number of discharges per 100 000 population

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Disclosive cells

Synonym of risky cells.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

See also: Risky cells

Disclosure

Disclosure relates to the inappropriate attribution of information to a data subject, whether an individual or an organisation. Disclosure has two components: identification and attribution.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Disclosure analysis

Disclosure analysis is the process of protecting the confidentiality of data. It involves limiting the amount of detailed information disseminated and/or masking data via noise addition, data swapping, generation of simulated or synthetic data, etc.

Source: United States Bureau of the Census, Software and Standards Management Branch, Systems Support Division, "Survey Design and Statistical Methodology Metadata", Washington D.C., August 1998, Section 3.3.17, page 28.

See also: Confidentiality

Disclosure by fishing

This is an attack method where an intruder identifies risky records within a target data set and then attempts to find population units corresponding to those records. It is the type of disclosure that can be assessed through a special unique analysis.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Disclosure by matching

Disclosure by the linking of records within an identification dataset with those in an anonymised dataset.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Disclosure by response knowledge

This is disclosure resulting from the knowledge that a person was participating in a particular survey. If an intruder knows that a specific individual has participated in the survey, and that consequently his or her data are in the data set, identification and disclosure can be accomplished more easily.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Disclosure by spontaneous recognition

This means the recognition of an individual within the dataset. This may occur by accident or because a data intruder is searching for a particular individual. This is more likely to be successful if the individual has a rare combination of characteristics which is known to the intruder.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Disclosure control methods

There are two main approaches to control the disclosure of confidential data. The first is to reduce the information content of the data provided to the external user. For the release of tabular data this type of technique is called restriction based disclosure control method and for the release of microdata the expression disclosure control by data reduction is used.

The second is to change the data before the dissemination in such a way that the disclosure risk for the confidential data is decreased, but the information content is retained as much as possible. These are called perturbation based disclosure control methods.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Disclosure control, statistical

The complex of measures preventing unauthorized access to sensitive statistical information.

Source: Adapting new technologies to census operations, Arij Dekker, Symposium on Global Review of 2000 Round of Population and Housing Censuses: Mid-Decade Assessment and Future Prospects, Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Secretariat New York, 7-10 August 2001, Glossary

Disclosure from analytical outputs

The use of output to make attributions about individual population units. This situation might arise to users that can interrogate data but do not have direct access to them such as in a remote data laboratory. One particular concern is the publication of residuals.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Disclosure limitation methods

Synonym of disclosure control methods.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

See also: Disclosure control methods

Disclosure problem

A disclosure problem occurs, if an unacceptable narrow estimation of the confidential information of a respondent is possible.

Source: Eurostat, 1996, "Manual on disclosure control methods", Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg, p. 7-8

Disclosure regulations (for pension plans)

The rules the pension plan must follow when providing information on the plan operation to its members and the supervisory authority.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

French equivalent: Informations à fournir

Disclosure risk

A disclosure risk occurs if an unacceptably narrow estimation of a respondent's confidential information is possible or if exact disclosure is possible with a high level of confidence.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Disclosure scenarios

Depending on the intention of the intruder, his or her type of a priori knowledge and the microdata available, three different types of disclosure or disclosure scenarios are possible for microdata: disclosure by matching, disclosure by response knowledge and disclosure by spontaneous recognition.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Discontinuers (students)

Discontinuers are students who enrol in a level, programme, or field of education for one or more reference periods and interrupt their studies for one or more reference periods before successfully completing the programme.

Discontinuers are therefore students who follow a reference period of enrolment with a reference period when they are not enrolled

Source: 2001 Data Collection on Education Systems: Definitions, Explanations and Instructions, UNESCO, OECD, Eurostat, page 40

See also: Graduates

Discount

A deduction from the list or advertised price of a good or a service that is available to specific customers under specific conditions.

Examples include cash discounts, prompt payment discounts, volume discounts, trade discounts and advertising discounts.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Discount rate

The discount rate is an interest rate used to convert a future income stream to its present value

Context: The discount rate is the interest charged by a central bank on loans to domestic financial institutions.

The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods. Available at http://www.oecd.org/eco/sources-and-methods

The annual percentage by which future income is discounted to give an equivalent value in the present period.

United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.189

Source: Measuring Capital: OECD Manual, Annex 1 Glossary of Technical Terms Used in the Manual, OECD, 2001

French equivalent: Taux d'actualisation

Discount rate interest

Interest is payment for the use of borrowed money. The discount rate is the rate at which central banks lend or discount eligible paper for deposit money banks. Also known as the bank rate

Source: International Financial Statistics Yearbook, IMF, Washington D.C, 2000, Introduction, page xvii

Discount store

A discount store is a retailing establishment selling a range of rapid-turnover, cut-price goods and with virtually no floor-service at all.

Source: Eurostat, 1993, "Retailing in the European Single Market", Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg

Discounting (of natural assets)

Discounting (of natural assets) is a process of determining the present value (net worth) of assets by applying a discount rate to the expected net benefits from future uses of those assets.

The discount rate reflects the social preferences for current (as compared with future) uses.

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Actualisation des ressources naturelles

Discouraged workers

Discouraged workers constitute one group of inactive work-seekers. These are persons who, while willing and able to engage in a job, are not seeking work or have ceased to seek work because they believe there are no suitable available jobs.

Context: Alternatively, for the OECD, discouragement is a concept used to describe individuals who would like to work, but are not seeking work because they feel no suitable job is available. Discouraged workers by definition are not in the labour force.

Discouraged workers is a subjective measure, in contrast to the objectively-based measure of unemployment. Discouraged workers are counted as out of the labour force under international guidelines since they are not looking for work.

(OECD Employment Outlook, July 1995, Chapter 2, Supplementary measures of labour market slack: an analysis of discouraged and involuntary part-time workers, page 45)

Source: Handbook of Household Surveys, Revised Edition, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 31, United Nations, New York, 1984, para. 11.125

Discoveries

Gross additions to the level of subsoil reserves due to the discovery of completely new reserves. In SEEA, not only additions to the stock of proven reserves but also additions to probable and possible reserves are also to be recorded.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.104

Discrete variable

A variable that takes only a finite number of real values. (e.g., 1, 3, 5 and 1,000).

Source: Statistics Canada, Educational Resources, Glossary of Statistical Terms

Discrimination

See also: Price discrimination

Discriminatory analysis

Given a set of multivariate observations on samples, known with certainty to come from two or more populations, the problem is to set up some rule which will allocate further individuals to the correct population of origin with minimal probability of misclassification. This problem and sundry elaboration's of it give rise to discriminatory analysis.

Source: Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Analyse discriminante

Discussion forum

An online discussion group where users, usually with common interests, can exchange open messages:

- Issue-based fora, i.e. organised around policy issues that have been formulated by policy-makers, interest groups or "experts", and presented as the heading of one or more discussion "threads". Responses are sought in order to gauge opinion or solicit ideas. Position statements, links to topic-related websites and other background information may also be presented, although they are often lacking.
- Policy-based fora, i.e. organised around themes/issues that relate directly to a draft policy that is meant to address these, and where discussion threads are intended to solicit responses from those affected. Participants might be encouraged to submit alternative ideas and suggestions but the format implies that what is being sought is an indication of how far the participants agree (or not) with the proposals, and why.

Source: OECD, 2004, Promise and Problems of E-Democracy: Challenges of Online Citizen Engagement, OECD, Paris, Annex 1: Commonly used E-Engagement Terms

Diseconomies of scale

See also: Economies of scale

Disembodied technical change

See also: Technical change, disembodied

Dismissed or made redundant

Dismissed or made redundant are employees whose employment ended involuntary. It includes those employees who were dismissed, made redundant, or lost their job because their employer either went out of business, or sold or closed down the business.

Source: Eurostat, 1999, "Labour force survey: Methods and definitions, 1998 Edition", Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg, p. 68

Dispersion

The degree of scatter shown by observations. It is usually measured as an average deviation about some central value (e.g. mean deviation, standard deviation) or by an order statistic (e.g. quartile deviation, range) but may also be a mean of deviations of values among themselves (e.g. Gini's mean difference and also standard deviation).

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Dispersion

Dispersion index

This is not, as the name might suggest, a measure of the dispersion of a set of values expressed as an index number. It is the name given to certain statistics which are used to test the homogeneity of a set of samples, i.e. it refers to the dispersion of the samples.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Indice de dispersion

Displaced workers

Displaced workers are workers who permanently lost a stable job in the last few years and who are currently unemployed, out of the labour force or re-employed.

The analysis of displaced workers relies on flow analysis concerned with what happens to these workers after displacement from their job. Do they find another job or not, and if so, under what conditions? These studies are based on longitudinal or retrospective follow-up surveys.

Source: OECD Employment Outlook, July 1990, Chapter 2, Displacement and Job Loss, page 43

See also: Job losers

Disposable income

Disposable income is derived from the balance of primary incomes of an institutional unit or sector by adding all current transfers, except social transfers in kind, receivable by that unit or sector and subtracting all current transfers, except social transfers in kind, payable by that unit or sector; it is the balancing item in the Secondary Distribution of Income Account

Context: Disposable income is defined by the Canberra Group as total income less current transfers paid. Such transfers comprise: employers' social insurance contributions; employees' social insurance contributions; taxes on income; regular taxes on wealth; regular inter-household cash transfers; and regular cash transfers to charities .

This measure of income is usually the preferred measure for income distribution as it is more free of the impact of the institutional arrangements in relation to total income.

Disposable income is also a closer approximation of receipts available for individual and household consumption (Final Report and Recommendations of Expert Group on Household Income Statistics, The Canberra Group, 2001, pages 22 and 24).

Source: SNA 8.11

See also: Income – SNA

French equivalent: Revenu disponible

Disposal of waste

Disposal of waste refers to waste elimination techniques comprising landfills, containment, underground disposal, dumping at sea and all other disposal methods

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Evacuation des déchets

Disposals (of assets)

Disposals of assets (inventories, fixed assets or land or other non-produced assets) by institutional units occur when one of those units sells or transfers any of the assets to another institutional unit; when the ownership of an existing fixed asset is transferred from one resident producer to another, the value of the asset sold, bartered or transferred is recorded as negative gross fixed capital formation by the

former and as positive gross fixed capital formation by the latter

Source: SNA 10.40 [9.32]

French equivalent: Cessions

Dissemination format

Media by which statistical data and /or metadata are disseminated to users.

Context: In SDMX, "Dissemination Formats" refers to the various means of dissemination used for making the data available to the public. It would include a description of the various formats available, including where and how to get the information (for instance paper, electronic publications, on-line databases).

Under the SDDS, the concept of dissemination formats is divided into two categories: "hardcopy" and "electronic" publications, which detail the reference documents through which users may access the data described in the metadata and, where relevant, detailed components beyond the minimum prescribed.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX); Data dissemination

Dissemination media

See also: Data dissemination; Dissemination format

Dissipative residual losses

The dispersion into the environment of materials (residuals) due to the abrasion of car tyres and brakes, as well as residuals corresponding to 'deliberate disposal' of products such as fertilisers and pesticides. Pesticides, fertilisers and compost, thawing materials applied to roadways in winter, and seeds are all examples of products deliberately transmitted to the environment and that thus need to be included in the flows from the economy into the environment.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.65

Distillate fuel oil

See also: Gas / diesel oil

Distortion

When prices and production are higher or lower than levels that would usually exist in a competitive market.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Distributed income of corporations

The distributed income of corporations consists of dividends plus withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations

Source: SNA 7.112-7.118

French equivalent: Revenus distribués des sociétés

Distribution and use of income accounts - ESA

Distribution and use of income are analysed in four stages: primary distribution, secondary distribution, redistribution in kind and use of income.

- first stage concerns the generation of income resulting directly from the production process and its distribution between the production factors (labour, capital) and general government (via taxes on production and imports, and subsidies). It enables the operating surplus (or mixed income in the case of households) and primary income to be determined.
- second stage traces redistribution of income via transfers other than social transfers in kind. This yields the disposable income.
- third stage describes redistribution via social transfers in kind, yielding the adjusted disposable income.
- fourth stage describes how the income is consumed and saved, yielding the saving

Source: ESA para. 8.15

See also: Distribution and use of income accounts – SNA

French equivalent: Comptes de distribution et d'utilisation du revenu - SEC

Distribution and use of income accounts – SNA

The distribution and use of income accounts consist of a set of articulated accounts showing how incomes are:

a. generated by production;
b. along with property income, distributed to institutional units with claims on the value added created by production;
c. redistributed among institutional units, mainly by government units through social security contributions and benefits and taxes; and
d. eventually used by households, government units or non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) for purposes of final consumption or saving.

Source: SNA 1.7 and Table 2.8

See also: Distribution and use of income accounts - ESA

French equivalent: Comptes de distribution et d'utilisation du revenu - SCN

Distributive services

See also: ISIC; Services, distributive

Distributive trades

Distributive trades 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:

- 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.

Source: ISIC Rev. 3 and NACE Rev. 1

See also: NACE

Distributive transactions

Distributive transactions consist of transactions by which the value added generated by production is distributed to labour, capital and government and of transactions involving the redistribution of income and wealth (taxes on income and wealth and other transfers)

Source: SNA 2.31

French equivalent: Comptes de distribution et d'utilisation du revenu

Distributor's mark

See also: Trade mark

Disturbing the data

This process involves changing the data in some systematic fashion, with the result that the figures are insufficiently precise to disclose information about individual cases.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Diversification

Diversification refers to the expansion of an existing firm into another product line or market. Diversification may be related or unrelated.

Context: Diversification may arise for a variety of reasons: to take advantage of complementarities in production and existing technology; to exploit economies of scope; to reduce exposure to risk; to stabilize earnings and overcome cyclical business conditions; etc. There is mounting evidence that related diversification may be more profitable than unrelated diversification.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Unrelated diversification; Related diversification

Divestiture

Divestiture refers to firms selling part of their current operations, divisions or subsidiaries.

Context: Divestiture may take place as a result of firms restructuring their business in order to concentrate on certain products or markets. It may also be imposed upon them by competition authorities as a result of a merger or acquisition which is likely to reduce competition substantially. Divestiture under these latter circumstances is aimed at maintaining existing competition in the market. Divestiture may also form a part of a policy to deconcentrate an industry.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Dividends

Dividends are a form of property income received by owners of shares to which they become entitled as a result of placing funds at the disposal of corporations. Raising equity capital through the issue of shares is an alternative way of raising funds to borrowing.

In contrast to loan capital, however, equity capital does not give rise to a liability that is fixed in monetary terms and it does not entitle the holders of shares of a corporation to a fixed or predetermined income.

Context: Dividends are the distribution of earnings allocated to shares and other forms of participation in the equity of incorporated private enterprises, co-operatives, and public corporations. Dividends are the distribution of earnings allocated to shares and other forms of participation in the equity of incorporated private enterprises, co-operatives, and public corporations. These can be recorded on the date they are payable, on the date they are paid, or at some other point in time (Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms, OECD, 2001 – unpublished).

Source: SNA 7.113

French equivalent: Dividendes

Divisia approach

A price or quantity index that treats both prices and quantities as continuous functions of time. By differentiation with respect to time, the rate of change in the value of the aggregate in question is partitioned into two components one of which are the price index and the other the quantity index.

Context: In practice, the indices cannot be calculated directly but it may be possible to approximate them by chain indices in which the links consist of period to period indices linking consecutive periods.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Division of labour

Specialisation in work, which may be effected by breaking an activity into component tasks, or by assigning specific groups of persons to certain jobs or outputs.

Source: Alexander, P., Baden, S., 2000, Glossary on macroeconomics from a gender perspective, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex

Divorce

Divorce is the final legal dissolution of a marriage; a separation of husband and wife that confers on the parties the right to remarriage under civil, religious and/or other provisions in accordance with the laws of the country

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Doctors' consultations

Doctors' consultations refers to contacts with an ambulatory care physician divided by the population. Contacts in out-patient wards should be included.

Context: The number of contacts includes:

- visits/ consultations of patients at the ambulatory care physician's office;
- ambulatory care physician's visits made to a person in institutional settings such as liaison visits or discharge planning visits, made in a hospital or nursing home with the intent of planning for the future delivery of service at home;
- telephone contacts when these are in lieu of a first home or hospital visit for the purpose of preliminary assessment for care at home;
- visits made to the patient's home.

The number of physician contacts according to the above definition is only a crude measure of the volume of services provided, as services are added regardless of their complexities.

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Documentation

Documentation is descriptive text used to define or describe an object, design, specification, instructions or procedure

Source: Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Terminology on Statistical Metadata", Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, Geneva, 2000

See also: Reference document; Statistical metadata

Doha Development Agenda

Multilateral trade negotiations in the World Trade Organisation that were initiated in November 2001, in Dohar, Qatar.

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2002-2007, OECD, Paris, 2002 – Annex II. Glossary of Terms

Domain groups

A domain group comprises international organisations and/ or national agencies working, formally or informally, towards the development of international guidelines and

recommendations relevant to one or more statistical subject matter domains.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Statistical subject matter domain; Study domain - UN

Domar weights

Domar weights are weights used to combine industry- level, gross output-based multi-factor productivity (KLEMS) to higher- level aggregates. Domar weights are special in that they do not normally add to one. This reflects the combined effects of integration and aggregation

Source: OECD Productivity Manual: A Guide to the Measurement of Industry-Level and Aggregate Productivity Growth, OECD, Paris, March 2001, Annex 1 – Glossary

See also: KLEMS multi-factor productivity

French equivalent: Pondération de Domar

Domestic currency

The domestic currency is that which is legal tender in the economy and issued by the monetary authority for that economy, or for the common currency area to which the economy belongs.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Domestic employees

Domestic employees are foreign persons admitted for the specific purpose of providing personal services to the foreign diplomatic and consular personnel in the country

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

French equivalent: Personnel de maison d'agents diplomatiques

Domestic factor incomes

Domestic factor incomes is the compensation of employees and operating surplus originating in domestic production; in other words, included in the valued added of resident producers

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Domestic material consumption (DMC)

This indicator measures the total amount of material directly used in an economy, excluding hidden flows. DMC equals DMI minus exports (in economy – wide material flow accounting).

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.206

See also: Direct material input (DMI)

Domestic processed output (DPO)

This indicator represents the total mass of materials which have been used in the national economy, before flowing into the environment. These flows occur at the processing, manufacturing, use, and final disposal stages of the economic production-consumption chain.

Context: Exported materials are excluded because their wastes occur in other countries. Included in DPO are emissions to air from commercial energy combustion and other industrial processes, industrial and household wastes deposited in landfills, material loads in waste water, materials dispersed into the environment as a result of product use (dissipative flows), and emissions from incineration plants. Material flows recycled in industry are not included in DPO (in economy – wide material flow accounting).

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.202

Domestic support

Domestic support refers to the annual level of support, expressed in monetary terms, provided to agricultural production. It is one of the three pillars of the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture targeted for reduction

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2001-2006, OECD, 2001, Annex II – Glossary of Terms

French equivalent: Soutien intérieur

Domestic tourism

Domestic tourism is the tourism of resident visitors within the economic territory of the country of reference

Source: Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework, Eurostat, OECD, WTO, UNSD, 2001, para 2.61

Domestic tourism consumption

Domestic tourism consumption comprises the consumption of resident visitors within the economic territory of the country of reference.

Context: The final destination of the visitor might be within or outside the country of reference, but the consumption activity that is referred to has to take place within this country of reference. It might include goods or services produced abroad or by non-residents but sold within the country of reference (imported goods and services).

Note that this definition is broader than the common understanding of the term “domestic” within tourism statistics (involving residents of the country of reference travelling and remaining within the country), and as defined here domestic tourism consumption includes what was traditionally identified as the domestic portion of outbound tourism consumption

Source: Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework, Eurostat, OECD, WTO, UNSD, 2001, paras. 2.61, 2.62

Domestic visitors

Domestic visitors are those whose country of residence is the country visited; they may be nationals of this country or foreigners

Source: Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework, Eurostat, OECD, WTO, UNSD, 2001, para 2.25

Dominance rule

Synonym of (n,k) rule.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

See also: N

Dominant firm

A dominant firm is one which accounts for a significant share of a given market and has a significantly larger market share than its next largest rival. Dominant firms are typically considered to have market shares of 40 per cent or more.

Context: Dominant firms can raise competition concerns when they have the power to set prices independently. An industry with a dominant firm is therefore often an oligopoly in that there are a small number of firms. However, it is an asymmetric oligopoly because the firms are not of equal size.

Normally, the dominant firm faces a number of small competitors, referred to as a competitive fringe. The competitive fringe sometimes includes potential entrants. Thus the dominant firm may be a monopolist facing potential entrants.

Like a monopolist, the dominant firm faces a downward sloping demand curve. However, unlike the monopolist, the dominant firm must take into account the competitive fringe firms in making its price/output decisions. It is normally assumed that the dominant firm has some competitive advantage (such as lower costs) as compared to the fringe.

The term competitive fringe arises from the basic theory of dominant firm pricing. It is generally assumed that the dominant firm sets its price after ascribing a part of the market to the competitive fringe which then accepts this price as given. Dominant firms may be the target of competition policy when they achieve or maintain their dominant position as a result of anti-competitive practices.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Abuse of dominant position

Dominant market position

See also: Price leadership; Dominant firm

Donor (imputation)

In hot-deck edit/imputation, a donor is chosen from the set of edit-passing records based on its similarity to the fields in the record being donated to (being imputed within). Values of fields (variables) in the donor are used to replace the corresponding contradictory or missing values in the edit-failing record that is receiving information. This type of replacement may or may not assure that the imputed record satisfies edits.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data Editing Located on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

See also: Hot deck imputation; Hot deck

Dose response function

Dose-response functions measure the relationship between exposure to pollution as a cause and specific outcomes as an effect. They refer to damages/production losses incurred in the current year, regardless of when the pollution occurs.

Context: A mathematical relationship is established which relates how much a certain amount of pollution impacts on production, capital, ecosystems, human health etc. By relating a specific measure of an environmental impact to a measure of pollution exposure while controlling for other factors, the role of pollution in causing the environmental impact can be estimated. This estimate can then be used to predict the environmental improvement (deterioration) corresponding to a decrease (increase) in exposure.

Dose-response functions come in a variety of forms, which may be linear or non-linear and may or may not contain thresholds (levels of exposure above which damages increase sharply). For example, those describing effects of various air pollutants on agriculture have proved to be particularly complex, incorporating both positive and negative effects, because of the potential for certain pollutants (for example, those containing sulphur and nitrogen) to act as fertilisers. Ideally these functions and other models are derived from epidemiological studies which study the observed effects of pollutants on actual populations of people, crops, etc., rather than relying on simulations.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, paras. 9.58 & 9.59

Dose-effect relationship

The dose-effect relationship is the relationship between the dose of harm-producing substances or factors and the severity of their effect on exposed organisms or matter

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Relation dose-effet

Dose-response relationship

The dose—response relationship refers to changes in the prevalence or incidence of a given effect associated with changes in the level of a possible cause

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Relation dose-réaction

DOSIS

Development of Statistical Information Systems

DOTS detection rate

The fraction of all incident smear-positive cases that are detected by DOTS programmes is the DOTS detection rate which is a ratio of the annual new smear-positive notifications (under DOTS) to estimated annual new smear-positive incidence (country). The value of the denominator comes from WHO's estimates for each country.

Context: These estimates are derived from several sources of data using various methods. The methods and data vary from one country to another. The case detection rate (CDR) and the DOTS detection rate (DDR) are identical when a country reports only from DOTS areas. This should happen only when DOTS coverage is 100%. The ratio of DDR to DOTS coverage is an estimate of the case detection rate within DOTS areas, which would ideally be 70% or greater as coverage increases.

Although these indices are termed "rates", they are actually ratios. The number of case notifications is usually smaller than estimated incidence because of incomplete coverage by health services, under-diagnosis, or deficient recording and reporting. However, it is possible for the calculated detection rate to exceed 100% due to (1) intense case finding in an area that has a backlog of chronic cases, (2) over-reporting e.g. double-counting, (3) over-diagnosis, or (4) the under-estimation of incidence.

Source: World Health Organization. WHO Report 2003. Global Tuberculosis Control -- Surveillance, Planning, Financing. Geneva, 2003.

Dots per inch (DPI)

A measure of the degree of resolution of any device that provides an image consisting of dots.

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

DOTS treatment success

Treatment success is defined as the proportion of registered patients who were cured plus the proportion who completed treatment to all registered cases.

Source: World Health Organization. WHO Report 2003. Global Tuberculosis Control -- Surveillance, Planning, Financing. Geneva, 2003.

Double deflation

Double deflation 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)

Source: SNA 16.5

See also: Single indicator method of deflation

French equivalent: Double déflation

Double entry

For a unit or sector, national accounting is based on the principle of double entry, 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)

Source: SNA 2.57

Double leveraging of capital

Situations where related entities share capital. For example, if a deposit-taker owns equity in another deposit-taker in the group, capital is said to be double leveraged because both entities are resting activity on the same pool of capital. When capital is double leveraged, the capital actually available to the group to meet unanticipated losses is less than the data implies.

Source: IMF, 2004, Compilation Guide on Financial Soundness Indicators, IMF, Washington DC, Appendix VII, Glossary

Double sampling

A standard form of sample design for industrial inspection purposes. In accordance with the characteristics of a particular plan, two samples are drawn, n1 and n2, and the first sample inspected. The batch can then be accepted or rejected upon the results of this inspection or the second sample be inspected and the decision made upon the combined result.

Context: The term has also been used somewhat loosely for what is called multi-phase sampling and the two-stage version of multi-stage sampling. There is a further usage whereby a first sample provides a preliminary estimate of design parameters which govern the size of the second sample to achieve a desired overall result.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Multi-phase sampling

French equivalent: Échantillonnage double

Double time

Penalty or premium rate (e.g., for overtime work, for work on Sundays and holidays) amounting to twice the employee's regular rate of pay for each hour worked.

Source: Glossary of Compensation Terms – United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 1998

Double-declining balance depreciation

Double-declining balance is a form of geometric depreciation in which the constant annual rate of capital consumption is set equal to 2*V/T, where V is the value of the asset when new and T is the service life of the asset in years

Source: Measuring Capital: OECD Manual, Annex 1 Glossary of Technical Terms Used in the Manual, OECD, 2001

French equivalent: Amortissement dégressif à taux double

Double-zero agreement

In the double zero agreements, the EU and the CEEC typically agree to offer duty free quotas for a specific quantity of a given agricultural product, while anything above the/ quota is subject to duty. Further, the EU and the CEEC agree not to use any export subsidies for the given agricultural product. Every agreement has been concluded bilaterally between the EU and each CEEC country and that, consequently, the contents vary from one case to another.

Source: OECD, 2004, OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2004-2013, OECD, Paris, Glossary

DPI

See also: Dots per inch (DPI)

DQAF

See also: Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF)

DQRS

See also: Data Quality Reference Site (DQRS)

Drawback system

The 'drawback' system covers goods in free circulation, with a reimbursement of, or rebate on, import duties payable on the goods if they are exported outside the Community's customs territory as compensating products.

Source: Eurostat, 1998, "Statistics on the trading of goods - User guide", Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg, p.28

Drift

An index is said to "drift" if it does not return to unity when prices in the current period return to their levels in the base period. Chain indices may drift when prices fluctuate over the periods they cover.

Also known as "chain-linking bias."

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Drift-net fishing

Drift-net fishing is a type of fishing involving very long nets that drift with the winds and currents, thus creating a webbing curtain in which fish are enmeshed. It may result in (a) commercially important species' being unusable when landed owing to a long soak time or damage by predators and (b) incidental by—catch of non—targeted fish and other animals

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Long-line fishing

French equivalent: Pêche au filet dérivant

Drinking water standards

Drinking water standards are standards determining the quality of drinking water in the context of prevailing environmental, social, economic and cultural conditions, with reference to the presence of suspended matter, excess salts, unpleasant taste and all harmful microbes. Meeting of those standards does not necessarily imply purity

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Water quality criteria

French equivalent: Normes de la qualité de l'eau potable

Drip irrigation

Drip Irrigation is a water—saving technique of surface irrigation through pipes made of plastics. It delivers the water drop by drop to plants through tiny holes, and prevents waterlogging of soils

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Irrigation goutte á goutte

Driving force-state-response framework

A driving force—state—response framework is a framework for indicators for sustainable development adapted from the pressure—state—response framework

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Framework for indicators of sustainable development (FISD)

Driving force-State-Response Framework (for agricultural activities)

Driving force – State – Response Framework is a conceptual framework to describe environmental linkages, whereby "driving forces" are the factors that influence agricultural activities, the "states" are the outcomes of these activities, and "responses" are the actions by society to influence outcomes

Source: Environmental Indicators for Agriculture – Vol. 3: Methods and Results, OECD, 2001, glossary, pages 389-391

Drobisch price index

A price index defined as the arithmetic average of the Laspeyres price index and the Paasche price index. It is a symmetric index and a pseudo-superlative index.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Drop-lock bond

The drop-lock bond (DL bond) combines the features of both floating- and fixed-rate securities. The DL bond is issued with a floating-rate interest that is reset semiannually at a specified margin above a base rate, such as six months LIBOR. This continues until the base rate is at or below a specified trigger rate on an interest fixing date or, in some cases, on two consecutive interest fixing dates. At that time the interest rate becomes fixed at a specified rate for the remaining lifetime of the bond.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments.

Dropouts

Dropouts are defined as those students who leave the specified level in the educational system without obtaining a first qualification.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Survival rates

Dry port

Inland terminal which is directly linked to a maritime port.

Source: Terminology on combined transport, UNECE/ECMT/EC, United Nations, New York and Geneva, 2001

DSIS

Distributed Statistical Information Services

DSL

See also: Digital Subscriber Line (DSL)

DTP

Desktop publishing

Dual band

Describes a handset that works on 800 MHz cellular and 1900 MHz PCS frequencies.

Source: Cellular Mobile Pricing Structures and Trends, Working Party on Telecommunication and Information Services Policies – November 1999, page 9, Select Glossary of Mobile Terms

Dual mode

Describes a handset that works on both analogue and digital networks.

Source: Cellular Mobile Pricing Structures and Trends, Working Party on Telecommunication and Information Services Policies – November 1999, page 9, Select Glossary of Mobile Terms

Dual records system

A dual records system is the simultaneous collection of vital events, mainly births and deaths and the appropriate exposed-to-the-risk population, by two collecting methods which, ideally, are independent of each other:

a. a continuous vital event recording procedure which may be other than the civil registration system; and
b. a periodic household sample survey conducted in the same geographical area.

Matching of the events reported by the two procedures provides methods of improving the estimate of the total number of vital events

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

See also: Multi-round survey; Single round surveys

Dual-currency bond

A dual-currency bond is a hybrid debt instrument with payment obligations over the life of the issue in two different currencies. The borrower makes coupon payments in one currency, but redeems the principal at maturity in another currency in an amount fixed at the time of the issue of the bonds. The price of the bonds in the secondary market is indicated as a percentage of the redemption amount.

Context: The following are variants of dual-currency bonds:

- Foreign Interest Payment Security (FIPS)
- Adjustable Long-term Putable Security (ALPS)
- Yen-linked Bond
- Multiple Currency Clause Bond
- Special Drawing Right (SDR) Bond
- Shogun or Geisha Bond

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Dublin Core

See also: Dublin Core Metadata Initiative (DCMI)

Dublin Core Metadata Initiative (DCMI)

The Dublin Core Metadata Initiative (DCMI) is an organization dedicated to promoting the widespread adoption of interoperable metadata standards and developing specialized metadata vocabularies for describing resources that enable more intelligent information discovery systems.

Context: The DCMI is built on a community of individuals from many different backgrounds and disciplines located in organizations and institutions all over the world. These individuals and organizations committed to building and developing metadata standards, practices, policies and technologies are the foundation of this initiative.

The original workshop for the Initiative was held in Dublin, Ohio in 1995. Hence the term "Dublin Core" in the name of the Initiative. Since that time there have been a total of nine

workshops held in England, Australia, Finland, Germany, Canada, Japan and the United States.

Source: Dublin Core Metadata Initiative website

Due professional care

Calls for the application of the care and skill expected of a reasonably prudent and competent auditor in similar circumstances. Due professional care is exercised when audits are carried out in accordance with standards set for the profession.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

Due-for-payment recording

Due-for-payment recording is an accounting method showing flows which give rise to cash payments at the latest times they can be paid without incurring additional charges or penalties and, in addition to these, actual cash payments at the moments they occur; the period of time (if any) between the moment a payment becomes due and the moment it is actually made is bridged by recording a receivable or a payable in the financial accounts

Source: SNA 3.93

See also: Accrual accounting

French equivalent: Enregistrement sur la base de la date d'exigibilité

Dumb barge

Inland waterways transport (IWT) freight vessel designed to be towed which does not have its own means of mechanical propulsion.

Context: The fact that a dumb barge is fitted with an auxiliary engine does not change its nature.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Chaland

Dumb tanker barge

Dumb barge for the bulk transport of liquids or gases.

Context: Tankers for the transport in bulk of powdered products such as cement, flour, plaster, etc., are to be excluded and are to be counted among dumb barges.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Chaland-citerne

Dump

A dump is a site used to dispose of solid wastes without environmental controls

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Décharge sauvage

Dumping (of products overseas)

Dumping refers to the practice by firms of selling products abroad at below costs or significantly below prices in the home market. The former implies predatory pricing; the latter, price discrimination.

Context: Dumping of both types is viewed by many governments as a form of international predation, the effect of which may be to disrupt the domestic market of foreign competitors. Economists argue, however, that price discriminatory dumping, where goods are not sold below their incremental costs of production, benefits consumers of the importing countries and harms only less efficient producers.

Under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) rules, dumping is discouraged and firms may apply to their respective government to impose tariffs and other measures to obtain competitive relief.

As in the case of predatory pricing or selling below costs, arguments have been advanced questioning the economic feasibility of dumping at prices below costs over extended periods of time.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Anti-dumping measures

Dumping (of waste)

Dumping is waste disposal in an uncontrolled manner

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Mise en décharge sauvage

Dumping at sea

Dumping at sea is the disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous substances in the open sea

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Immersion

Dumping margin

See also: Anti-dumping duty; Anti-dumping measures

Dunnage

Material laid beneath or wedged between cargo to prevent damage during transport.

Source: International Merchandise Trade, Australia, Concepts, Sources and Methods, Glossary, Australian Bureau of Statistics

Duopoly

A duopoly is an industry consisting of two sellers. It is therefore a special case of oligopoly. In industrial organization economic theory, duopoly is often analysed as a simplified example of oligopoly behaviour.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Oligopoly

Duplicate sample

A sample collected concurrently, i.e. in the course of the same sample survey under comparable conditions, with a first sample. It acts in much the same way as a replication except that in some cases the only thing which can be replicated is the act of taking a second independent sample.

For example, a second independent sample in a survey will afford additional information on the sampling error but nothing has been replicated in the sense of a repeated experiment beyond the act of selecting a duplicate sample. The act of taking several such samples may be called replicated sampling.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Interpenetrating samples (sub samples); Duplicated sample

French equivalent: Échantillon doublé

Duplicated sample

A sample which is taken up twice for enquiry by two different parties of investigators. Two interpenetrating samples assigned to two investigating parties are sometimes so arranged, for purposes of control of field operations, as to have common sample units these common units constitute a duplicated (sub-)sample.

This should be distinguished from a duplicate sample.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Duplicate sample

French equivalent: Échantillon dupliqué

Durability of a building

The durability of a building refers to the period of time for which the structure remains habitable, subject to regular maintenance

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.305

Durable consumption good

A consumption good that can be used repeatedly or continuously for purposes of consumption over a long period of time, typically several years.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

Durable good

A durable good is one which may be used repeatedly or continuously over a period of more than a year, assuming a normal or average rate of physical usage

Source: SNA 9.38

See also: Non-durable good

French equivalent: Bien durable

Durable input

An input that can be continuously used over a period longer than the time period being used in the index which is generally a month or a quarter. In practice an input that can be used for several years.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Duration

Duration is the weighted average term to maturity of a debt instrument. The time period until the receipt/payment of each cash flow, such as six months, is weighted by the present value of that cash flow, as a proportion of the present value of total cash flows over the life of the instrument. Present value can be calculated using the yield to maturity or another interest rate. The more the cash flows are concentrated toward the early part of a debt instrument's life, the shorter the duration relative to the time to maturity.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Duration of a fixed income instrument

Duration of a fixed income instrument is a weighted average term to maturity. The time delay until the receipt of each cash flow is weighted by the contribution of that cash flow to the total present value of the bond.

Context: Because coupon securities return cash to the investor earlier than say zero coupon bonds, their "duration" is shorter than a zero coupon of equal maturity. Investors attracted to these instruments are, for example, those that need to hedge long liabilities and so do not want to be concerned with "reinvestment risk" i.e. the possibility that market interest rates may fall in the future; and/or those who are constrained to the amount of cash they can invest but want maximum exposure to a market.

Bonds with enhanced "duration" refers to a group of debt securities where the interest and repayment structure of the bond is such as to lengthen the "duration" of the security compared with a traditional fixed interest security. Examples include zero coupon bonds, perpetual bonds and bunny bonds

Source: Financial Terminology Database, Bank of England

See also: Zero-coupon bonds; Bunny bonds

Duration of marriage

The duration of a marriage refers to the interval of time between the day, month and year of marriage to date. It is often expressed in completed years

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Duration of programme (of education)

Programme duration refers to the standard number of years in which a student can complete the education programme.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

French equivalent: Durée des programmes

Duration of stay

The duration of stay for a traveller to be considered engaged in a tourism activity in a locality, his/her stay in this place must last less than one consecutive year. When a visitor stays in a place for longer than one year, this place becomes part of his/her new usual environment and he/she ceases to be considered a visitor to it.

On the other hand, those engaged in short-term courses or stays (e.g., summer courses, summer camps, medical treatment of short duration) are visitors to the location visited.

Source: Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework, Eurostat, OECD, WTO, UNSD, 2001, para 2.18

Duration of unemployment

Duration of unemployment refers to the duration of the period during which the person recorded as unemployed was seeking or available for work. The reported duration should consist of a continuous period of time up to the reference period

Source: Handbook of Household Surveys, Revised Edition, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 31, United Nations, New York, 1984, para. 11.110

Dust

Dust refers to particles light enough to be suspended in air

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Poussière

Dust arrester

A dust arrester is a device for catching dust, usually from flue gases. Consequently, much of the dust caught is fly ash

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

Dutot index

A price index defined as the ratio of the unweighted arithmetic average of the prices in the current period to the

unweighted arithmetic average of the prices in the base period. It is an elementary index.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Dwelling - SNA

Dwellings are buildings that are used entirely or primarily as residences, including any associated structures, such as garages, and all permanent fixtures customarily installed in residences; movable structures, such as caravans, used as principal residences of households are included

Source: AN.1111 – Annex to chapter XIII)

See also: Dwelling - UN

French equivalent: Logement - SCN

Dwelling - UN

A dwelling is a room or suite of rooms and its accessories in a permanent building or structurally separated part thereof which by the way it has been built, rebuilt, converted, etc., is intended for private habitation. It should have a separate access to a street (direct or via a garden or grounds) or to a common space within the building (staircase, passage, gallery, etc.). Detached rooms for habitation which are clearly built, rebuilt, converted, etc., to be used as part of a dwelling should be counted as part of the dwelling

Source: Bulletin of Housing and Building Statistics for Europe and North America, UNECE, Geneva, 2000, Annex II, Definitions and General Terms, page 82

See also: Dwelling - SNA

French equivalent: Logement - NU

Dwelling construction (activity)

In dwelling construction four types of building activity are distinguished:

- new construction: the erection of an entirely new structure, whether or not the site on which it was built was previously occupied;
- restoration: repairs by which at least one dwelling or other structure is effectively reinstated and where substantial parts of the existing structure are used;
- extension: the enlargement of buildings by which space is added;
- conversion: structural changes carried out within a building

Source: Bulletin of Housing and Building Statistics for Europe and North America, UNECE, Geneva, 2000, Annex II, Definitions and General Terms, page 82

Dwelling occupancy status

The dwelling occupancy status classification recommended by the United Nations comprises:

- occupied
- vacant
- seasonally vacant
- non-seasonally vacant
- for rent
- for sale
- for demolition
- other

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.369

Dynamic Asian Countries

Dynamic Asian Countries is a country grouping comprising Chinese Taipei; Hong Kong China; Indonesia; Malaysia; the Philippines; Singapore and Thailand

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Dystrophic water

Dystrophic water is a shallow body of water that contains much humus and/or organic matter. The highly acidic water impairs fish life

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

E

E road

The international "E" network consists of a system of reference roads as laid down in the European Agreement on Main International Arteries, Geneva, 15 November 1975 and its amendments.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Route E

EAA

Economic Accounts for Agriculture

EAGGF

See also: European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF)

Early foetal death

An early foetal death is the death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception of less than 20 completed weeks of gestation

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Early leaver

See also: Early retirement

Early retirement

A situation when an individual decides to retire earlier and draw the pension benefits earlier than their normal retirement age.

Context: Identical term, "Early leaver"

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Deferred retirement

French equivalent: Retraite anticipée

Early retirement for labour market reasons

Early retirement for labour market reasons includes only special schemes in which workers receive retirement pensions because they are out of work or otherwise for reasons of labour market policy. Disability pensions are not included.

These programme expenditures depend largely on the extent to which early pensions are subsidised rather than funded within regular pension plans, e.g. by actuarially calculated reductions of the amounts paid

Source: Definitions of the Standardised categories and Sub-categories of Labour Market Programmes, OECD, 2001

Earnings (wages and salaries) – ILO

Earnings (wages and salaries) is the concept of earnings as applied in wages statistics, relates to remuneration in cash and in kind paid employees for time worked or work done together with remuneration for time not worked, such as annual vacation and other paid leave or holidays.

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

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO) Resolutions Concerning an Integrated System of Wages Statistics Adopted by the 12th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, October 1973, para. 8

See also: Earnings (wages and salaries) – UN

Earnings (wages and salaries) – UN

Statistics of earnings (wages and salaries) should relate to employees' gross remuneration, that is, the total before any deductions are made by the employer in respect of taxes, contributions of employees to social security and pension schemes, life insurance premiums, union dues and other obligations of employees

Source: International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics, United Nations, New York, 1983, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 48, Rev. 1, para. 121

See also: Earnings (wages and salaries) – ILO

Earnings per share

Earnings per share is a company's profit divided by the total shares outstanding

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Earth Summit

See also: United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

French equivalent: Sommet "Planète Terre"

Earthwatch

Earthwatch is a general term for the global environmental assessment efforts of the United Nations system as co-ordinated by the United Nations Environment Programme to improve the gathering and sharing of environmental information and provide early warning of environmental problems requiring international action

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Plan Vigie

E-banking

Banking operations conducted using the internet.

Source: BIS Business papers, November 2001, Glossary, J. Hawkins

ECB

See also: European Central Bank

ECCI

European Employment Cost Index

ECE

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

French equivalent: Commission économique des Nations Unies pour l'Europe (CEE-ONU)

ECFIN

Economic and Financial Affairs DG (European Commission)

ECHP

European Co-ordinated Household Panels

ECMT

See also: European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT)

French equivalent: CEMT

Eco domestic product

See Environmentally adjusted net domestic product

French equivalent: Produit intérieur écologique

Ecodevelopment

Ecodevelopment refers to development at regional and local levels, consistent with the potentials of the area involved, with attention given to the adequate and rational use of natural resources, technological styles and organizational forms that respect the natural ecosystems and local social and cultural patterns. The term is also used to describe an integrated approach to environment and development

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Ecodéveloppement

Eco-efficiency profiles

Eco-efficiency profiles combine economic contribution and environmental burden by industry. The economic contribution is represented, for example, by the percent each industry contributes to GDP or employment. The environmental burden is represented by the percent each industry contributes to the emission of various residuals, or the use of materials and energy.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 4.101

See also: Environmental economic profiles

ECOFIN

See also: European Union Council

Ecolabels

Ecolabels indicate multiple environmental parameters – such as noise, water use, and energy use – associated with the manufacture, use and disposal of products.

Source: Energy Labels and Standards, Energy Efficiency Policy Profiles, International Energy Agency, 2001

Ecological amplitude

Ecological amplitude are the limits of environmental conditions within which an organism can live and function

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Sphère écologique

Ecological approach to sustainable development

Economic and social systems are sub-systems of the global environment; sustainability in the economic and social spheres is subordinate to sustainability of the environment. Development, from the ecological viewpoint, is seen to refer to the "capacity of [an ecosystem] to respond positively to change and opportunity" or the "maintenance of [ecosystems'] dynamic capacity to respond adaptively" (Golley, 1990). The key property to be sustained then is the capacity of ecosystems to respond with resilience to external perturbations and changes.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 1.13

Ecological balance

The ecological balance is the equilibrium between, and harmonious coexistence of, organisms and their environment

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Equilibre écologique

Ecological dominance

Ecological dominance refers to the exertion of a major controlling influence of one or more species upon all other species by virtue of their number, size, productivity or related activities

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Domination écologique

Ecological equilibrium

See also: Ecological balance

French equivalent: Equilibre naturel

Ecological ethics

Ecological ethics are moral principles governing the human attitude towards the environment, and rules of conduct for environmental care and preservation

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Etho-écologie

Ecological footprint

An ecological footprint is the land (and water) area of the planet or particular area required for the support either of humankind's current lifestyle or the consumption pattern of a particular population. It is the inverse of the carrying capacity of a territory

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Empreinte écologique

Ecological impact

Ecological impact is the effect of human activities and natural events on living organisms and their non—living environment

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Environmental impact

French equivalent: Impact écologique

Ecological statistics

Ecological statistics refers to the application of statistical methods to the description and monitoring of ecosystems. Such monitoring may require modelling (beyond statistical measurement) which is the subject of the related domain of statistical ecology

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Statistiques écologiques

Ecology

Ecology is the totality or pattern of relationships between organisms and their environment

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Écologie

E-commerce

See also: Electronic commerce

Economic activity

See also: Activity

Economic activity classification

Same as Activity classification

See also: Activity classification

Economic and Financial Committee

The Economic and Financial Committee is a consultative Community body set up at the start of European Monetary Union (EMU) Stage Three, when the Monetary Committee was dissolved.

Context: The Member States, the European Commission and the European Central Bank (ECB) each appoint no more than two members of the Committee. The two members appointed by the Member States are selected respectively from among senior officials from the national administrations and the national central banks.

Article 114 (2) of the Treaty contains a list of the tasks of the Economic and Financial Committee, which include reviewing the economic and financial situation of the Member States and of the Community.

Source: European Central Bank Annual Report, 2000, Glossary

Economic approach

The approach to index number theory that assumes that the observed price and quantity data are generated as solutions to various economic optimization problems. The quantities are assumed to be functions of the prices and not independent variables.

Also known as the "micro-economic approach".

Context: In the CPI context, the economic approach usually requires the CPI to be some kind of cost of living index.

ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/guides/cpi/index.htm

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Economic assets

Economic assets 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)

Source: SNA 10.2 and 13.12 [11.16]

French equivalent: Actifs économiques

Economic benefits from environmental functions (SEEA)

Comprise direct use benefits, indirect use benefits, option benefits, bequest benefits and existence benefits.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.35 sq.

Economic flows

Economic flows 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

Source: SNA 3.9

French equivalent: Flux économiques

Economic instruments

A means by which decisions or actions of government affect the behaviour of producers and consumers by causing changes in the prices to be paid for these activities. Environmental taxes fall into this category, as do direct charges for government provided environmental services. In fact the boundary between these two is rather fluid and may change noticeably over quite a short period of time.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 6.5

Economic instruments (environmental protection policy)

Economic instruments are fiscal and other economic incentives and disincentives to incorporate environmental costs and benefits into the budgets of households and enterprises.

The objective is to encourage environmentally sound and efficient production and consumption through full-cost pricing. Economic instruments include effluent taxes or charges on pollutants and waste, deposit—refund systems and tradable pollution permits

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Deposit-refund system; Environmental externalities; Cost internalisation

French equivalent: Instruments économiques

Economic interest – centre of

An institutional unit is said to have a centre of economic interest 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

Source: SNA 14.12 [4.15]

French equivalent: Centre d'intérêt économique

Economic model

A simplified representation of economic reality showing the interrelationships between selected economic variables.

Source: Alexander, P., Baden, S., 2000, Glossary on macroeconomics from a gender perspective, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex

Economic production

Economic production is an activity 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

Source: SNA 6.15

French equivalent: Production économique

Economic regulations

Economic regulations intervene directly in market decisions such as pricing, competition, market entry, or exit.

Reform aims to increase economic efficiency by reducing barriers to competition and innovation, often through deregulation and use of efficiency-promoting regulation, and by improving regulatory frameworks for market functioning and prudential oversight.

Source: Regulatory Reform: A Synthesis, OECD, Paris, 1997, page 11

Economic rent

See also: Rent - OECD

Economic sphere

The economic sphere is defined in relation to the flows covered in the SNA. This means that all flows related to the three types of economic activity covered in national accounts (production, consumption and accumulation) are included. All flows of products belongs to the economic sphere.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.79

Economic territory (of a country) - ESA

The economic territory of a country consists of the geographic territory administered by a government; within this territory, persons, goods, and capital circulate freely.

Context: In a maritime country, economic territory include islands that belong to the country and are subject to the same fiscal and monetary authorities as a mainland; goods and persons move freely to and from the mainland and the islands without any customs or migration formalities. The economic territory of a country includes 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 to fuel or minerals below the sea bed. The economic territory of a country also includes territorial enclaves in the rest of the world. (BPM para. 59).

The term economic territory means:

- the geographic territory administered by a government within which persons, goods, services and capital move freely;
- free zones, including bonded warehouses and factories under customs control;
- the national air-space, territorial waters and the continental shelf lying in international waters, over which the country enjoys exclusive rights;
- territorial enclaves, i.e. geographic territories situated in the rest of the world and used, under international treaties or agreements between States, by general government agencies of the country (embassies, consulates, military bases, scientific bases etc.);
- deposits of oil, natural gas, etc. in international waters outside the continental shelf of the country, worked by units resident in the territory as defined in the preceding subparagraphs.

The economic territory does not include extraterritorial enclaves (i.e. the parts of the country's own geographic territory used by general government agencies of other countries, by the Institutions of the European Union or by international organisations under international treaties or agreements between States)

Source: ESA [2.05, 2.06]

See also: Economic territory (of a country) - SNA

French equivalent: Territoire économique (d'un pays) - SEC

Economic territory (of a country) - SNA

The economic territory of a country consists of the geographic territory administered by a government within which persons, goods, and capital circulate freely. It includes: (a) 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; (b) territorial enclaves in the rest of the world; and (c) 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).

Source: SNA 14.9 and International Merchandise Trade Statistics, Concepts and Definitions, United Nations, New York, 1998, Studies in Methods, Series M, No. 52, Rev. 2, page 27, para. 3

See also: Economic territory (of a country) - ESA; Statistical territory – UN; Trade systems

French equivalent: Territoire économique (d'un pays) - SCN/NU

Economic territory (of an international organisation)

The economic territory of an international organisation consists of the territorial enclave, or enclaves, over which it has jurisdiction; these consist of clearly demarcated areas of land or structures which the international organisation owns or rents and which it uses for the purposes for which the organisation was created by formal agreement with the country, or countries, in which the enclave or enclaves are physically located

Source: SNA 14.10

French equivalent: Territoire économique (d'une organisation internationale)

Economic union

An economic union is a common market with provisions for the harmonisation of certain economic policies, particularly macroeconomic and regulatory. The European Union is an example of an economic union

Source: Glossary of Insurance Policy Terms, OECD, Centre for Co-operation with Non-Members, 1999

See also: Regional trading arrangement; Free trade area; Customs union; Common market

Economically active persons

See also: Economically active population

French equivalent: Personnes économiquement actives

Economically active population

Economically active population 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

Context: The SNA (paras. 6.18 and 6.22) and Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, 1998, Series M, No. 67, Rev. 1., define the economically active population ("usually active" or "currently active") comprising all persons of either sex above a specified age who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services (employed and unemployed, including those seeking work for the first time), as defined by the System of National Accounts (SNA), during a specified time reference period.

The economically active population may be related to the total population for the derivation of the crude participation rate, or, more appropriately, to the population above the age prescribed for the measurement of the economically active population. Production includes 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; the own-account production of all goods that are retained by their producers for their own final consumption or gross capital formation; the own-account production of housing services by owner-occupiers and of domestic and personal services produced by employing paid domestic staff. Not economically active population comprises the balance of the population.

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO) Resolutions Concerning Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment Adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, October 1982, para. 5

French equivalent: Personnes économiquement actives - OIT

Economically inactive population

The economically inactive population comprises all persons who were neither "employed" nor "unemployed" during the short reference period used to measure "current activity". This population is split into four groups:

- Attendant at educational institutions;
- Retired;
- Engaged in family duties;
- Other economically inactive.

Source: Eurostat, 1999, Guidelines and table programme for the Community programme of population and housing censuses in 2001, Vol. 1: Guidelines, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg

Economically significant prices

Prices are said to be economically significant when they have a significant influence on the amounts the producers are willing to supply and on the amounts purchasers wish to buy

Source: SNA 6.45 [4.58]

French equivalent: Prix économiquement significatifs

Economies of scale

Economies of scale refers to the phenomenon where the average costs per unit of output decrease with the increase in the scale or magnitude of the output being produced by a firm.

Similarly, the opposite phenomenon, diseconomies of scale, occurs when the average unit costs of production increase beyond a certain level of output. At the point where the average costs are at a minimum, the minimum efficient scale (MES) of output of a firm or plant is reached.

A distinction is often made between different types of economies of scale such as:

- Product specific economies of scale; and
- Plant specific economies of scale.

Context: The maximum efficient scale of output is reached at the point just before diseconomies set in, that is unit costs of production start to increase. Between the range of minimum and maximum efficient scale of output, there may also exist constant returns to scale where the average unit costs of production remain unchanged as output increases. The minimum and maximum scales of output, in relation to the total demand or market size have an important bearing on the number and size distribution of firms in an industry and on concentration.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Plant specific economies of scale; Product specific economies of scale

Economies of scope

Economies of scope exist when it is cheaper to produce two products together (joint production) than to produce them separately.

Context: For example, it may be less costly to provide air service from point A to points B and C with one aircraft than have two separate air flights, one to point B and another to point C. Similarly, a steer produces beef and hide and it may be inefficient to breed steers separately for beef and for hide.

While many factors such as technology may explain economies of scope, of particular importance is the presence of common input(s) and/or complementarities in production. Firms may often endeavour to exploit economies of scope in order to produce and offer multiple products at lower costs.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Economy

Economy means acquiring the necessary resources (finance, staff, buildings, equipment, etc.) to carry out an activity at the least cost.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

Economy-wide job turnover rate

The economy-wide job turnover rate is simply the absolute sum of net employment changes across all establishments or firms expressed as a percentage of total employment.

Source: OECD Employment Outlook, July 1996, Chapter 5, Employment adjustment, workers and unemployment, page 165

See also: Job turnover

Economy-wide Material Flow Accounts

An account that provides an aggregate overview of annual material inputs and outputs of an economy in tonnes.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.191

Ecoregion

An ecoregion is a homogeneous area of one or more ecosystems that interact with relatively self—contained human activities

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Ecorégion

Ecosphere

The ecosphere refers to the biosphere, together with all the ecological factors that operate upon organisms

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Ecosphère

Ecosystem

An ecosystem is a system in which the interaction between different organisms and their environment generates a cyclic interchange of materials and energy

Context: Groups of organisms and the physical environment they inhabit. Three main types of ecosystem assets are recognised in the SEEA; terrestrial ecosystems, aquatic ecosystems and atmospheric systems.

United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.73 EA.3

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Ecosystème

Ecosystem account

An account that describes the stocks of various categories of ecosystems (biotopes and biocoenosis) and the changes in these stocks.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.327

Ecosystem inputs

Ecosystem inputs cover the substances absorbed from the ecosystem for purposes of production and consumption such as the gases needed for combustion and production processes as well as oxygen, carbon dioxide, water and nutrients.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, paras. 3.42 & 2.165

Ecosystem services

Ecosystem services cover the provision of ecosystem inputs, the assimilative capacity of the environment and the provision of biodiversity.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.42

Ecotourism

Ecotourism is travel undertaken to witness the unique natural or ecological quality of particular sites or regions, including the provision of services to facilitate such travel

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Ecotourisme

ECOTRIM

Ecotrim is a program that supplies a set of mathematical and statistical techniques to carry out temporal disaggregation.

Context: Ecotrim is written in Visual Basic and C++. It offers a user friendly approach to temporal disaggregation. The user is asked to specify the techniques that he wants to run, besides the obvious information concerning the time series to be treated. Ecotrim offers the possibility to work in two different ways: it can be used in an interactive mode or in batch mode according to the accountant's requirements.

Source: Handbook on quarterly national accounts, 1999 Edition, Eurostat, p.192

French equivalent: ECOTRIM

Ecozone

See also: Ecoregion

French equivalent: Ecozone

ECU

See also: European Currency Unit (ECU)

EDEN

Eurostat Dissemination Environment

Edgeworth price index

See also: Marshall Edgeworth price index

EDI

See also: Electronic data interchange (EDI)

EDICOM

Electronic Data Interchange on Commerce

EDIFACT

Electronic Data Interchange for administration, commerce and transport. EDIFACT was prepared by UN/ECE Trade Division and adopted by ISO/TC 154. The UN/ECE has also prepared Message Design Guidelines which are included in the UN/ECE Trade Data Interchange Directory. The standard was published in 1988 and amended with very small changes in 1990.

Source: ISO International Standard 9735:1988 Electronic data interchange for administration, commerce and transport (EDIFACT) Application level syntax rules, September 1996

See also: Electronic data interchange (EDI); GESMES

EDIFLOW

A project which is compiling a survey of data flows from Member States to Eurostat.

Edit rule

See also: Checking rule

Edit rule specification

See also: Checking rule specification

Edit(ing) matrix

An edit(ing) matrix is a matrix used in editing. In hot-deck imputation, the matrix contains information from edit-passing records that is used to donate information to (impute values in) the edit-failing record.

Typically, there will be a variety of matrices that correspond to the different sets of variables that are matched on. The matrices are updated continuously as a file of records is processed and additional edit-passing records become available for updating the matrices.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data Editing Located on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Editing bounds

Editing bounds are bounds on the distribution of a measure used on survey data so that when raw, unedited data are outside the bounds the data is subject to review and possible correction (change).

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Editing change

A code that is inserted on a form as a result of an editing process. For example, where a woman is coded as the "wife" of the head of the household and the field for marital status is blank, the code for "married" may be inserted as an editing change in this case.

Source: Statistical Policy Working Paper 4 - Glossary of Nonsampling Error Terms: An Illustration of a Semantic Problem in Statistics, United States Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology, 1978

Editing efficiency

An efficient edit is good at identifying suspicious data. Edits that incorrectly flag large amounts of valid data are not very efficient. If such edits require an analyst to re-contact the respondent to verify the data, the analyst will have less time to perform other tasks, such as converting non-respondents. The hit rate may be used as an indicator of editing efficiency.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Editing match

For hot-deck imputation, the fields in an edit-failing record that do not fail edits are matched against edit-passing records. Often the edit-passing record that is closest to the edit-failing record in terms of some metric is chosen as the donor record.

If the edit-passing records are in random order, then the (possibly erroneous) assumption is that the donation is at random from a valid set of donors. This type of matching is sometimes referred to as statistical matching.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Editing of individual data

Editing of individual data is the lowest logical level of checking and correction during which the relationships among data items are not considered.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

See also: Editing of individual records; Editing of logical units

Editing of individual records

Editing of individual records is the logical level of checking and correction during which the relationships among data items in one record are considered.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

See also: Editing of individual data; Editing of logical units

Editing of logical units

Editing of logical records is a logical level of checking and correction during which the relationships among data in two or more records are considered, namely in a group of records that are logically coupled together.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

See also: Editing of individual records; Editing of individual data

Editing procedure

An editing procedure is the process of detecting and handling errors in data. It usually includes three phases:

· the definition of a consistent system of requirements,

· their verification on given data, and

· elimination or substitution of data which is in contradiction with the defined requirements.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Editing rationality

An editing process that focuses on improving the incoming data quality and hence the overall quality of the survey data. This may include moving most of the editing as close as possible to the collection of data, limiting manual follow-up to those flagged records with the heaviest potential impact on estimates, and applying a total quality management approach to data editing.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

EDMS

Electronic Document Management System

EDP

See also: Electronic data processing (EDP)

Education

Education is defined as organised and sustained communication designed to bring about learning.

Context: Communication in this context requires a relation between two or more persons involving the transfer of information (messages, ideas, knowledge, strategies, etc.).

Organised means planned in a pattern or sequence with established aims or curricula and which involves an educational agency that organises the learning situation and/or teachers who are employed (including unpaid volunteers) to consciously organise the communication.

Sustained means that the learning experience has the elements of duration and continuity.

Learning is taken as any change in behaviour, information, knowledge, understanding, attitudes, skills, or capabilities which can be retained and cannot be ascribed to physical growth or to the development of inherited behaviour patterns

Source: 2001 Data Collection on Education Systems: Definitions, Explanations and Instructions, UNESCO, OECD, Eurostat, page 28

Education enrolment

Persons enrolled and/or registered in a programme of education.

Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Revised Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Educational Statistics. Paris, 1978. Also contained in UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, chap. 2. Paris, annual.

Educational attainment

Educational attainment is defined as the highest grade completed within the most advanced level attended in the educational system of the country where the education was received. Some countries may also find it useful to present data on educational attainment in terms of the highest grade attended

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.153

See also: Level of education

French equivalent: Niveau de formation

Educational institution

Educational institutions are defined as entities that provide instructional services to individuals or education-related services to individuals and other educational institutions.

Context: Whether or not an entity qualifies as an educational institution is not contingent upon which public authority (if any) has responsibility for it. For example, tertiary institutions are classified as educational institutions regardless of which ministry or other authority may have ultimate responsibility for them.

In some cases, the Ministry of Agriculture or Defence might have responsibility. Educational institutions are sub- divided into Instructional educational institutions and Non-instructional educational institutions

Source: 2001 Data Collection on Education Systems: Definitions, Explanations and Instructions, UNESCO, OECD, Eurostat, page 64

See also: Level of education; Public education institution; Private education institution

Educational personnel

The classification is based on function and organises staff into four main functional categories.

The classification is:

i. Instructional personnel;

ii. Professional support for students;

iii. Management/Quality control/Administration; and

iv. Maintenance and operations personnel.

Teaching staff (teachers) and teachers' aides make up the category instructional personnel.

Context: For the purposes of Indicator D2 in the OECD Education at a Glance, only teaching staff is taken into account.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Part-time teacher; Full-time equivalent teacher; Full-time teacher; Maintenance and operations personnel; Instructional personnel - UNESCO; Teaching time; Ratio of students to teaching staff; Management/Quality control/ Administration; Teaching staff

Educational qualifications

Educational qualifications are the degrees, diplomas, certificates, professional titles and so forth that an individual has acquired whether by full-time study, part-time study or private study, whether conferred in the home country or abroad, and whether conferred by educational authorities, special examining bodies or professional bodies.

The acquisition of an educational qualification therefore implies the successful completion of a course of study or training programme

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.164

See also: Level of education

French equivalent: Diplômes de fin d'études

EEA

See also: European Economic Area (EEA)

French equivalent: EEE

EEA

European Environment Agency

French equivalent: AEE

EET system

A form of taxation of pension plans, whereby contributions are exempt, investment income and capital gains of the pension fund are also exempt and benefits are taxed from personal income taxation.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: TEE system; ETE system

French equivalent: Régime EET

EEZ

See also: Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)

French equivalent: ZEE

Effect of time passing

The fact that the future benefits to be provided by an asset are one year closer at the end of the period than at the beginning. Assimilated to the return to capital and net operating surplus.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.162 & Box 7.1

Effective control of enterprises

See also: Control of enterprises

Effective exchange rate

See also: Nominal effective exchange rate; Real effective exchange rates

Effective range

A group of observations may contain a limited number of outlying observations at either or both ends of the range. A very rough measure of dispersion may be obtained by taking the "effective" range, i.e. the range after these outlying values have been removed.

The removal may have to be a matter of subjective judgement and inferences based on effective range are of somewhat doubtful value: in fact the term itself is not a good one.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Étendue réelle

Effectiveness

Effectiveness means the extent to which the activity's stated objectives have been met.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

Efficiency

Efficiency means achieving maximum output from a given level of resources used to carry out an activity.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

French equivalent: Efficacité

Efficiency (in statistical estimation)

The concept of efficiency in statistical estimation is due to Fisher (1921) and is an attempt to measure objectively the relative merits of several possible estimators.

Context: The criterion adopted by Fisher was that of variance, an estimator being regarded as more "efficient" than another if it has smaller variance; and if there exists an estimator with minimum variance v the efficiency of another estimator of variance v1 is defined as the ration v/v1.

It was implicit in this development that the estimator should obey certain other criteria such as consistency. For small samples, where other considerations such as bias enter, the concept of efficiency may require extension or modification.

The word is also used to denote the properties of experimental designs, one design being more efficient than another if it secures the same precision with less expenditure of time or money.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Efficacité

Efficiency (of production processes)

Efficiency refers to the degree to which a production process reflects 'best practice', either in an engineering sense ('technical efficiency') or in an economic sense ('allocative efficiency').

Context: Full technical efficiency characterises a production process where the maximum possible output has been achieved, given a fixed set of inputs and given a certain technology. Full allocative efficiency prevails when the input-output combination is cost- minimising and/or profit maximising

Source: OECD Productivity Manual: A Guide to the Measurement of Industry-Level and Aggregate Productivity Growth, OECD, Paris, March 2001, Annex 1 – Glossary

French equivalent: Efficience

Efficiency of nitrogen use in agriculture indicator

The OECD Efficiency of nitrogen use in agriculture indicator measures the physical nitrogen input/output ratio

Source: Environmental Indicators for Agriculture: Methods and Results, Executive Summary, OECD, 2000, page 22

See also: Soil surface nitrogen balance indicator

Effluent

Effluent is liquid waste product (whether treated or untreated) discharged from an industrial process or human activity that is discharged into the environment

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Effluent

Effluent charge

An effluent charge is a fee or tax to be paid on discharges into the environment, based on the quantity and/or quality of discharged pollutants

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Economic instruments (environmental protection policy)

French equivalent: Taxe de déversement

Effluent standards

Effluent standards refer to the maximum amount of pollutants permitted in effluents

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Norme de rejet

Effort restrictions

Effort restrictions are fisheries management measures involving restrictions on the amount of effort that may be expended in harvesting a fish stock

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Limitation de l'effort

EFT

See also: Electronic funds transfer (EFT)

EFTA

See also: European Free Trade Association (EFTA)

EFTPOS

See also: Point of sale

E-government

The term "e-government" focuses on the use of new information and communication technologies (ICTs) by governments as applied to the full range of government functions. In particular, the networking potential offered by the Internet and related technologies has the potential to transform the structures and operation of government.

Source: E-government: Analysis Framework and Methodology, OECD Public Management Service, Public Management Committee, 2001

EIA

See also: Environmental impact assessment (EIA)

French equivalent: EIE

EIB

European Investment Bank

EKS method

A multilateral method developed by O. Elteto, P. Koves and B. Szulc [Schultz] that computes the nth root of the product of all possible Fisher indexes between n countries. It has been used at the detailed heading level to obtain heading parities, and also at the GDP level. EKS has the properties of base-country invariance and transitivity.

Source: Handbook of the International Comparison Programme, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 62, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development, Statistical Division, New York, 1992, Glossary

El Niño

Abnormally warm ocean climate conditions, which in some years affect the Eastern coast of Latin America (centred on Peru) often around Christmas time. The anomaly is accompanied by dramatic changes in species abundance and distribution, higher local rainfall and flooding, massive deaths of fish and their predators (including birds). Many other climatic anomalies around the world (e.g. draughts, floods, forest fires,) are attributed to consequences of El Niño.

Source: FAO Glossary

Elasticity of demand, price

The price elasticity in demand is defined as the percentage change in quantity demanded divided by the percentage change in price. Since the demand curve is normally downward sloping, the price elasticity of demand is usually a negative number. However, the negative sign is often omitted.

Context: In principle, the price elasticity may vary from (minus) infinity to zero. The closer to infinity, the more elastic is demand; and the closer to zero, the more inelastic is demand. In practice, elasticities tend to cluster in the range of minus 10 to zero. Minus one is usually taken as a critical cut-off point with lower values (that is less than one) being inelastic and higher values (that is greater than one) being elastic. If demand is inelastic a price increase will increase total revenues while if demand is elastic, a price increase will decrease revenues.

Demand curves are defined for both the industry and the firm. At the industry level, the demand curve is almost always downward sloping. However, at the firm level the demand curve may be downward sloping or horizontal. The latter is the case of the firm in a perfectly competitive industry whose demand is infinitely elastic. When the firm's demand curve is downward sloping, the firm has some control over its price.

The price elasticity of demand is determined by a number of factors, including the degree to which substitute products exist (see cross price elasticity of demand). When there are few substitutes, demand tends to be inelastic. Thus, firms have some power over price. When there are many substitutes, demand tends to be elastic and firms have limited control over price.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Cross price elasticity of demand

Electric locomotive

Locomotive with one or more electric motors, deriving current primarily from overhead wires or conductor rails or from accumulators carried on the locomotive. A locomotive so equipped which has also an engine (diesel or other) to supply current to the electric motor when it cannot be obtained from an overhead wire or from a conductor rail is classed as an electric locomotive.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Locomotive électrique

Electric power

Energy produced by hydro-electric, geothermal, nuclear and conventional thermal power stations, excluding energy produced by pumping stations, measured by the calorific value of electricity (3.6 TJ/GWh).

Context: Pumping station is a power station with a reservoir which is filled by the use of pumps.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Electricité

Electricity - CPC

Electrical energy (Class 1710)

Context: Alternatively, the Concise Oxford Dictionary defines electricity as a form of energy occurring in elementary particles and macroscopic bodies either statically or dynamically (The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English, Oxford University Press (1982), Seventh Edition (London).

Gross electricity production is measured at the terminals of all alternator sets in a station; it therefore includes the energy taken by station auxiliaries and losses in transformers that are considered integral parts of the station.

The difference between gross and net production is generally calculated as 7 per cent for conventional thermal stations, 1 per cent for hydro stations, and 6 per cent for nuclear, geothermal and solar stations. Hydro stations' production includes production from pumped storage plants (Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris).

Source: Central Product Classification (CPC). Version 1.0. United Nations, New York, 1998, Series M, No. 77, Ver. 1.0

See also: Electricity - CPC

Electricity plants

Electricity plants refers to plants which are designed to produce electricity only. If one or more units of the plant is a combined heat and power plant (CHP) unit then the whole plant is designated as a CHP plant.

Source: Electricity information 2001, International Energy Agency, Paris – Part II

Electrified line

Line with one or more electrified running tracks. Sections of lines adjacent to stations that are electrified only to permit shunting and not electrified as far as the next stations are to be counted as non-electrified lines.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Ligne électrifée

Electrified track

Track provided with an overhead trolley wire or with conductor rail to permit electric traction.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Voie électrifée

Electronic commerce

Electronic commerce refers to commercial transactions occurring over open networks, such as the Internet. Both business-to-business and business-to-consumer transactions are included.

Context: Measuring electronic commerce is difficult for a number of reasons including defining what constitutes electronic commerce, the speed of its growth and evolution and the fact that in many cases firms conduct both electronic commerce and traditional commerce simultaneously.

Quantifying the value associated with electronic commerce activities can be challenging since many of its key qualities -- convenience, variety and ease of access to information -- are difficult to measure. This leads to a situation where it appears unlikely that official statistical offices will be able to provide accurate statistics on electronic commerce and quantitative insight into the nature of this activity will have to rely on private providers of data which suffer from a number of shortcomings, not the least of which is a transparent definition of what is meant by electronic commerce.

Source: Measuring Electronic Commerce, OECD, 1997

Electronic data interchange (EDI)

Electronic exchange of data usually in forms that are compatible so that software or a combination of individuals and software can put it in a compatible form at the receiving end if necessary.

Context: EDI offers businesses the opportunity to retrieve information electronically from their internal systems and to forward that information to trade partners/suppliers/customers/government through a communications network. An example might be pulling data of one type of data base management system into a sequential format and then transferring the data to a second location where the data are stored in a format different from the originating data base management system.

Source: Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Glossary of Terms on Statistical Data Editing", Conference of European Statisticians Methodological material, Geneva, 2000

See also: GESMES TS; EDIFACT

Electronic data processing (EDP)

Pertains to data processing equipment that is predominantly electronic, such as an electronic digital computer.

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

See also: Automated data processing (ADP); Data processing (DP)

Electronic funds transfer (EFT)

A standard mechanism for electronically transmitting funds between two parties.

Source: BIS Business papers, November 2001, Glossary, J. Hawkins

Electronic funds transfer at the point of sale (EFTPOS)

See also: Point of sale

Electronic mail

A means for an originator of information to distribute information to an unlimited number of recipients via a value added network service which mimics the functions of the paper postal services.

Source: Memory of the World: Safeguarding the Documentary Heritage - A guide to Standards, Recommended Practices and Reference Literature Related to the Preservation of Documents of All Kinds, International Advisory Committee for the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme Sub-Committee on Technology for the General Information Programme and UNISIST United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization - Part 9 - Glossary

Electronic money

Electronic money (e-money) is an electronic store of monetary value on a technical device that may be widely used for making payments to undertakings other than the issuer without necessarily involving bank accounts in the transaction, but acting as a prepaid bearer instrument.

Source: European Central Bank Annual Report, 2000, Glossary

See also: Multi-purpose prepaid card

Electronic purse

See also: Multi-purpose prepaid card

Electronic questionnaire

An electronic questionnaire contains questions are in a software system that can be answered by an individual. Examples might be a software system that is on a laptop computer where respondents can answer questions directly into the laptop (possibly without knowledge on the part of interviewers of the details of the answers) or through queries on an Internet page.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Electronic software distribution agreement

Used by the owner of a software product to authorise a distributor to provide software on line. Distributors must ensure that the end-user accepts the terms of the agreement before downloading the software. Distributors should also maintain the software on a secure server and must comply with exports laws and restrictions where applicable.

Source: Measuring Electronic Commerce, OECD Working Party on the Information Economy, 1998, Software Publishers Association (SPA), (1996), page 29 - A typology of Internet and e-commerce agreements. Adapted from The SPA Guide to Contracts and the Legal Protection of Software, September, Washington D.C.

Electronic transaction

An electronic transaction is the sale or purchase of goods or services, whether between businesses, households, individuals, governments, and other public or private organisations, conducted over computer-mediated networks. The goods and services are ordered over those networks, but the payment and the ultimate delivery of the good or service may be conducted on or off-line

Source: OECD Expert Group on Defining and Measuring E-commerce, April 2000

See also: Internet transaction

Elementary aggregate

The lowest level of aggregation for which value data are available and used in the calculation of the producer price index (PPI). Elementary aggregates consist of relatively homogeneous sets of goods or services. Their values are used as weights when averaging the elementary price indices associated with them to obtain indices for higher-level aggregates. They may also serve as strata from which the products selected for pricing are sampled.

Context: The smallest aggregate for which expenditure data are available and used for CPI purposes. The values of the elementary aggregates are used to weight the price indices for elementary aggregates to obtain higher-level indices. The range of goods and services covered by an elementary aggregate should be relatively narrow, and may be further narrowed by confining the goods and services to those sold in particular types of outlet or in particular locations. Elementary aggregates also serve as strata for the sampling of prices.

ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/guides/cpi/index.htm

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Elementary price index

Specifically, an elementary price index is a price index for an elementary aggregate. As such, it is calculated from individual price observations without using weights. More generally, the term can be used to describe any price index that is calculated without weights.

Context: Three examples of elementary index number formulae are the Carli, the Dutot and the Jevons.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Elementary unit

One of the individuals which, in the aggregate, compose a population: the smallest unit yielding information which, by suitable aggregation, leads to the population under investigation.

Cases occur where the term may be ambiguous; e.g. if an age distribution is to estimated from a sample of households then the person is the elementary unit; but if, at the same time, the size of household is to be estimated, the household is elementary unit.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Unité élémentaire

Eligible debt

In the context of the Paris Club, debt that can be rescheduled—namely, debt that is contracted before the cutoff date, with maturities of one year or longer.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

email

See also: Electronic mail

Embodied technical change

See also: Technical change, embodied

EMI

See also: European Monetary Institute (EMI)
French equivalent: IME

Emission

Emission is the discharge of pollutants into the atmosphere from stationary sources such as smokestacks, other vents, surface areas of commercial or industrial facilities and mobile sources, for example, motor vehicles, locomotives and aircraft

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997
French equivalent: Emission

Emission damage

Emission damage refers to the effects of (air) pollution on buildings, monuments, organisms and ecosystems

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997
French equivalent: Dommages dus aux émissions

Emission factor

The emission factor is the ratio between the amount of pollution generated and the amount of a given raw material processed. The term may also refer to the ratio between the emissions generated and the outputs of production processes

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997
French equivalent: Coefficient d'émission

Emission inventory

An emission inventory is a listing, by source, of the amounts of pollutants actually or potentially discharged. Such an inventory is used to establish and put forth emission standards

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997
French equivalent: Inventaire des émissions

Emission standard

An emission standard is the maximum amount of polluting discharge legally allowed from a single source, mobile or stationary

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997
French equivalent: Norme d'émission

Emissions accounts

Hybrid flow accounts limited to the description of the uses of fossil fuels and corresponding air emissions.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 4.39

Emissions permits

The right to generate in the course of production activity a certain amount of specific emissions, for example greenhouse gases. Emissions permits are a form of intangible non-produced assets.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 6.53

e-money

See also: Electronic money

Employed persons

The employed comprise all persons above a specified age who during a specified brief period, either one week or one day, were in the following categories:

a. paid employment:
   - 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;

b. self-employment
   - 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.

For operational purposes the notion of "some work" may be interpreted as work for at least one hour

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO) Resolutions Concerning Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment Adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, October 1982, para. 9

Employees – ESA

Employees consist of the group of households for which the income accruing from compensation of employees is the largest source of income for the household as a whole

Source: ESA [2.80]

See also: Employees – SNA; Employees – ILO; Employees (establishment surveys)

Employees – ILO

Employees 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. Regular employees 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.

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO) Resolutions Concerning International Classification of Status in Employment Adopted by the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, January 1993, para. 8

See also: Employees (establishment surveys); Employees – SNA; Employees – ESA

Employees – SNA

An employee 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

Source: SNA 7.23

See also: Employees (establishment surveys); Employees – ESA; Employees – ILO

French equivalent: Personne occupée - SCN

Employees (establishment surveys)

Employees in establishment surveys include all persons who work in or for the establishment and receive pay, in cash or in kind, as a rule at regular intervals. Persons include all persons in the establishment as defined for employment (establishment surveys) other than working proprietors and unpaid workers

Source: International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics, United Nations, New York, 1983, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 48, Rev. 1, para. 98

See also: Employees – ESA; Employees – ILO; Employees – SNA

Employees' compensation

See also: Compensation of employees

Employees' social contributions

Employees' social contributions are the amounts payable by employees to social security funds and private funded social insurance schemes

Source: SNA 8.69

French equivalent: Cotisations sociales à la charge des salariés

Employer's pension plan

See also: Occupational pension plans

French equivalent: Plans de retraite d'employeur

Employers – ESA

Employers (including own-account workers) consist of the group of households for which the (mixed) incomes accruing to the owners of household unincorporated enterprises from their activity as producers of market goods and services with or without paid employees are the largest source of income for the household as a whole, even if it does not always account for more than a half of total household income

Source: ESA [2.79]

See also: Employers – ILO; Employers - SNA

French equivalent: Employeurs - SEC

Employers – ILO

Employers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of job defined as a self-employed job, 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 employees

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO) Resolutions Concerning International Classification of Status in Employment Adopted by the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, January 1993, para. 9

See also: Employers – ESA; Owner-managers; Employers - SNA

French equivalent: Employeurs - OIT

Employers - SNA

Employers are self-employed persons with paid employees

Source: SNA 7.25

See also: Employers – ILO; Employers – ESA

French equivalent: Employeurs - SCN

Employers' actual social contributions

Employers' actual social contributions are the amounts payable by employers for the benefit of their employees to social security funds, insurance enterprises, autonomous pension funds or other institutional units responsible for the administration and management of social insurance schemes

Source: SNA 7.44 [8.67]

French equivalent: Cotisations sociales effectives à la charge des employeurs

Employers' imputed social contributions – ESA

Employers' imputed social contributions represent the counterpart to unfunded social benefits (less eventual employees' social contributions) paid directly by employers to their employees or former employees and other eligible persons without involving an insurance enterprise or autonomous pension fund, and without creating a special fund or segregated reserve for the purpose

Source: ESA [4.10 - 11]

See also: Employers' imputed social contributions – SNA

French equivalent: Cotisations sociales imputées à la charge des employeurs - SEC

Employers' imputed social contributions – SNA

Employers' imputed social contributions are equal in value to the amount of social contributions that would be needed to secure the de facto entitlements to the social benefits they accumulate; they arise only in cases where social benefits are provided by employers directly to their employees, former employees or dependants out of their own resources without involving an insurance enterprise or autonomous pension fund, and without creating a special fund or segregated reserve for the purpose

Source: SNA 7.45

See also: Employers' imputed social contributions – ESA

French equivalent: Cotisations sociales imputées à la charge des employeurs - SCN

Employers' social contributions

Employers' social contributions are payments (either actual or imputed) by employers which are intended to secure for their employees the entitlement to social benefits should certain events occur, or certain circumstances exist, that may adversely affect their employees' income or welfare - sickness, accidents, redundancy, retirement, etc

Source: SNA 7.43

French equivalent: Cotisations sociales à la charge des employeurs

Employment – Eurostat

Employment is one of the main variable groups covered by structural business statistics. The two main measures used are:

- the number of persons employed and
- the number of employees.

More complex measures are sometimes produced by measuring the number of hours worked or by conversion into full-time equivalent units. In addition some particular categories of employment are measured, such as part-time employment, female employment, self-employment, apprentices, homeworkers and unpaid employment (unpaid family workers and working proprietors).

Context: The Community Labour Force Survey defines employment (in accordance with the International Labour Office) as follows:

Persons in employment are those, aged 15 years and over and living in private households, who during the reference week did any work for pay or profit for at least one hour, or were not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent. Family workers are also included

The European System of Accounts (ESA) defines employment as covering both employees and self-employed persons, who are engaged in some productive activity that falls within the production boundary of the system.

1. Employees:

   Employees are defined as all persons who, by agreement, work for another resident institutional unit and receive a remuneration. An employer-employee relationship exists when there is an agreement, which may be formal or informal, between an enterprise and a person, normally entered into voluntarily by both parties, whereby the person works for the enterprise in return for remuneration in cash or in kind.

   Note: Employees corresponds to the International Labour Office definition of 'paid employment'.

2. Self-employed persons:

   Self-employed persons are defined as 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. Self-employed persons are classified here if they are not also in a paid employment which constitutes their principal activity: in that latter case they are classified under employees. Self-employed persons also include the following categories: unpaid family workers, outworkers and workers engaged in production undertaken entirely for their own final consumption or own capital formation, either individually or collectively.

Source: The European Union Labour Force Survey, Methods and Definitions, Eurostat, 1996, ESA 11.11-11.16 and Eurostat

See also: Employment – ILO; Employment (establishment surveys)

French equivalent: Emploi - Eurostat

Employment – ILO

Persons in employment comprise all persons above a specified age who during a specified brief period, either one week or one day, were in the following categories:

- paid employment;
- self employment.

Context: Persons who during a specified brief period such as one week or one day, (a) performed some work for wage or salary in cash or in kind, (b) had a formal attachment to their job but were temporarily not at work during the reference period, (c) performed some work for profit or family gain in cash or in kind, (d) were with an enterprise such as a business, farm or service but who were temporarily not at work during the reference period for any specific reason. (Current International Recommendations on Labour Statistics, 1988 Edition, ILO, Geneva, page 47)

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO) Resolutions Concerning Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment Adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, October 1982, para. 9

See also: Employment – Eurostat; Employment (establishment surveys)

French equivalent: Emploi - OIT

Employment (establishment surveys)

Employment 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.

The enumeration may refer to a specified day, pay period or calendar week in the inquiry period

Context: 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.

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.

Source: International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics, United Nations, New York, 1983, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 48, Rev. 1, paras. 92-94

See also: Employment – Eurostat; Employment – ILO

Employment (in inland waterways transport enterprise)

Average number of persons working during the given period in an inland waterways transport (IWT) enterprise (inclusive of working owners, partners working regularly in the enterprise and unpaid family workers), as well as persons working outside the enterprise but who belong to it and are directly paid by it.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Employment (in oil pipeline enterprises)

Average number of persons working during the given period in an oil pipeline transport enterprise and persons working outside the enterprise but who belong to it and are directly paid by it.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Employment (in railway enterprises)

Average number of persons working during the given period in a railway enterprise, as well as persons working outside the enterprise but who belong to it and are directly paid by it.

Context: Statistics should include the staff employed for performing all principal and ancillary activities of the enterprise (railway operation, renewal, new construction, road and shipping services, electricity generation, hotels and restaurants etc.).

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Emploi (transports ferroviaires)

Employment (in road transport enterprises)

Average number of persons working during the given period in a road transport enterprise (inclusive of working proprietors, partners working regularly in the enterprise and unpaid family workers), as well as persons working outside the enterprise but who belong to it and are directly paid by it.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics –

Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Employment (in sea transport enterprises)

Number of persons employed at 31 December in a sea transport enterprise (inclusive of working persons employed outside the enterprise but who belong to it and are directly paid by it).

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Employment protection

Employment protection refers both to regulations concerning hiring (e.g. rules favouring disadvantaged groups, conditions for using temporary or fixed-term contracts, training requirements) and firing (e.g. redundancy procedures, mandated prenotification periods and severance payments, special requirements for collective dismissals and short-time work schemes).

Context: Various institutional arrangements can provide employment protection: the private market, labour legislation, collective bargaining arrangements and not the least, court interpretations of legislative and contractual provisions. Some forms of de facto regulations are likely to be adopted even in the absence of legislation, simply because both workers and firms derive advantages from long-term employment relations.

Source: OECD Employment Outlook, June 1999, Chapter 2, Employment Protection and Labour Market Performances, page 51

See also: Employment protection legislation (EPL)

Employment protection legislation (EPL)

The OECD uses the term Employment protection legislation (EPL) in the context of employment protection legislation generally. It refers to all types of employment protection measures, whether grounded primarily in legislation, court rulings, collectively bargained conditions of employment or customary practice.

Source: OECD Employment Outlook, June 1999, Chapter 2, Employment Protection and Labour Market Performances, page 50

See also: Employment protection

Employment rate, Eurostat

Employment rate represent persons in employment as a percentage of the population of working age (15- 64 years)

Source: The European Union Labour Force Survey, Methods and Definitions, 1998 edition, Eurostat, p.13

Employment related income

Employment related income includes all the payments, in cash, in kind or in services, which are received, over a given reference period, by individuals for themselves or in respect of their family members, by virtue of their involvement in current or former paid employment jobs.

Context: The concept of "employment-related income" is much broader in scope than earnings. In addition to the components of earnings derived from paid-jobs, the Resolution adopted by the 16th International Conference of Labour Statisticians defines employment-related income as including the wage components cited above.

Employment-related income also specifically includes income for self-employment jobs. The concept excludes income unrelated to current or former employment, such as property income, income attributed to private insurance policy holders, and social benefits received without regard to the employment status. The definition applies equally to person currently in paid employment, retirees, and the unemployed.

Source: 16th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Resolution concerning the measurement of employment-related income, October 1998, para. 5

See also: Earnings (wages and salaries) – ILO

Employment to population ratio

The employment-to-population ratio is defined as the proportion of an economy's working-age population that is employed.

Context: As an indicator, the employment-to-population ratio provides information on the ability of an economy to create jobs; for many countries it ranks in importance with the unemployment rate. Although a high overall ratio is typically considered "good", the indicator alone does not provide information on labour market problems such as low earnings, underemployment, poor working conditions, or the existence of a large informal sector.

For most economies, the working-age population is defined as persons aged 15 years and older, although this varies slightly from economy to economy. The ILO standard for the lower age limit is, in fact, 15 years. For many economies, this corresponds directly to societal standards for education and work eligibility. However, in some economies, particularly developing ones, it is often appropriate to include younger workers because "working age" can, and often does, begin earlier. Some economies in these circumstances will use a lower official bound and include younger workers in their measurements. Similarly, some economies have a limit for eligibility at the upper ages, such as 65 or 70 years and over, although this requirement is imposed rather infrequently.

Apart from issues concerning age, the population base for employment ratios can vary across economies. In most cases, the civilian non-institutional population of working age is used, excluding members of the armed forces – either the total or those stationed within the borders – and individuals residing in mental, penal or other types of institutions. Many economies, however, include the armed forces in the population bases of their employment ratios even when they do not include them in the employment figures, which are most often likely to be "civilian" measures.

Source: Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM): 2001-2002, International Labour Organisation, Geneva, 2002, pages 49 and 53

Employment, health and social work

Employment in health and social work includes the number of full-time equivalent persons employed in ISIC Rev. 3 Division 85, Health and Social Work. This includes:

851 - Human health activities

852 - Veterinary activities

853 - Social work activities

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

See also: ISIC

Employment, health, total

Total health employment refers to the number of full-time equivalent persons employed (including self-employed) in health services, including 'contracted out' staff and excluding pharmaceutical and medical equipment manufacturing employees.

Administrative staff, private for-profit and non-profit medical benefit insurers are included.

Health professionals working outside health services are excluded (e.g. physicians employed in industry).

Full-time equivalent conversions vary across countries but are taken, unless otherwise noted, to be 35 hours or more per week.

Context: The following classes of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev. 3 are involved.

8511 - Hospital activities

8512 - Medical and dental practice activities

8519 - Other human health activities

5231 - Retail sale of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles

5239 - Other retail sales not elsewhere classified

7512 - Regulation of the activities of agencies that provide health care education, cultural services and other social services excluding social security

7530 - Compulsory social security activities

6603 - Non-life insurance

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Employment, status in

Status in employment 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 organizations that the person has in his/her job.

Context: 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".

It is recommended that the economically active population should be classified by status in employment as follows:

- employees, among whom it may be possible to distinguish between employees with stable contracts (including regular employees) and other employees;
- employers;
- own-account workers;
- contributing family workers;
- members of producers' co-operatives;
- persons not classifiable by status.

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1. United Nations, New York, 1998, Series M, No. 67, Rev. 1, paras. 2.226-2.227

French equivalent: Situation dans l'emploi

Employment, temporary

Temporary employment comprises work under a fixed- term contract, in contrast to permanent work where there is no end-date. Employment under temporary contracts often entails a different set of legal obligations on behalf of employers; in particular, certain aspects of employment protection legislation do not apply to temporary contracts

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Employment-based settlers

Employment-based settlers are foreigners selected for long-term settlement because of their qualifications and prospects in the receiving country's labour market. However, they are not admitted expressly to exercise a particular economic activity

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

French equivalent: Etrangers engagés pour un emploi

Empty road traffic

Any movement of a road vehicle for which the gross-gross weight of goods carried including that of equipment such as containers, swap bodies and pallets is nil; as well as any movement of motor-coaches, buses, trolleybuses and trams without any passenger.

Context: The movement of a road vehicle carrying empty equipment such as containers, swap bodies and pallets is not considered as empty journey.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Circulation routière à vide

EMU

European Economic and Monetary Union

See also: European Economic and Monetary Union

French equivalent: UEM

Encryption

The use of cryptographic algorithms to encode clear text data (plaintext) into ciphertext to prevent unauthorised observation.

Source: A glossary of terms used in payments and settlement systems, July 2001, Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems, Bank for International Settlements

End of pipe technologies expenditure

Expenditure on "end-of-pipe" technologies used to treat, handle or dispose of emissions and wastes from production. This type of spending is normally easily identified even within the context of ancillary activity because it is usually directed toward an "add on" facility which removes, transforms or reduces emissions and discharges at the end of the production process.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 5.98

End stage renal failure patients

End stage renal failure patients (ESRF) refers to the total number of patients alive on December 31st of each year who are receiving different forms of renal replacement therapy: haemodialysis/haemoinfiltration, intermittent peritoneal dialysis, continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD), continuous cyclical peritoneal dialysis (CCPD), or with a functioning transplant

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Endangered species

Endangered species are taxa in danger of extinction and whose survival is unlikely if causal factors continue operating.

Included are taxa whose numbers have been drastically reduced to a critical level or whose habitats have been so drastically impaired that they are deemed to be in immediate danger of extinction. Also included are those that possibly are already extinct, in so far as they definitely have not been seen in the wild in the past 50 years

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Espèces en péril

Endangered Species Act (ESA)

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) is a statute enacted in the United States in 1973 to conserve species and ecosystems.

Under its auspices, species facing possible extinction are listed as "threatened" or "endangered," or as "candidate" species for such listings. When such a listing is made, recovery and conservation plans are drawn up to ensure the protection of the species and its habitat

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

End-of-period exchange rate

An end-of-period exchange rate is the exchange rate ruling on the final working day of a given period

Source: External Debt: Definition, Statistical Coverage and Methodology, A Report by an International Working Group on External Debt Statistics of the World Bank, IMF, BIS, OECD, OECD, Paris, 1988, Glossary

See also: Period average exchange rate

End-of-pipe protection

End-of—pipe protection refers to added technical installations for environmental control of emissions. They operate independently from the production process or are an identifiable part added on to production facilities

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Clean technology

French equivalent: Protection au point de rejet

Endogenous variables

Endogenous variables designates variables in an economic/econometric model that are explained, or predicted, by that model

Context: The statistical representation and analysis of multivariate systems generally involves a primary division of variates into those which are endogenous and those which are exogenous. Endogenous variates are those which form an inherent part of the system, as for instance price and demand in an economic system.

Exogenous variates are those which impinge on the system from the outside, e.g. rainfall or epidemics of disease. It is possible for a variate to be endogenous in one model and exogenous in another, for example, rainfall might be regarded as exogenous to an economic model of the automobile industry but endogenous to a meteorological model describing climatic states. (A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical)

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

See also: Exogenous variables

Energy accounts

Hybrid accounts that show the supply and use of energy, by type of energy, and categories of supply and use.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 4.62

Energy balances

See also: Materials and energy balances

French equivalent: Bilans énergétiques

Energy budget

An energy budget is a record of the flow of energy through a system

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Budget énergétique

Energy comparison labels

Energy comparison labels indicate the energy efficiency of a particular model relative to similar models on the market, and are usually, though not always, mandatory.

Source: Energy Labels and Standards, Energy Efficiency Policy Profiles, International Energy Agency, 2001

Energy consumed for transport by oil pipeline

Final energy consumed for movement of products by oil pipeline.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Consommation d'energie pour le transport par oléoducs

Energy consumption by inland waterways transport (IWT)

Final energy consumption by inland waterways transport (IWT) vessels.

Context: This includes final energy consumption by unladen IWT vessels.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Energy consumption by rail transport

Final energy consumed by tractive vehicles for both traction and heating.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Consommation d'énergie par le transport ferroviaire

Energy consumption by road transport

Final energy consumed by road motor vehicles.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Consommation d'énergie par le transport routier

Energy consumption by ships

Final energy consumption by ships.

Context: This includes final energy consumption by unladen ships.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Consommation d'énergie des navires

Energy conversion factors

Energy conversion factors are specific coefficients used to determine equivalence between units of mass and volume, energy and work and power; conversion factors are also used

to convert quantities of energy production and consumption from their original physical units into a common unit of measurement

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Equivalent factors

French equivalent: Taux de conversion de l'énergie

Energy endorsement labels

Energy endorsement labels affixed only to models meeting or exceeding a certain efficiency level, indicate by their presence models of superior energy efficiency. They are by definition, voluntary.

Context: Also known as Energy quality marks

Source: Energy Labels and Standards, Energy Efficiency Policy Profiles, International Energy Agency, 2001

Energy labels

Energy labels are markings, with supporting promotion and directories, which show products' energy use or efficiency according to a common measure.

Source: Energy Labels and Standards, Energy Efficiency Policy Profiles, International Energy Agency, 2001

Energy quality marks

See also: Energy endorsement labels

Energy sources

Energy sources are all solid, liquid and gaseous fuels; electricity; uranium; steam and hot water; and the traditional fuels such as fuelwood, charcoal, vegetal and animal wastes

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: New and renewable energy sources

French equivalent: Sources d'énergie

Energy standards

Energy standards are mandatory programmes (regulations) stipulating the minimum efficiency levels or maximum energy-use levels acceptable for products sold in a particular country of region.

Context: They are often called minimum efficiency standards or minimum energy performance standards (MEPS)

Source: Energy Labels and Standards, Energy Efficiency Policy Profiles, International Energy Agency, 2001

Energy supply (apparent consumption)

Total primary energy domestic supply (sometimes referred to as energy use) is calculated by the International Energy Agency as production of fuels + inputs from other sources + imports - exports - international marine bunkers + stock changes.

It includes coal, crude oil, natural gas liquids, refinery feedstocks, additives, petroleum products, gases, combustible renewables and waste, electricity and heat. Domestic supply differs from final consumption in that it does not take account of distribution losses. The supply and use of energy commodities are converted to Kg. oil equivalent using standard coefficients for each energy source.

Source: United Nations. Energy Statistics -- Definitions, Units of Measure and Conversion Factors. Series F, No. 44 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.XVII.21)

Energy targets

Energy targets are voluntary programmes in which governments or utilities persuade, but do not require, manufacturers to lower the energy use or raise the energy efficiency of their products. The product coverage can vary from all products on the market, to a given percentage of the products on the market, to a market-wide average. They can also be applied to manufacturer-based fleet averages or product category averages.

Source: Energy Labels and Standards, Energy Efficiency Policy Profiles, International Energy Agency, 2001

Energy valuation

The energy theory of valuation attempts to replace monetary valuation, for example, in accounting or project costing by energy values. The underlying theory is based on the view that, in the final analysis, all goods are generated by solar energy

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Evaluation énergétique

Enhanced concessions

See also: Concessional restructuring

Enhanced structural adjustment facility (ESAF)

Renamed the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) in November 1999.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

See also: Structural adjustment facility (SAF)

Enhanced structural adjustment facility (ESAF) – Heavily indebted poor country (HICP) trust

A trust established by the IMF in February 1997 to provide assistance to the countries deemed eligible for assistance under the HIPC Initiative by the Boards of the IMF and the World Bank. Through this trust, the IMF will provide grants (or, in exceptional circumstances, highly concessional loans) that will be used to retire a country's obligations falling due to the IMF after the completion point.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Enhanced Toronto terms

See also: Concessional restructuring

ENI

See Environmentally adjusted national income

Enrichment

Enrichment is the addition of nitrogen, phosphorous and carbon compounds or other nutrients into a water body, thereby increasing the potential for growth of algae and other aquatic plants. Most frequently, enrichment results from the inflow of sewage effluents or from agricultural run—off

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Enrichissement

Enrolment rate

Enrolment rates are expressed as net enrolment rates, which are calculated by dividing the number of students of a particular age group enrolled in all levels of education by the number of people in the population in that age group.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

Enterprise – Eurostat

An enterprise is defined as the smallest combination of legal units that is an organisational unit producing goods or

services, which benefits from a certain degree of autonomy in decision-making, especially for the allocation of its current resources. An enterprise carries out one or more activities at one or more locations

Source: Council Regulation (EEC) No 696/93 of 15 March 1993 on the statistical units for the observation and analysis of the production system in the Community, OJ No L 76, p.1, section III/A of the annex

See also: Enterprise – ISIC Rev. 3; Enterprise – SNA

French equivalent: Enterprise - Eurostat

Enterprise – ISIC Rev. 3

An enterprise 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.

An enterprise may be a corporation, a quasi-corporation, a non-profit institution, or an unincorporated enterprise

Source: ISIC Rev. 3, para. 79

See also: Enterprise – Eurostat; Enterprise – SNA

French equivalent: Enterprise - CITI Rév. 3

Enterprise – SNA

An enterprise 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

Source: SNA 5.17 [5.1]

See also: Enterprise – Eurostat; Enterprise – ISIC Rev. 3

French equivalent: Entreprise - SCN

Entertainment, literary or artistic originals

Entertainment, literary or artistic originals are the original films, sound recordings, manuscripts, tapes, models, etc, on which drama performances, radio and television programming, musical performances, sporting events, literary and artistic output, etc, are recorded or embodied

Source: AN.1123 – Annex to chapter XIII

French equivalent: oeuvres récréatives, littéraires ou artistiques originales

Entitlement

In institutional economics, a relationship, such as ownership or leasehold, to an asset or a stream of income, as distinct from the income or asset itself. In a private ownership market economy, entitlements may be based on inheritance or transfer, or on acquisition of commodities through trade, entrepreneurship, or own labour. The concept of entitlements comes from law, and is useful to underscore institutional structure - whether of property ownership or a job contract. It links economic outcomes to social elements, the law and practice.

Source: Alexander, P., Baden, S., 2000, Glossary on macroeconomics from a gender perspective, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex

Entity

A concrete or abstract thing including associations among these things e.g. a person, object, event, idea, process, etc.

Context: An entity exists whether data about it are available or not. [ISO/IEC 2382-17:1999, 17.02.05]

A real world phenomenon of a given type. In database management systems, the collection of objects (e.g. persons or places) that share the same attributes. Entities are defined during conceptual database design (Handbook on Geographic Information Systems and Digital Mapping, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 79, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, New York, 2000, Annex VI - Glossary).

Source: ISO/IEC FDIS 11179-1 "Information technology - Metadata registries - Part 1: Framework", March 2004

See also: ISO / IEC 11179; Attribute; Ontology

Entrepreneurial income

The entrepreneurial income for a corporation, quasi-corporation, or institutional unit owning an unincorporated enterprise engaged in market production is its operating surplus or mixed income plus property income receivable on the financial or other assets owned by the enterprise, minus interest payable on the liabilities of the enterprise and rents payable on land or other tangible non-produced assets rented by the enterprise

Source: SNA 7.18

French equivalent: Revenu d'entreprise

Entrepreneurs and investors (as settlers)

Entrepreneurs and investors (as settlers) are foreigners granted the right to long-term settlement in a country on condition that they invest a minimum sum of money or create new productive activities in the receiving country

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

French equivalent: Entrepreneurs et investisseurs (qui s'installent)

Entropy

See Concentration indexes

Entry of a road vehicle

Any loaded or empty road motor vehicle which entered the country by road.

Context: If a road motor vehicle is entering the country by another mode of transport, only the active mode is considered to have entered that country.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Véhicule routier entré

Entry of an inland waterways transport (IWT) vessel

Any laden or unladen inland waterways transport (IWT) vessel which entered the country by inland waterway.

Context: If an IWT vessel is entering the country by another mode of transport, only the active mode is considered to have entered that country.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Bateau de navigation intérieure entré

Entry rates

Entry rates are expressed as net entry rates, which represent the proportion of people of a synthetic age-cohort who enter the tertiary level of education, irrespective of changes in the population sizes and of differences between OECD countries in the typical entry age.

The net entry rate of a specific age is obtained by dividing the number of first-time entrants to each type of tertiary education of that age by the total population in the corresponding age group (multiplied by 100).

The sum of net entry rates is calculated by adding the net entry rates for each single year of age.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

Enumerated domain

A enumerated domain is a value domain that is specified by a list of all permissible values

Source: ISO/IEC 11179, Part 3, Basic Attributes of Data Elements (draft)

Enumerator

An enumerator refers to survey personnel charged with carrying out that part of an enumeration consisting of the counting and listing of people or assisting respondents in answering the questions and in completing the questionnaire

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Environment

The environment is the totality of all the external conditions affecting the life, development and survival of an organism

Context: The naturally produced physical surroundings on which humanity is entirely dependent in all its activities. The various uses to which these surroundings are put for economic ends are called environmental functions.

United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.31

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Environnement

Environment impact statement

An environmental impact statement is a document prepared by an agency on the environmental impacts of its project/ programme proposals

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Environmental impact assessment (EIA)

French equivalent: Notice dímpact sur l'environnement

Environment industry

The grouping of all producers of environmental products ; these consist of cleaner technologies and products, pollution management services and resource management.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 5.86

Environment statistics

Environment statistics are statistics that describe the state and trends of the environment, covering the media of the natural environment (air/climate, water, land/soil), the biota within the media, and human settlements.

Context: Environment statistics are integrative in nature, measuring human activities and natural events that affect the environment, the impacts of these activities and events, social responses to environmental impacts, and the quality and availability of natural assets. Broad definitions include environmental indicators, indices and accounting

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Statistiques de l'environnement

Environmental accounting

Environmental accounting refers to:

- national accounting: physical and monetary accounts of environmental assets and the costs of their depletion and degradation;
- corporate accounting: the term usually refers to environmental auditing, but may also include the costing of environmental impacts caused by the corporation

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Physical accounting; Natural resource accounting; System of integrated environmental and economic accounting (SEEA)

French equivalent: Comptabilité de l'environnement

Environmental activities

Activities which reduce or eliminate pressures on the environment and which aim at making more efficient use of natural resources.

Context: Examples are investing in technologies designed to prevent or reduce pollution, restoring the environment after it has been polluted, protecting the economy from a deteriorated environment, recycling, conservation and resource management and the production of environmental goods and services.

In addition, there are some activities which, though not primarily aimed at protecting the environment, may have environmentally beneficial effects. Damage avoidance and treatment may also be included in the field of interest though these activities are more concerned with rectifying damage already done than with preventing it in the first place.

Lastly, and perhaps less obviously, minimisation of natural hazards may be included although these are activities to protect the economy from the environment where the others are concerned with protecting the environment from the economy.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, paras. 5.4 & 5.25

Environmental assets (SEEA)

Naturally occurring entities that provides environmental "functions" or services. Environmental assets in the SEEA are broader than environmental assets in the SNA: they cover all assets including those which have no economic values, but bring indirect uses benefits, options and bequest benefits or simply existence benefits which cannot be translated into a present day monetary value.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, 7.92

See also: Natural assets

Environmental assets accounts

Accounts that describe in physical and/or monetary units the stocks and changes in stocks of environmental assets.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.91 sq

Environmental cleanup

Environmental clean—up refers to action taken to deal with the release of a hazardous substance that could affect humans and/or the environment. The term clean-up is sometimes used interchangeably with the terms remedial action, response action or corrective action as opposed to the terms preventive action or anticipatory action

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Environmental restoration; Environmental protection

French equivalent: Assainissement de l'environnement

Environmental conditioning

Environmental conditioning is the modification of the environment of one or more organisms by their activities, including reaction and co-action (liberation of oxygen, for example, by water plants in an aquarium)

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Conditionnement de l'environnement

Environmental costs

Environmental costs are costs connected with the actual or potential deterioration of natural assets due to economic activities.

Such costs can be viewed from two different perspectives, namely as (a) costs caused, that is, costs associated with economic units actually or potentially causing environmental deterioration by their own activities or as (b) costs borne, that is, costs incurred by economic units independently of whether they have actually caused the environmental impacts

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Defensive environmental costs; Damage cost

French equivalent: Coût écologique

Environmental debt

Environmental debt refer to the accumulation of past environmental impacts of natural resource depletion and environmental degradation, owed to future generations

Context: Un-remedied degradation which carries forward to a future period.

United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 10.162

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Dette écologique

Environmental degradation

Environmental degradation is the deterioration in environmental quality from ambient concentrations of pollutants and other activities and processes such as improper land use and natural disasters

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Dégradation de l'environnement

Environmental economic profiles

A characterisation of the economic contribution and environmental burden by industry. Economic contribution is the contribution an industry makes to GP or employment and environmental burden may be represented as the percent of emissions or residuals or use of material and energy over the total.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 4.101

Environmental effect

An environmental effect is the result of environmental impacts on human health and welfare. The term is also used synonymously with environmental impact

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Ecological impact; Environmental impact

French equivalent: Effet écologique

Environmental equilibrium

See also: Ecological balance

French equivalent: Equilibre environnemental

Environmental expenditures

Environmental expenditures are capital and current expenditures related to characteristic activities and facilities specified in classifications of environmental protection activities

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Frais écologiques

Environmental externalities

Environmental externalities refer to the economic concept of uncompensated environmental effects of production and consumption that affect consumer utility and enterprise cost outside the market mechanism.

As a consequence of negative externalities, private costs of production tend to be lower than its "social" cost. It is the aim of the "polluter/user-pays" principle to prompt households and enterprises to internalise externalities in their plans and budgets

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Economic instruments (environmental protection policy); Polluter-pays-principle

French equivalent: Externalités écologiques

Environmental functions

Functions provided by the environment. They correspond to the various uses to which naturally produced physical surroundings are put for economic ends. Three types of environmental functions are distinguished: resource functions, sink functions and service functions.

Context: Environmental functions refer to environmental services, including spatial functions, waste disposal, natural resource supply and life support.

Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, paras. 7.31 & 7.35

See also: Natural capital

French equivalent: Fonctions écologiques

Environmental health indicators

Environmental health indicators are indicators that describe the link between environment and health by measuring the health effect due to exposure to one or several environmental hazards

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Indicateurs sanitaires de l'environnement

Environmental impact

Environmental impact refers to the direct effect of socio-economic activities and natural events on the components of the environment

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Ecological impact; Environmental effect

French equivalent: Impact écologique

Environmental impact assessment (EIA)

An environmental impact assessment (EIA) is an analytical process that systematically examines the possible environmental consequences of the implementation of projects, programmes and policies

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Environment impact statement

French equivalent: Etude d'impact sur l'environnement (EIE)

Environmental indicator

An environmental indicator is a parameter, or a value derived from parameters, that points to, provides information about and/or describes the state of the environment, and has a significance extending beyond that directly associated with any given parametric value. The term may encompass indicators of environmental pressures, conditions and responses

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Biological indicator

French equivalent: Indicateur de l'environnement

Environmental labelling

Environmental labelling provides an indication of the environmental impact—related characteristics of a product, typically on the package containing the product, by private or public institutions

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Eco-étiquetage

Environmental media

Environmental media refer to abiotic components of the natural environment, namely, air, water and land

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Milieu écologique

Environmental products

The products of environmental activities as well as the specific products used for intermediate consumption or fixed capital formation of environmental activities. Also included are connected and adapted products.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 5.79

Environmental protection

Environmental protection refers to any activity to maintain or restore the quality of environmental media through preventing the emission of pollutants or reducing the presence of polluting substances in environmental media. It may consist of:

a. changes in characteristics of goods and services,
b. changes in consumption patterns,
c. changes in production techniques,
d. treatment or disposal of residuals in separate environmental protection facilities,
e. recycling, and
f. prevention of degradation of the landscape and ecosystems.

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Environmental cleanup; Classification of environment protection activities (CEPA)

French equivalent: Protection de l'environnement

Environmental protection activities

Environmental protection activities are those where the primary purpose is the protection of the environment; that is, the avoidance of the negative effects on the environment caused by economic activities. The activities are generally classified according to the classification of environmental protection activities (CEPA 2000).

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 5.29

Environmental protection ancillary activities

Ancillary activities carried out by enterprises' own employees coming within the definition of environmental protection. Examples are in-house waste or waste water collection and treatment, air scrubbers in power plants and environmental management units within enterprises.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 5.74

Environmental protection and resource management activities

Environmental protection and resource management activities include not only those where the primary purpose is environmental protection but also activities which are not necessarily carried out for environmental protection reasons but which nevertheless produce clear, measurable environmental benefits. An example is spending on energy-saving equipment.

Context: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 5.25

Environmental protection capital stock

An assessment of the capital stock used for environmental protection activities, which allows to derive consumption of fixed capital for environmental protection.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 5.112

Environmental protection expenditure

The OECD and Eurostat system of collection of environmental protection expenditure and revenues data.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 5.151

Environmental protection expenditure accounts (EPEA)

An internal satellite account comprising production and generation of income accounts and supply and use table for environmental protection activities and products.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 5.95

Environmental protection external activities

These activities which result in an output which is separately identified in national accounts, by reference to the ISIC classification. Main external protection activity is ISIC 90 "sewage, and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities". Other environmental protection activities may be found in ISIC 37 (recycling), 45 (construction), 51 (for example wholesaling of waste materials and scrap including sorting), 73 (research and development), 75 (general administration), etc.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 5.69

Environmental protection input output table

A symmetric table makes a bridge between the physical input-output table and environmental protection expenditure, separating internal and external environmental protection services and fixed capital for environmental protection.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 5.202

Environmental protection services

The products of environmental protection activities; sometimes referred for short as environmental services in the SEEA.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 5.82

Environmental quality

Environmental quality is a state of environmental conditions in environmental media, expressed in terms of indicators or indices related to environmental quality standards

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Qualité de l'environnement

Environmental quality standard

An environmental quality standard is a limit for environmental disturbances, in particular, from ambient concentration of pollutants and wastes, that determines the maximum allowable degradation of environmental media

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Norme de qualité de l'environnement

Environmental refugee

An environmental refugee is a person displaced owing to environmental causes, notably land loss and degradation, and natural disaster

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Réfugié écologique

Environmental requirements of products

The total direct and indirect uses of natural resources or residual emissions generation; environmental requirement is calculated using input-output techniques.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 4.119

Environmental restoration

Environmental restoration is reactive environmental protection. It includes:

a. reduction or neutralization of residuals,
b. changes in the spatial distribution of residuals,
c. support of environmental assimilation, and
d. restoration of ecosystems, landscape and so forth

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Environmental protection; Environmental cleanup

Environmental restructuring

Environmental restructuring refers to permanent structural change in the environment, resulting from infrastructure development such as settlements, transport, energy development and environmental rehabilitation

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

Environmental risk assessment

See also: Risk assessment (of pollution)

French equivalent: Evaluation du risque écologique

Environmental services

Environmental services refer to qualitative functions of natural non—produced assets of land, water and air (including related ecosystem) and their biota.

There are three basic types of environmental services:

a. disposal services which reflect the functions of the natural environment as an absorptive sink for residuals,
b. productive services which reflect the economic functions of providing natural resource inputs and space for production and consumption, and
c. consumer or consumption services which provide for physiological as well as recreational and related needs of human beings

Context: These services include the provision of raw materials and energy used to produce goods and services, the absorption of waste from human activities, and the basic roles in life support and the provision of other amenities such as landscape.

United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 1.1

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Fonctions de l'environnement

Environmental sphere

The environmental sphere includes all physical entities other than products and corresponding flows. The environmental sphere provides resources to, and receives residuals from, one or more national economies.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.80

Environmental taxes

A tax whose tax base is a physical unit (or a proxy of it) that has a proven specific negative impact on the environment. Four subsets of environmental taxes are distinguished: energy taxes, transport taxes, pollution taxes and resources taxes. Taxes should not be confounded neither with payments of rent nor with purchase of an environmental protection service.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, paras. 2.102 & 6.26

Environmental theme

A specific environmental phenomena or concern: greenhouse effect, ozone layer depletion, acidification, eutrophication, etc. Various residuals are converted into theme equivalent using conversion factors.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 4.94

Environmentally adjusted net domestic product (eaNDP)

Environmentally adjusted net domestic product equals depletion adjusted NDP less maintenance costs.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 10.185 & box 10.9

Environmentally beneficial activities

These activities which may be primarily undertaken for economic reasons but yield substantial environmental benefits even though the primary purpose is not the protection of the environment.

Context: Examples are investment in energy or material saving equipment such as insulation and heat recovery, activities aimed at saving water such as investments in irrigation systems, industrial or household facilities to reduce water consumption, or recycle water, and the use of products adapted for lower water consumption (such as specially adapted washing machines). Environmentally beneficial activities are part of environmental activities.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 5.56

See also: Environmental activities

Environmentally cleaner products

See also: Adapted products

Environmentally related taxes

Environmentally related taxes are defined as any compulsory, unrequited payment to general government levied on tax-bases deemed to be of particular environmental relevance.

Source: OECD, 2003, OECD Environmentally related taxes database, Paris

Environmentally sound technologies

Environmentally sound technologies are techniques and technologies capable of reducing environmental damage through processes and materials that generate fewer potentially damaging substances, recover such substances from emissions prior to discharge, or utilize and recycle production residues.

The assessment of these technologies should account for their interaction with the socioeconomic and cultural conditions under which they are implemented

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Clean technology

French equivalent: Ecotechnologies

Environment-related defensive activities

Environment-related defensive activities are activities that may include:

a. preventive environmental protection,
b. environmental restoration,
c. avoidance of damage from repercussions of environmental deterioration, and
d. treatment of damages caused by environmental repercussions

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Defensive environmental costs

French equivalent: Activités de défense de l'environnement

EONIA

EONIA (euro overnight index average) is a measure of the effective interest rate prevailing in the euro interbank overnight market. It is computed as a weighted average of the interest rates on unsecured overnight contracts on deposits denominated in euro, as reported by a panel of contributing banks

Source: European Central Bank Annual Report, 2000, Glossary

EP

See also: European Parliament

Epidemiology

The quantitative study of health problems; nowadays the term is used without necessary reference to infectious disease.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Épidémiologie

EPL

See also: Employment protection legislation (EPL)

Equilibrium distribution

A physical, economic or social system which has settled down to a stable statistical behaviour has a stationary, or equilibrium, distribution which specifies the limiting proportions spent in the designated states of the system.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Distribution en équilibre

Equilibrium exchange rate

The equilibrium exchange rate is the long-term exchange rate that equals the purchasing power parity (PPP) of a currency in a world where all goods are traded and where markets are fully efficient. Such convergence, proposed by the "PPP theory of exchange rates" would imply that the same price levels should be observed across countries.

Source: Purchasing power parities – measurement and uses, P. Schreyer, F. Koechlin, OECD Statistics Brief, March 2002, No. 3, page 7

Equities

Equities refer to ownership interests of stockholders in a firm, usually in the form of stock (not bonds)

Source: External Debt: Definition, Statistical Coverage and Methodology, A Report by an International Working Group on External Debt Statistics of the World Bank, IMF, BIS, OECD, OECD, Paris, 1988, Glossary

See also: Ordinary share

Equity

Equity refers to the value of the interest of an owner or partial owner in an asset

Source: External Debt: Definition, Statistical Coverage and Methodology, A Report by an International Working Group on External Debt Statistics of the World Bank, IMF, BIS, OECD, OECD, Paris, 1988, Glossary

Equity capital

Equity capital comprises: (i) equity in branches; (ii) all shares in subsidiaries and associates (except nonparticipating, preferred shares that are treated as debt securities and included under direct investment, other capital); and (iii) other capital contributions

Source: Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms, OECD, 2001 - unpublished

French equivalent: Capital-actions

Equity linked bond

An equity-linked bond comprises features of both debt and equity. Equity-linked bonds are debt instruments that contain an option to purchase (either by conversion of existing debt or by exercising the right to purchase) an equity stake in the issuer, its parent, or another company at a fixed price. These instruments are usually issued when stock market prices are rising because companies can raise funds at lower than market interest rates while investors receive interest payments, and potentially lock into capital gains.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

Equity linked derivatives

Derivatives whose value derives from equity prices.

Context: These include:

- Equity future—traded on an organized exchange, in which counterparties commit to buy or sell a specified amount of an individual equity or a basket of equities or an equity index at an agreed contract price on a specified date;
- Equity option—gives the purchaser the right but not the obligation to purchase (call) or sell (put) a specified amount of an individual equity or a basket of equities or an equity index at an agreed contract price on or before a specified date; and
- Equity swap—in which one party exchanges a rate of return linked to an equity investment for the rate of return on another equity investment.

Net cash settlements are usually made.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

Equity market

The market in which equities are issued and traded.

Source: European Central Bank, 2004, Annual Report: 2004, ECB, Frankfurt, Glossary

Equity participation

Equity participation refers to interest in a firm in the form of equities

Source: External Debt: Definition, Statistical Coverage and Methodology, A Report by an International Working Group on External Debt Statistics of the World Bank, IMF, BIS, OECD, OECD, Paris, 1988, Glossary

Equity warrant bond (Debt-with-equity warrants)

Equity warrant bonds are debt securities that incorporate warrants, which give the holder the option to purchase equity in the issuer, its parent company, or another company during a predetermined period or on one particular date at a fixed contract price.

Context: The warrants are detachable and may be traded separately from the debt security. The exercise of the equity warrant will normally increase the total capital funds of the issuer because the debt is not replaced by equity but remains outstanding until the date of its redemption. The issue of equity warrant bonds reduces the funding costs for borrowers because the investor will generally accept a lower yield in anticipation of the future profit to be gained from exercising the warrant.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

Equivalent factors

Equivalent factors are factors used to convert quantities from their original physical units into a common accounting unit for the purpose of aggregating energy sources or assessing contributions" to environmental problems from diverse sources (for example, the contribution of different pollutants to global warming)

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Energy conversion factors

French equivalent: Coefficients d'équivalence

Equivalent mobile operators

This is a way of counting the number of operators in countries where regional licensing applies. If a country has 10 regions, each with three operators, the number of mobile equivalent operators for that country is three.

In countries where there are different numbers of operators in different regions, the largest number of operators in the same market is used to determine the national equivalent.

Source: Cellular Mobile Pricing Structures and Trends, Working Party on Telecommunication and Information Services Policies – November 1999, page 9, Select Glossary of Mobile Terms

Erlang

Standard unit of measurement of telecommunications traffic capacity and usage demand. Used in traffic engineering for throughput and capacity planning. One erlang equals one standard voice circuit in use full time.

Source: OECD, 2004, Access Pricing in Telecommunications, OECD, Paris, Glossary of Terms

ERM

European Exchange Rate Mechanism

ERM II

See also: Exchange Rate Mechanism II (ERM II)

Error

The difference between the observed value of an index and its "true" value. Errors maybe random or systematic. Random errors are generally referred to as "errors". Systematic errors are called "biases".

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

See also: Bias

Error detecting characters

Error detecting characters are codes or given set of code words whose relationship to the set of valid codes is known, such that when a transcription error occurs, the relationship is violated and the error is detected with certainty or very high probability.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Error detection

See also: Detection of errors in data

Error diagnostics

See also: Report on errors

Error localisation

Error localisation is the (automatic) identification of the fields to impute in an edit-failing record. In most cases, an optimization algorithm is used to determine the minimal set of fields to impute so that the final (corrected) record will not fail edits.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Error of estimation

The difference between an estimated value and the true value of a parameter or, sometimes, of a value to be predicted.

Context: It is immediately associated with accuracy since accuracy is used to mean "the inverse of the total error, including bias and variance" (Kish L., "Survey Sampling", 1965). The larger the error, the lower the accuracy.

Source: The International Statistical Institute, "The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms", edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press, 2003

See also: Estimate; Accuracy

Error of observation

An error arising from imperfections in the method of observing a quantity, whether due to instrumental or to human factors.

Source: The International Statistical Institute, "The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms", edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press, 2003.

Error report

See also: Report on errors

Error statistics

Error statistics comprise a statistical report of errors found. It usually provides the error rate in individual data items and the occurrence of particular kinds of errors.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

ESA 1995

See also: European System of Accounts 1995 (ESA)

French equivalent: SEC 1995

Escrow accounts

In the context of external debt payments, accounts typically held in banks outside of the debtor country through which a portion of the export proceeds of a debtor is channelled. Typically involve balances of one-year maturity to cover future debt-service payments. Creditors who are the beneficiaries of such accounts thus obtain extra security for their loans and effective priority in debt service.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

ESS

European Statistical System

ESSPROS

ESSPROS is the European System of Social Protection Statistics developed by Eurostat.

French equivalent: SESPROS

Establishment – ESA

According to the Regulation on statistical units the local kind-of-activity unit (local KAU) corresponds to the operational definition of the establishment. According to the European System of Accounts (ESA) the local KAU is called the establishment in the System of National Accounts (SNA) and ISIC Rev. 3

Source: ESA [2.106] footnote 15 and Council Regulation (EEC), No. 696/93, Section III G (2), of 15.03.1993 on the statistical units for the observation and analysis of the production system in the Community

See also: Establishment – SNA; ISIC; Establishment – ISIC Rev. 3

French equivalent: Établissement - SEC

Establishment – ISIC Rev. 3

An establishment 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

Source: ISIC Rev. 3, para. 106

See also: Establishment – ESA; Establishment – SNA

French equivalent: Établissement - CITI Rév. 3

Establishment – SNA

An establishment is an 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

Source: SNA 5.21, 6.80

See also: Establishment – ISIC Rev. 3; Establishment – ESA

French equivalent: Établissement - SCN

Establishment involved in a labour dispute

An establishment involved in a labour dispute is one in which one or more groups of employees are directly involved in action due to a labour dispute, or in which such action is effected by the employer. The definition of an establishment should be in accordance with the most recent guidelines of the United Nations.

Source: International Labour Organisation (ILO) Resolution Concerning Statistics of Strikes, Lockouts and other Action Due to Labour Disputes (January 1993), page 2-3

Estimate

In the strict sense, an estimate is the particular value yielded by an estimator in a given set of circumstances.

Context: The expression is widely used to denote the rule by which such particular values are calculated. It seems preferable to use the word estimator for the rule of procedure, and estimate for the values to which it leads in particular cases.

Source: The International Statistical Institute, "The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms", edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press, 2003.

See also: Estimator; Trend estimates; Non-sampling error; Error of estimation

Estimating equation

An equation involving observed quantities and an unknown which serves to estimate the latter; one of a set of such equations involving several unknowns.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Équation estimante

Estimation

Estimation is concerned with inference about the numerical value of unknown population values from incomplete data such as a sample.

Context: If a single figure is calculated for each unknown parameter the process is called point estimation. If an interval is calculated within which the parameter is likely, in some sense, to lie, the process is called interval estimation.

Sample survey data only relates to the units in the sample. Therefore the sample estimates need to be inflated to represent the whole population of interest. Estimation is the means by which this inflation occurs. The estimation process is also referred to as "grossing up".

Under the SDDS, estimation is of particular relevance to deriving missing data in the compilation of national accounts and consumer and producer aggregates (e.g., extrapolation of annual benchmark using value or volume changes from industrial surveys, use of fixed input/output ratios, etc, for current price for national accounts, and price imputations for consumer and producer prices) and the techniques applied in updating the ancillary information used in the estimation process.

Source: The International Statistical Institute, "The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms", edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press, 2003.

See also: Estimate; Estimator; Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS); Statistical processing; Point estimation; Interval estimation

French equivalent: Estimation

Estimator

A rule or method of estimating a parameter of a population.

Context: It is usually expressed as a function of sample values and hence is a variable whose distribution is of great importance in assessing the reliability of the estimate to which it leads.

Source: The International Statistical Institute, "The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms", edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press, 2003.

See also: Estimate; Estimation

French equivalent: Estimateur

ETE system

A form of taxation whereby contributions are exempt, investment income and capital gains of the pension fund are taxed and benefits are also exempt from personal income taxation.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: TEE system; EET system

French equivalent: Régime ETE

Ethane

Ethane is a naturally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colourless paraffinic gas which is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Source: Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 2 – Notes on Energy Sources

EU12

Source: OECD Main Economic Indicators, OECD, monthly, Data presentation notes

See also: Euro area

EU15

Was the number of member countries in the European Union prior to the accession of ten candidate countries on 1 May 2004.

The EU15 comprised the following 15 countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Source: OECD, Main Economic Indicators, monthly, OECD, Paris

See also: EU19; EU25

EU19

All EU countries prior to the accession of the 10 candidate countries on 1 May 2004, plus the four eastern European member countries of the OECD, namely Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovak Republic.

Source: OECD, Main Economic Indicators, monthly, OECD, Paris

See also: EU25; EU15

EU25

Source: OECD Main Economic Indicators, monthly, OECD, Data presentation notes

See also: European Union

EURIBOR

The EURIBOR (or euro interbank offered rate) is the rate at which a prime bank is willing to lend funds in euro to

another prime bank. The EURIBOR is computed daily for interbank deposits with a maturity of one week and one to 12 months as the average of the daily offer rates of a representative panel of prime banks, rounded to three decimal places

Source: European Central Bank Annual Report, 2000, Glossary

Euro

The euro is the name of the European currency adopted by the European Council at its meeting in Madrid on 15 and 16 December 1995 and used instead of the European Currency Unit (ECU)

Source: European Central Bank Annual Report, 2000, Glossary

See also: ECU; Euro area

Euro area

The Euro area is the area comprising those [European Union] Member States in which the euro has been adopted as the single currency in accordance with the Treaty and in which a single monetary policy is conducted under the responsibility of the Governing Council of the European Central Bank (ECB). In 2000 the euro area comprised Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain. Greece became a member of the Euro area on 1 January 2001. Slovenia became a member of the Euro area on 1 January 2007.

Context: Also commonly referred to as the Euro zone or Euroland.

Source: European Central Bank Annual Report, 2000, Glossary

See also: Euro; European Currency Unit (ECU)

Euro commercial paper (ECP)

Euro Commercial Paper is an unsecured general obligation in the form of a promissory bearer note, issued on a discount or interest-bearing basis by large commercial and industrial organizations. Maturities of ECP range from a few days up to one year, with most being 182 days; the minimum amount is usually $500,000.

Context: ECP provides a flexible alternative to short-term finance credit lines with commercial banks, and the rate for prime issuers is usually set at a small margin above that offered by prime bank money market securities of comparable maturities.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

EURO STOXX

STOXX Limited (www.stoxx.com) publishes the Dow Jones STOXX indices which measure stock price developments in Europe as a whole. The Dow Jones EURO STOXX index is one member of this index family.

This index aggregates the prices of a broad range of stocks from those countries belonging to the euro area. Furthermore, three types of sector index (economic and market sectors as well as industry groups) are available for the Dow Jones EURO STOXX index

Source: European Central Bank Annual Report, 2000, Glossary

Euro zone

See also: Euro area

French equivalent: Zone euro

Eurobond

Bond issued by a borrower in a foreign country, denominated in a Eurocurrency (e.g. US dollar, Canadian dollar, yen, euro, etc), under-written and sold by an international syndicate of financial institutions.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Eurodollars

Eurodollars are US dollar deposits held by various financial institutions outside of the United States. While the market for dollars in circulation outside the United States emerged in Europe in the 1960's , dollar deposits are now found around the world. More recently, a similar Eurocurrency market has been developing around the world

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Euroland

See also: Euro area

Euronote

A short-term, negotiable bearer promissory note usually issued at a discount with maturities of less than one year. (Issued in bearer form; may be held as a global certificate.)

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF)

The European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) is a fund within the overall European Union budget for the financing of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).

Context: It has two sections: the EAGGF Guarantee section and the EAGGF Guidance section. The EAGGF Guarantee finances the expenditure of the common organisations of the market (the measures intended to regularise the agricultural markets and the refunds for exports to third countries).

Depending on the products, the operations may take the form of intervention prices, production aid or premiums, compensatory aid for withdrawal of products from the market or storage aid.

It also provides the financing for non-Objective 1 rural development activities, with the exception of the EU rural development initiative (LEADER PLUS), specific veterinary measures, plant health measures and information campaigns relating to CAP. With Agenda 2000, the EAGGF Guarantee Section has become almost the only source of funding for agricultural expenditure.

The EAGGF Guidance Section finances rural development measures covered by activities under Objective 1 and the EU rural development initiative (LEADER PLUS). The EAGGF fund is often referred to by its French abbreviation FEOGA.

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

European Central Bank

The European Central Bank (ECB) lies at the centre of the European System of Central Banks (ESCB) and the Eurosystem and has legal personality under Community Law. It ensures that tasks conferred upon the Eurosystem and the ESCB are implemented either by its own activities pursuant to the Stature of the European System of Central Banks and of the European Central Bank or through the national central banks

Source: European Central Bank Annual Report, 2000, Glossary

See also: European System of Central Banks (ESCB); Eurosystem

European Commission

The European Commission (Commission of the European Communities) is the institution of the European Community which ensures the application of the provisions of the Treaty. The Commission develops Community policies, proposes Community legislation and exercises powers in specific areas.

In the area of economic policy, the Commission recommends broad guidelines for economic policies in the Community and reports to the European Union Council on economic developments and policies. It monitors public finances within the framework of multilateral surveillance and submits reports to the Council.

It consists of 25 members, one from each of the Member States.

Source: European Commission website

European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT)

The European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT) is an intergovernmental organisation established by a Protocol signed in

Brussels on 17 October 1953.

It is a forum in which Ministers responsible for transport, and more specifically the inland transport sector, can co-operate on policy. Within this forum, Ministers can openly discuss current problems and agree upon joint approaches aimed at improving the utilisation and at ensuring the rational development of European transport systems of international importance.

Context: As of September 2001, there are 41 full Member countries, 6 Associate countries and 2 Observer countries. Twenty-one of these countries have joined since 1991.

At present, the ECMT's role primarily consists of:

- Helping to create an integrated transport system throughout the enlarged Europe that is economically and technically efficient, meets the highest possible safety and environmental standards and takes full account of the social dimension.
- Helping also to build a bridge between the European Union and the rest of the continent at a political level.
- Providing a forum for analysis and discussion on forward looking transport policy issues for the countries involved.

Source: European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT) website

French equivalent: Conférence Européenne des Ministres des Transports (CEMT)

European Council

The European Council provides the European Union with the necessary impetus for its development and defines the general political guidelines thereof. It brings together the Heads of State or Government of the Member States and the President of the European Commission

Source: European Central Bank Annual Report, 2000, Glossary

See also: European Union Council

European Currency Unit (ECU)

European Currency Unit (ECU) was a basket currency made up of the sum of fixed amounts of 12 of the 15 currencies of the European Union Member States. The value of the ECU was calculated as a weighted average of the value of its component currencies.

The ECU was replaced by the euro on a one-for-one basis on 1 January 1999

Source: European Central Bank Annual Report, 2000, Glossary

See also: Euro

French equivalent: Unité monétaire européenne (écu)

European Economic and Monetary Union

The Treaty of Rome and subsequent treaties (Maastricht, Amsterdam, Nice) describes the process of achieving Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) in the European Union in three stages.

Stage One of EMU started in July 1990 and ended on 31 December 1993; it was mainly characterised by the dismantling of all internal barriers to the free movement of capital within the European Union.

Stage Two of EMU began on 1 January 1994. It provided for, inter alia, the establishment of the European Monetary Institute (EMI), the prohibition of financing of the public sector by the central banks, the prohibition of privileged access to financial institutions by the public sector and the avoidance of excessive government deficits.

Stage Three started on 1 January 1999 with the transfer of monetary competence to the Eurosystem and the introduction of the euro.

Source: European Central Bank Annual Report, 2000, Glossary

European Economic Area (EEA)

The European Economic Area (EEA) is an agreement which entered into force on 1 January 1994 that links Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein to the European Union Internal Market through the creation of a "European Economic Area".

Within the EEA, uniform rules regarding the four freedoms, competition, state-aid and public procurement apply.

Context: The relevant Community legislation for the Internal Market and the EEA-specific adaptations are integrated into the 22 Annexes and 48 Protocols to the EEA Agreement and subsequently transposed into national legislation of the three European Free Trade Association (EFTA) States. These Annexes and Protocols are constantly updated as relevant new or amended European Union legislation is adopted.

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

French equivalent: Espace économique européen (EEE)

European Free Trade Association (EFTA)

The European Free Trade Association (EFTA) is a free-trade area established in 1958 with a view to eliminating tariffs on goods produced in and traded among member states. Most agricultural products are not subject to EFTA schedule tariff reductions.

Current members: Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

European Monetary Institute (EMI)

The European Monetary Institute (EMI) was a temporary institution established at the start of Stage Two of Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) on 1 January 1994.

The two main tasks of the EMI were to strengthen central bank co-operation and monetary policy co-ordination and to make the preparations required for the establishment of the European System of Central Banks (ESCB), for the conduct of the single monetary policy and for the creation of a single currency in Stage Three. It went into liquidation following the establishment of the European Central Bank (ECB) on 1 June 1998

Source: European Central Bank Annual Report, 2000, Glossary

European Parliament

The European Parliament consists of 730 representatives (as at 1 July 2005) of the citizens of the Member States. It is a part of the legislative process, although with different

prerogatives according to the procedures through which EU law is to be enacted.

In the framework of Economic and Monetary Union (EMU), the Parliament has mainly consultative powers. However, the Treaty establishes certain procedures for the democratic accountability of the European Central Bank (ECB) to the Parliament (presentation of the annual report, general debate on the monetary policy, hearings before the competent parliamentary committees).

Source: European Central Bank Annual Report, 2000, Glossary

European Payments Council (EPC)

Governance body consisting of 52 representatives of institutions, including commercial banks, cooperative banks and savings banks, entrusted with bringing about the single euro payment area and with representing the European banking industry on issues related to payment systems.

Source: European Central Bank, 2003, Annual Report: 2003, ECB, Frankfurt, Glossary

European System for the Collection of Economic Information on the Environment (SERIEE)

The European System for the Collection of Economic Information on the Environment (SERIEE) is a system consisting mainly of data on environmental protection expenditure and economic data on the use and management of natural resources.

Links to physical data such as the amount of waste and other pollutants generated or avoided, and the use of water and other resources, are to be established in parallel as far as possible.

The System is designed to form a series of satellite accounts of the national accounts

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Système européen de rassemblement d'informations économiques sur l'environnement

European System of Accounts 1995 (ESA)

The European System of National and Regional Accounts (1995 ESA, or simply: ESA) is an internationally compatible accounting framework for a systematic and detailed description of a total economy (that is a region, country or group of countries), its components and its relations with other total economies.

Context: The 1995 ESA replaces the European System of Integrated Economic Accounts published in 1970 (1970 ESA; a second, slightly modified edition appeared in 1978). The 1995 ESA is fully consistent with the revised world-wide guidelines on national accounting, the System of National Accounts (1993 SNA, or simply SNA). However, the ESA is focused more on the circumstances and data needs in the European Union.

Source: ESA para. 1.01

European System of Central Banks (ESCB)

The European System of Central Banks (ESCB) is composed of the European Central Bank (ECB) and the national banks of all 15 Member States, in addition to the members of the Eurosystem, the national banks of the Member States which did not adopt the euro at the start of Stage Three of Economic and Monetary Union (EMU).

The ESCB is governed by the Governing Council and the Executive Board of the ECB, and, as a third decision-making body of the ECB, by the General Council.

Source: European Central Bank Annual Report, 2000, Glossary

See also: European Central Bank; Eurosystem

European Union

The European Union comprises the following 27 countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Source: OECD Main Economic Indicators, OECD, monthly, Data presentation notes

See also: Euro area; European Economic and Monetary Union; Candidate countries

French equivalent: Union européenne

European Union Council

The European Union (EU) Council is an institution of the European Community. It is made up of representatives of the governments of the Member States, normally the ministers responsible for the matters under consideration (therefore often referred to as the Council of Ministers).

The EU Council meeting in the composition of the ministers of finance and economy is often referred to as the ECOFIN Council. In addition, the EU Council may meet in the composition of the Heads of State or Government

Source: European Central Bank Annual Report, 2000, Glossary

See also: European Council

Eurostat

The Statistical Office of the European Communities. Eurostat is part of the European Commission and is responsible for the production of Community statistics

Source: European Central Bank Annual Report, 2000, Glossary

Eurosystem

The Eurosystem comprises the European Central Banks (ECB) and the national central banks of the Member States which have adopted the euro in Stage Three of Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). There are currently 12 national central banks in the Eurosystem. The Eurosystem is governed by the Governing Council and the Executive Board of the ECB.

Source: European Central Bank Annual Report, 2000, Glossary

See also: European System of Central Banks (ESCB); European Central Bank

Eurosystem's foreign exchange liquidity position

Eurosystem's foreign exchange liquidity position this comprises the Eurosystem's international reserves and the Eurosystem's other foreign currency claims and liabilities, including positions vis-à-vis euro area residents such as, for instance, foreign exchange deposits placed with banking institutions resident in the euro area

Source: European Central Bank Annual Report, 2000, Glossary

Eurosystem's international reserves

The reserve assets of the euro area consist of the Eurosystem's reserve assets, i.e. the reserve assets of the European Central Bank (ECB), and the reserve assets held by the national central banks of the participating Member States.

Reserve assets must be under the effective control of the relevant monetary authority, whether the ECB or the national central bank of one of the participating Member States, and refer to highly liquid, marketable and creditworthy foreign (non-euro) currency-denominated claims on non-euro area residents, plus gold, special drawing rights and the reserve positions in the International Monetary Fund of the participating national central banks

Source: European Central Bank Annual Report, 2000, Glossary

Eutrophication potential – inland water

The aggregate measure of the inland water eutrophication potential of some substances, calculated through the conversion factor of phosphorous and nitrogen compounds (waste water discharges and air emissions of NOx and NH3) into phosphorous equivalents.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.28

Eutrophication potential – marine water

The aggregate measure of the marine water eutrophication potential of some substances, calculated through the conversion factor of nitrogen containing residual flows (waste water discharges and air emissions of NOx and NH3) into kilograms of nitrogen.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.28

Evaluation (of a development activity)

The systematic and objective assessment of an on-going or completed project, programme or policy, its design, implementation and results. The aim is to determine the relevance and fulfilment of objectives, development efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability.

Context: An evaluation should provide information that is credible and useful, enabling the incorporation of lessons learned into the decision–making process of both recipients and donors. Evaluation also refers to the process of determining the worth or significance of an activity, policy or program. An assessment, as systematic and objective as possible, of a planned, on-going, or completed development intervention.

Note: Evaluation in some instances involves the definition of appropriate standards, the examination of performance against those standards, an assessment of actual and expected results and the identification of relevant lessons.

Source: OECD Development Co-operation Directorate (DAC), Glossary

Evaluation of editing

There are several methods available to evaluate an edit system.

One method is to compare the raw (unedited) data file with the edited file for each question. By ordering the changes by descending absolute magnitude, the cumulative impact of the editing changes to the total editing change or to the estimated item total can be displayed in graphs and tables.

Context: This technique can be used to identify questionnaire problems and respondent errors.

When forms are reviewed before data capture or when general editing changes are noted on the questionnaires, evaluation studies can be carried out by selecting a sample of forms and analysing the effect of the editing procedures on individual data items.

A widely used technique to evaluate new editing methods is to simulate the new process using a raw data file from the survey. By replacing values flagged according to the new method with the values from the tabulation file containing the data edited by the alternative editing process, it becomes possible to compare estimates from this newly edited file with estimates from the tabulation file.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Evapotranspiration

Evapotranspiration is the removal of moisture from soil by evaporation plus transpiration by plants growing in that soil

Source: Environmental Indicators for Agriculture – Vol. 3: Methods and Results, OECD, 2001, glossary, pages 389-391

Evening work

The definitions of evening work and night vary considerably so that it is not easy to establish a strictly common basis for all Member States. Generally speaking, however, "evening workers" can be considered to be work done after the usual hours of working time in this Member State, but before the usual sleeping hours. This implies the possibility of sleeping at normal times (whereas "night work" implies an abnormal sleeping pattern).

Source: Eurostat, 1999, "Labour force survey: Methods and definitions, 1998 Edition", Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg, p.66

Event space

See also: Sample space

Everything-But-Arms (EBA)

The Everything-But-Arms (EBA) Initiative of the European Union eliminates EU import tariffs and restrictions for numerous goods, including agricultural products, from the least developed countries. The tariff elimination is scheduled in four steps from July 2006 to October 2009.

Source: OECD, 2004, OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2004-2013, OECD, Paris, Glossary

Evolutionary goods

Goods that are similar to or extensions of existing goods. They are typically produced on the same production line using production inputs and processes that is largely the same as those used to produce existing goods. It is possible, at least in theory, to adjust for any quality differences between an evolutionary good and an existing good.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Ex ante control

The auditor is involved in authorising public expenditure. Payment orders and supporting documentation received are checked whether the transactions have been properly authorised, are legal and regular, and whether there are sufficient provisions in the budget.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

Ex poste control

There are at least three types of ex poste control:

- Those supreme audit institutions (SAIs) with a judicial function examine and pass judgement on the records of those individuals who have personal responsibility for the use of public funds.
- Financial audit, including the examination of documentation relating to a series of transactions, allows the SAI to report on the state accounts and provides the basis for the legislature to give some form of discharge or opinion.
- Performance audit, focusing on particular aspects of public expenditure, addresses wider issues of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

Exact disclosure

Exact disclosure occurs if a user is able to determine the exact attribute for an individual entity from released information.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Exceptional financing

As an alternative to—or in conjunction with—the use of reserve assets, IMF credit and loans, and liabilities constituting foreign authorities' reserves, to deal with payments imbalance, exceptional financing denotes any other arrangements made by the authorities of an economy to finance balance of payments needs.

Context: The identification of exceptional financing transactions is linked to an analytical concept rather than being based on precise criteria. Among the transactions regarded as exceptional financing transactions are debt forgiveness, debt-for-equity swaps, and other types of transactions relating to debt reorganizations. Under certain circumstances, some borrowings by the government or other sectors might meet the criterion.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Excess capacity

Excess capacity refers to a situation where a firm is producing at a lower scale of output than it has been designed for.

Context: It exists when marginal cost is less than average cost and it is still possible to decrease average (unit) cost by producing more goods and services. Excess capacity may be measured as the increase in the current level of output that is required to reduce unit costs of production to a minimum. Excess capacity is a characteristic of natural monopoly or monopolistic competition. It may arise because as demand increases, firms have to invest and expand capacity in lumpy or indivisible portions. Firms may also choose to maintain excess capacity as a part of a deliberate strategy to deter or prevent entry of new firms.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Excess feed cost

Excess feed cost is a supplementary cost resulting from market price support on quantities of crops domestically produced and consumed as feed by livestock producers. It is deducted from the producer support estimate (PSE) for livestock and the consumer support estimate (CSE) for crops. This avoids double-counting when aggregating the PSE and CSE for crops and livestock.

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Excess prices

Excess prices refers to prices set significantly above competitive levels as a result of monopoly or market power.

Context: However, in practice, in absence of a conspiracy or price fixing agreement or evidence of market power stemming from high concentration, it is very difficult to establish a threshold beyond which a price may be considered excessive or unreasonable. Because the basic method of organizing production in a market economy is through the price system, price flexibility is critical. Prices fluctuate in order to bring supply and demand into equilibrium.

Temporary shortages in supply or increases in demand will cause prices to rise and provide incentives for increased production and entry of new suppliers. Moreover, it should be noted that price and/or profit comparisons between different firms, markets, or countries are fraught with legal and economic problems. Attempts by government to control or force a roll back of prices that are not a result of restrictions on competition are inconsistent with the philosophy underlying competition policy.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Excessive competition

See also: Cut-throat competition

Excessive deficit procedure

The provision defined in Article 104 of the Treaty and specified in the Protocol on the excessive deficit procedure requires EU Member States to maintain budgetary discipline, defines criteria for a budgetary position to be considered an excessive deficit and sets out the steps to be taken following the observation that the criteria for the budget balance or government debt have not been fulfilled. This is supplemented by the Council Regulation (EC) No 1467/97 of 7 July 1997 on speeding up and clarifying the implementation of the excessive deficit procedure, which is an element of the Stability and Growth Pact.

Source: European Central Bank, 2003, Annual Report: 2003, ECB, Frankfurt, Glossary

See also: Stability and Growth Pact

Excessive hours of work

See also: Inadequate employment related to excessive hours

Exchange rate (nominal)

The nominal exchanges rate is the price of one currency in terms of another

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Exchange rate adjustment

An exchange rate adjustment is a procedure adopted to eliminate the valuation effects arising from movements in exchange rates from data expressed in a common currency (generally the US dollar)

Source: Guide to the International Banking Statistics, Bank for International Settlements, Basel, Switzerland, 2000, Part III – Glossary of Terms

Exchange rate gains or losses

Exchange rate gains or losses can be either realised gains/losses or unrealised gains/losses

Source: Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms, OECD, 2001 – unpublished

Exchange Rate Mechanism II (ERM II)

Exchange Rate Mechanism II is the exchange rate arrangement which provides the framework for exchange rate policy co-operation between the euro area and EU Member States not participating in the euro area from the start of Stage Three of Economic and Monetary Union (EMU).

Context: Membership of the mechanism is voluntary. Nevertheless, Member States with a derogation can be expected to join the mechanism. Currently, the Danish krone

participates in ERM II with a fluctuation band around the central rate against the euro of ±2.25%. Prior to the adoption of the euro by Greece on 1 January 2001, the Greek drachma participated in ERM II with a fluctuation band of ±15%.

Foreign exchange intervention and financing at the margins of the standard or narrower fluctuation bands are, in principle, automatic and unlimited, with very short-term financing available. The European Central Bank (ECB) and the participating non-euro area national central banks could, however, suspend automatic intervention if this were to conflict with their primary objective of maintaining price stability.

Source: European Central Bank Annual Report, 2000, Glossary

Exchange rate, end-of- period

See also: End-of-period exchange rate

Exchange rate, period average

See also: Period average exchange rate

Exchange rates

Exchange rates are the price of one country's' currency in relation to another.

Context: Exchange rates are classified by IMF into three broad categories, reflecting the role of the authorities in the determination of the exchange rates and/or the multiplicity of exchange rates in a country:

- market rate: is used to describe exchange rates determined largely by market forces;
- official rate: is used to describe The exchange rate determined by authorities;
- for countries maintaining multiple exchange arrangements, the rates may be labelled principle rate, secondary rate, and tertiary rate.

Exchange rates may be expressed as period average rates or end of period rates.

(International Financial Statistics Yearbook, IMF, Washington D.C, 2000, Introduction, page ix)

Source: The Dictionary of International Business Terms, J.K. Shim, J.G. Siegel, M.H. Levine, Glenlake Publishing Co. Ltd., 1998

See also: Real effective exchange rates; Nominal effective exchange rate

French equivalent: Taux de change

Exchangeable issue

A bond or note that can be exchanged for existing shares or bonds of a third party at predetermined prices during specified periods of time.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Excise duties

Excise duties consist of special taxes levied on specific kinds of goods, typically alcoholic beverages, tobacco and fuels; they may be imposed at any stage of production or distribution and are usually assessed by reference to the weight or strength or quantity of the product

Source: SNA 7.69 and OECD 5121

French equivalent: Droits d'accise

Exclusive

When the occurrence of one event automatically excludes the possibility of the second event occurring at the same time.

Source: Statistics Canada, Educational Resources, Glossary of Statistical Terms

Exclusive dealing

See also: Vertical restraints (or restrictions)

Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)

An Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is a concept adopted at the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (1982), whereby a coastal State assumes jurisdiction over the exploration and exploitation of marine resources in its adjacent section of the continental shelf, taken to be a band extending 200 miles from the shore

Context: The Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) comprises an area which extends either from the coast, or in federal systems from the seaward boundaries of the constituent states (3 to 12 nautical miles, in most cases) to 200 nautical miles (370 kilometres) off the coast. Within this area, nations claim and exercise sovereign rights and exclusive fishery management authority over all fish and all Continental Shelf fishery resources. (Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998)

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Zone économique exclusive (ZEE)

Exclusive right

An exclusive right is a right to do something (e.g., to catch fish) that is exclusive to the holder(s) of the right

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Droit exclusif

Excursionists

Excursionists (also called "same-day visitors") are persons who do not reside in the country of arrival and stay for just a day without spending the night in a collective or private accommodation within the country visited.

Context: This category includes cruise passengers who arrive in a country on a cruise ship and return to the ship each night to sleep on board as well as crew members who do not spend the night in the country. It also includes residents of border areas who visit the neighbouring country during the day to shop, visit friends or relatives, seek medical treatment, or participate in leisure activities.

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

See also: Foreign excursionists

French equivalent: Excursionnistes

Exercise price

Exercise price is the pre-specified price at which the security underlying a futures or option contract may be bought or sold on the contract's expiration date.

Source: OECD, June 2004, Glossary, OECD Economic Outlook, Paris, France

Exhaust gases

Exhaust gases are gases produced by the burning of petrol (gasoline) in combustion engines. Exhaust gases are harmful to human beings, plants and animals

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Gaz d'échappement

Exhaustion

The principle that once a product has been sold on a market, the intellectual property owner no longer has any rights over it. (A debate among WTO member governments is whether this applies to products put on the market under compulsory licences.)

Countries' laws vary as to whether the right continues to be exhausted if the product is imported from one market into another, which affects the owner's rights over trade in the protected product.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

See also: Parallel imports

Exhaustive

When a set of events comprises all possible occurrences of a reference set.

Source: Statistics Canada, Educational Resources, Glossary of Statistical Terms

Exhaustive(ness) (of national accounts)

GDP estimates are said to be exhaustive when they include all productive activities within the 1993 SNA production boundary, i.e. there are no non-measured productive activities. Exhaustiveness is the state of being exhaustive.

Source: Measuring the Non-Observed Economy: A Handbook, OECD, IMF, ILO, Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, 2002, Annex 2, Glossary.

Existing fixed asset

An existing fixed asset is one that has already been acquired by at least one resident user, or produced on own account, and whose value has, therefore, already been included in the gross fixed capital formation of at least one user at some earlier point in time in the current or some previous accounting period

Source: SNA 10.39

French equivalent: Actif fixe existant

Existing fixed asset

An existing fixed asset is one which has already been acquired by at least one resident user, or produced on own account, and whose value has, therefore, already been included in the gross fixed capital formation of at least one user at some earlier point in time in the current or some previous accounting period

Source: SNA 10.39

French equivalent: Actif fixe existant

Existing good

An existing good is a good which has already been disposed of to a user by the unit that produced or imported it, either in the current or a previous period

Source: SNA 9.31

French equivalent: Bien existant

Exit of a road vehicle

Any loaded or empty road motor vehicle which leaves the country by road.

Context: If a road motor vehicle is leaving the country by another mode of transport, only the active mode is considered as leaving that country.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Véhicule routier sorti

Exit of an inland waterways transport (IWT) vessel

Any laden or unladen inland waterways transport (IWT) vessel which left the country by inland waterway.

Context: If an IWT vessel is leaving the country by another mode of transport, only the active mode is considered as leaving that country.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Bateau de navigation intérieure sorti

Exogenous rate of return

A normative rate of return used for calculating the resource rent as the difference between the net operating surplus and the return to produced capital.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, 7.193

Exogenous variables

Exogenous variables designates variables that appear in an economic/econometric model, but are not explained by that model (i.e. they are taken as given by the model)

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

See also: Endogenous variables

Expected obsolescence

Expected obsolescence is the loss in value of an asset through obsolescence that the purchaser was expecting to occur when the asset was acquired. It is a synonym for "foreseen" obsolescence and is included in consumption of fixed capital

Source: Measuring Capital: OECD Manual, Annex 1 Glossary of Technical Terms Used in the Manual, OECD, 2001

See also: Foreseen obsolescence

French equivalent: Obsolescence attendue

Expected value

The hypothetical average from the conceived replicates of the survey all conducted under the same essential conditions.

Source: Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology, "Glossary of Nonsampling Error Terms: An Illustration of a Semantic Problem in Statistic", Statistical Policy Working Paper, December, 1978

Expected years of schooling

See also: School expectancy

Expenditure on ancillary (education) services

Ancillary services are services provided by educational institutions that are peripheral to the main educational mission. The two main components of ancillary services are student welfare services and services for the general public.

Context: At ISCED levels 0-3, student welfare services include such things as meals, school health services, and transportation to and from school. At the tertiary level, they include halls of residence (dormitories), dining halls, and health care.

Services for the general public include such things as museums, radio and television broadcasting, sports, and recreational or cultural programmes.

Day or evening childcare provided by pre-primary and primary institutions is not included as an ancillary service.

Entities providing ancillary services cover separate organisations that provide such education-related services as vocational and psychological counselling, placement, transportation of students, and student meals and housing.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Expenditure on research and development (R&D); Expenditure on educational core services

French equivalent: Dépenses au titre des services auxiliaires

Expenditure on corrective eye-glasses and contact lenses

Expenditure on corrective eye-glasses and contact lenses as well as the corresponding cleansing fluid. Also included is the fitting by opticians.

Context: Note: This item corresponds to HC.5.2.1 in the ICHA-HC functional classification.

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Expenditure on educational core services

Expenditure on educational core services includes all expenditure that is directly related to instruction and education. This should cover all expenditure on teachers, school buildings, teaching materials, books, tuition outside schools, and administration of schools.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Expenditure on ancillary (education) services; Expenditure on research and development (R&D)

French equivalent: Dépenses au titre des services principaux d'éducation

Expenditure on educational institutions

Expenditure on educational institutions includes expenditure on instructional educational institutions as well as expenditure on non-instructional educational institutions.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Non-instructional educational institutions - OECD; Direct expenditure on educational institutions

French equivalent: Dépenses au titre des établissements d'enseignement

Expenditure on food, hygiene & drinking water control

Expenditure on food, hygiene & drinking water control comprises of a variety of activities of a public health concern that are part of other public activities such as inspection and regulation of various industries, including water supply. (ICHA health-related function HC.R.4).

Context: Activities under this item are part of various COFOG functions (COFOG, 04 Economic Affairs (various industries); and 06.3 Water supply which includes supervision and regulation of water purity)

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Expenditure on health and education and training

Expenditure on health education and training comprises government and private provision of education and training of health personnel, including the administration, inspection or support of institutions providing education and training of health personnel. This corresponds to post-secondary and tertiary education in the field of health (according to ISCED-97 code) by central and local government, and private institutions such as nursing schools run by private hospitals. (ICHA health related function HC.R.2)

Source: A System of Health Accounts, OECD, 2000, chapter 9, page 124-125

Expenditure on health research and development

Expenditure on health research and development refers to research and development programmes directed towards the protection and improvement of human health.

It includes research and development on food hygiene and nutrition and also research and development on radiation used for medical purposes, biochemical engineering, medical information, rationalisation or treatment and pharmacology (including testing medicines and breeding of laboratory animals for scientific purposes) as well as research relating to epidemiology, prevention of industrial diseases and drug addiction

Source: Frascati Manual, OECD 1994d, page 122

Expenditure on health, total

Total (or national) expenditure on health is based on the following identity and functional boundaries of medical care:

HC.1-4 - Personal health care services

HC.5 - Medical goods dispensed to out-patients

TPHE - Total personal expenditure on health (HC.1 +...+ HC.5)

HC.6 - Services of prevention and public health

HC.7 - Health administration and health insurance

HC.6 + HC.7 - Total expenditure on collective services.

TCHE - Total current expenditure on health (HC.1 +...+ HC.7)
Invest - Investment into medical facilities

THE - Total expenditure on health (TCHE + Invest)

Context: For more detailed definitions see A System of Health Accounts, OECD, 2000, chapter 3 and chapter 9, and the definitions of individual items in the hypertext.

Source: OECD International Classification for Health Accounts, OECD

Expenditure on maternal and child health care

Expenditure on maternal and child health care often comprises of maternal and child health, family planning and counselling. This covers a wide range of medical services such as genetic counselling and prevention of specific congenital abnormalities, prenatal and postnatal medical attention, baby health care, pre-school and school child health and vaccinations. (Function HC.6.1)

Source: A System of Health Accounts, OECD, 2000, chapter 3 and chapter 9

Expenditure on medical goods (total, public, private)

Expenditure on medical goods (total, public, private) comprises medical goods dispensed to out- patients and the services connected with dispensing, such as retail trade, fitting, maintaining, and renting of medical goods and appliances. Included are services of public pharmacies, opticians, sanitary shops and other specialised or non-specialised retail traders including mail ordering and teleshopping

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Expenditure on non-instruction

Expenditure on non-instruction is all expenditure broadly related to student living costs.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

French equivalent: Dépenses non éducatives

Expenditure on orthopaedic and other prosthetics

Total expenditure on orthopaedic and other prosthetics comprises expenditure on orthopaedic appliances and other

prosthetics: orthopedic shoes, artificial limbs and other prosthetic devices, orthopaedic braces and supports, surgical belts, trusses and supports, neck braces.

Context: Note: This item corresponds to HC.5.2.2 in the ICHA-HC functional classification.

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Expenditure on pharmaceutical industry research and development

Expenditure on pharmaceutical industry research and development refers to research and development activities undertaken by the corporate sector in order to develop new compounds to correct somatic or psychic dysfunction or to improve individuals' state of health, irrespective of the source of funding

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Expenditure on pharmaceuticals and other medical non- durables, total

Total expenditure on pharmaceuticals and other medical non-durables comprises pharmaceuticals such as medicinal preparations, branded and generic medicines, drugs, patent medicines, serums and vaccines, vitamins and minerals and oral contraceptives.

Context: Note: This item corresponds to HC.5.1 in the ICHA-HC functional classification

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Expenditure on prevention and public health, total

Total expenditure on prevention and public health comprises expenditure on services designed to enhance the health status of the population as distinct from the curative services which repair health dysfunction. Typical services are vaccination campaigns and programmes. (Function HC.6 in the ICHA)

Context: Note that prevention and public health functions included in the OECD Health Data do not cover all fields of public health in the broadest sense of a cross-functional common concern for health matters in all political and public actions. Some of these broadly defined public health functions (such as emergency plans and environmental protection) are not part of expenditure on health.

Source: A System of Health Accounts, OECD, 2000, chapter 3 and chapter 9, HC.6, page 121

Expenditure on research and development (R&D)

See also: Research and development expenditure

French equivalent: Dépenses au titre de la recherche et du developpement (R&D)

Expenditure on school health services

Expenditure on school health services comprises a variety of services of health education and screening (for example, by dentists), disease prevention and the promotion of healthy living conditions and lifestyles provided in school.

This includes basic medical treatment if provided as an integral part of the public health function, such as dental treatment. (ICHA function HC 6.2) This includes interventions against smoking, alcohol and substance abuse. It excludes vaccination programmes

Source: A System of Health Accounts, OECD, 2000, chapter 9, page 122

Expenditure on therapeutic appliances and other medical durables

Expenditure on therapeutic appliances and other medical durables comprises a wide range of medical durable goods such as glasses, hearing aids, and other medical devices.

Also included are orthopaedic appliances and other prosthetics (HC.5.2.4) as well as medico-technical devices, including wheelchairs (HC.5.2.4).

Context: Note: This item corresponds to HC.5.2 in the ICHA-HC functional classification.

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Expenditure outside educational institutions

Expenditure outside educational institutions is expenditure on educational services purchased outside institutions, e.g., books, computers, external tuition, etc. It also deals with student living costs and costs of student transport not provided by institutions.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

French equivalent: Dépenses en dehors des établissements d'enseignement

Expenditure over the average duration of tertiary studies

Expected expenditure over the average duration of tertiary studies is calculated by multiplying current annual expenditure by the typical duration of tertiary studies.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

French equivalent: Dépenses cumulées sur la durée moyenne des études tertiaires

Expenditure taxes

Expenditure taxes are taxes payable on the total expenditures of persons or households instead of on their incomes; they are part of "miscellaneous current taxes"

Source: SNA 8.54 [OECD 6000]

French equivalent: Impôts sur la dépense

Expenditure weights

See Weights

Expenditures

Expenditures 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

Source: SNA 9.22

French equivalent: Dépenses

Expenditures on goods and services produced on own account

Expenditures on goods and services produced on own account are the imputed values of goods or services produced as outputs of unincorporated enterprises owned by households that are retained for consumption by members of the household

Source: SNA 9.52

French equivalent: Dépenses en biens et en services produits pour compte propre

Experimental development

Experimental development is systematic work, drawing on existing knowledge gained from research and/or practical experience, that is directed to producing new materials, products or devices; to installing new processes, systems and services; or to improving substantially those already produced or installed.

Source: OECD Frascati Manual, Sixth edition, 2002, para. 64, page 30

Expert system

An expert system is an intelligent computer program that uses knowledge and inference procedures to solve problems that are difficult enough to require significant human expertise for their solution.

Context: Every expert system consists of two principal parts: the knowledge base and the inference engine. The knowledge base contains both factual and heuristic knowledge. Factual knowledge consists of items commonly agreed upon by spokesmen in a particular field. Heuristic knowledge is the less rigorous, more experiential and more judgmental knowledge of performance or what commonly constitutes the rules of "good judgement" or the art of "good guessing" in a field. A wisely used representation for the knowledge base is the rule or if /then statement. The "if part" lists a set of conditions in some logical combination. Once the "if part" of the rule is satisfied, the "then part" can be concluded or problem solving action taken. Expert systems with knowledge represented in rule form are called rule-based systems.

The inference engine makes inferences by determining which rules are satisfied by facts, ordering the satisfied rules, and executing the rule with the highest priority.

Expert data editing systems make so-called intelligent imputations based on a specified hierarchy of methods to be used in imputing an item. One item may use a deterministic approach followed by a hot-deck approach, while another item might require a model-based approach. Each item on the questionnaire would be resolved according to its own hierarchy of approaches, the next being automatically tried when the previous method has failed.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

See also: Automated imputations

Explicit edit

An explicit edit is an edit explicitly written by a subject matter specialist.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

See also: Implied edit

Explicit quality adjustment

A direct estimate of how much of the change in the price of a product is due to changes in its physical or economic characteristics. It requires an evaluation of the contributions of the differences in particular characteristics to the differences in the observed prices of two products. It includes quality adjustments based on hedonic methods.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

See also: Implicit quality adjustment; Quality adjustment

Explicitly defined conflict rule

An explicitly defined conflict rule is a conflict rule which in defined by the people responsible for the correctness of the data.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Exploratory survey

See also: Pilot survey

Exponential growth

Exponential growth refers to the situation where growth compounds continuously at every instant of time.

Because compounding takes place at intervals much longer than an instant, a geometric growth is a "special case" of exponential growth.

Context: Exponential growth rates may take the form of annual growth rates, quarter-on-previous quarter growth rates or month-on-previous month growth rates.

The exponential growth rate is the growth rate between two points in time for certain population indicators, notably labour force and population.

This growth rate is based on a model of continuous exponential growth between two points in time. It does not take into account the intermediate values of the series. Nor does it correspond to the annual rate of change measured at a one-year interval.

Source: OECD, 2005, Data and Metadata Reporting and Presentation Handbook, OECD, Paris, Section 3: Guidelines for the reporting of different types of data

Export cartel

An Export cartel is an agreement or arrangement between firms to charge a specified export price and/or to divide export markets.

Context: Many competition law statutes exempt such agreements from the conspiracy provisions provided that the cartel does not lead to injurious effects on competition in the domestic market, e.g., give rise to price fixing agreements or result in reduction in exports.

The rationale for permitting export cartels is that it may facilitate cooperative penetration of foreign markets, transfer income from foreign consumers to domestic producers and result in a favourable balance of trade.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Cartel

Export credit agency

An agency in a creditor country that provides insurance, guarantees, or loans for the export of goods and services.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Export credits

Export credits are government financial support, direct financing, guarantees, insurance or interest rate support provided to foreign buyers to assist in the financing of the purchase of goods from national exporters

Context: A loan extended to finance a specific purchase of goods or services from within the creditor country. Export credits extended by the supplier of goods—such as when the importer of goods and services is allowed to defer payment — are known as supplier's credits; export credits extended by a financial institution, or an export credit agency in the exporting country are known as buyer's credits. (IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC. Available from

http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/eds/Eng/Guide/index.htm)

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

French equivalent: Crédit-export

Export duties

Export duties consist of general or specific taxes on goods or services that become payable when the goods leave the economic territory or when the services are delivered to non-residents; profits of export monopolies and taxes resulting from multiple exchange rates are excluded

Source: SNA 7.68 [OECD 5124]

French equivalent: Droits sur les exportations

Export Enhancement Program (EEP)

The Export Enhancement Program (EEP) is a US programme initiated in May 1985 under a Commodity Credit Corporation charter to subsidise the export of certain products to specified countries.

Context: The programme was formally authorised by the Food Security Act of 1985 and has been extended since under the Farm Act of 1990 and the FAIR Act of 1996.

Under the EEP, exporters are awarded generic commodity certificates which are redeemable for commodities held in CCC stores, thus enabling them to sell commodities to designated countries at prices below those on the US market.

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2001-2006, OECD, 2001, Annex II – Glossary of Terms

French equivalent: Programme d'encouragement á l'exportation (EEP)

Export price index

An export price index is an index calculated for the price(s) of one or any specified group of commodities entering into international trade using, ideally, f.o.b. export prices

Context: An export price index measures changes in the prices of exports of merchandise from a country. (Producer and International Trade Price Indexes: Concepts Sources and Methods, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra, 1995, Chapter 10, Export Price Index.)

Source: Methods Used in Compiling the United Nations Price Indexes for External Trade, Vol. 1., United Nations, 1987, Series M, No. 82, v. I

See also: Import price index

Export refunds

Export refunds are variable export subsidies given to traders to cover the difference between the internal European Union price of a commodity and its world market price

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Export restitution's (refunds)

Export restitution's (refunds) are European Union export subsidies provided to cover the difference between internal prices and world market prices for particular commodities

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2001-2006, OECD, 2001, Annex II – Glossary of Terms

French equivalent: Restitutions à l'exportation

Export subsidies

Export subsidies consist of all subsidies on goods and services that become payable to resident producers when the goods leave the economic territory or when the services are delivered to non-resident units; they include direct subsidies on exports, losses of government trading enterprises in respect of trade with non- residents, and subsidies resulting from multiple exchange rates

Context: Export subsidies are subsidies given to traders to cover the difference between internal market prices and world market prices, such as through the EU export refunds and the US Export Enhancement Program.

Export subsidies are now subject to value and volume restrictions under the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture. (Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD)

Source: SNA 7.76

French equivalent: Subventions à l'exportation

Export taxes

Export taxes are taxes on goods or services that become payable when the goods leave the economic territory or when the services are delivered to non-residents; they include export duties, profits of export monopolies and taxes resulting from multiple exchange rates

Source: SNA 7.68 [15.47]

French equivalent: Impôts à l'exportation

Export-performance measure

Requirement that a certain quantity of production must be exported.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Exports of goods and services – SNA

Exports of goods and services 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

Context: The international standard for the concepts and definitions for merchandise trade are outlined in the UN publication, International Merchandise Trade Statistics – Concepts and Definitions, United Nations, 1998, Series F, No. 52, Rev. 2

Source: SNA 14.88 [14.91, 14.94]. See also ESA [3.128].

See also: Exports of goods and services – UN

French equivalent: Exportations de biens et de services - SCN

Exports of goods and services – UN

Exports of goods and services – merchandise trade comprise goods leaving the statistical territory of a country.

In the general trade system, the definition of the statistical territory of a country coincides with its economic territory.

In the special trade system, the definition of the statistical territory comprises only a particular part of the economic territory, mainly that part which coincides with the free circulation area for goods. The free circulation area is a part of the economic territory of a country within which goods may be disposed of without Customs restrictions

Source: International Merchandise Trade Statistics – Concepts and Definitions, United Nations, 1998, Series F, No. 52, Rev. 2, para. 111- 130

See also: Exports of goods and services – SNA; Fob price; Imports of goods and services – UN

Expression node

A node in a transformation scheme that is part of a hierarchy of nodes that together define or document an expression.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

Extendable bond

The investor has the option at one or several fixed dates to extend the maturity.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Extended capital account

This account reintegrates into the SNA capital account the various adjustments made to the current accounts. The balancing item 'net lending / net borrowing' is the same than in the SNA capital account.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 10.73 & box 10.6

Extended fund facility (EFF)

An IMF lending facility established in 1974 to assist member countries in overcoming balance of payments problems that stem largely from structural problems and require a longer period of adjustment than is possible under a Stand-By Arrangement. A member requesting an Extended Arrangement outlines its objectives and policies for the whole period of the arrangement (typically three years) and presents a detailed statement each year of the policies and measures it plans to pursue over the next 12 months. The phasing and performance criteria are comparable to those of Stand-By Arrangements, although phasing on a semiannual basis is possible. Countries must repay EFF resources over a period of four and a half to 10 years.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

See also: Stand-by agreement

Extended generation of income account

This account extends the SNA generation of income account including the various flows related to the natural resources. The balancing item is the depletion adjusted operating surplus.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 10.70

Extended household

An extended household is defined as a household consisting of any of the following:

- a single family nucleus and other persons related to the nucleus, for example, a father with child(ren) and other relative(s) or a married couple with other relative(s) only;
- two or more family nuclei related to each other without any other persons, for example, two or more married couples with child(ren) only;
- two or more family nuclei related to each other plus other persons related to at least one of the nuclei, for example, two or more married couples with other relative(s) only;
- two or more persons related to each other, none of whom constitute a family nucleus

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.82

French equivalent: Ménage élargi

Extensive sampling

A term used to denote sampling where the subject matter, or geographical coverage, of a sample is diffuse or widespread as opposed to intensive, where it is narrowed to a small field.

Extensive sampling may refer either to a case where a wide variety of topics are covered superficially, rather than a few topics in detail or a large area is surveyed broadly, rather than a small area studied in detail.

Context: The term could also be used with reference to time, that is to say, of sampling covering a long period.

It would be convenient to distinguish the cases as space-extensive, item-extensive and time-extensive respectively.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Intensive sampling

French equivalent: Échantillonnage

External assets and liabilities account

The external assets and liabilities account reflects the level and composition of the stock of external financial assets and liabilities of the economy that result from the external transactions accounts and accumulation accounts

Source: SNA 14.156

French equivalent: Compte des actifs et passifs extérieurs

External auditors

Refers to the auditors of an organisation which are not under the control of the organisation and may not report to objectives set by the organisation. External auditors are often distinguished from internal auditors.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

See also: Internal auditing

External balance of goods and services

The external balance of goods and services is the value of exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services

Source: SNA 2.166 and Table 2.3 V.I

French equivalent: Solde des échanges extérieurs de biens et de services

External debt, Gross

Gross external debt, at any given time, is the outstanding amount of those current, and not contingent liabilities owed to non-residents by residents of an economy that require payment(s) either of principal and/or interest by the debtor at some point(s) in the future

Source: External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users (Draft), IMF, Washington DC, March 2000, Appendix III, Glossary of Terms

French equivalent: Dette extérieure

External diseconomy

See also: Externalities - OECD

External economies / diseconomies

See also: Externalities - OECD

External positions

See also: Cross-border positions

Externalisation of environmental protection ancillary activities

The ancillary activity is treated as if it were an external activity, identifying all the costs, including labour input and the consumption of fixed capital related to the activity. The value of the ancillary output is then set equal to the costs incurred and is treated as intermediate consumption in much the same way as an external purchase of services by the establishment.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic

Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 5.75

Externalities - OECD

Externalities refers to situations when the effect of production or consumption of goods and services imposes costs or benefits on others which are not reflected in the prices charged for the goods and services being provided.

Context: Pollution is an obvious example of a negative externality, also termed an external diseconomy. Chemicals dumped by an industrial plant into a lake may kill fish and plant life and affect the livelihood of fishermen and farmers nearby.

In contrast, a positive externality or external economy may arise from the construction of a road which opens a new area for housing, commercial development, tourism, etc. The invention of the transistor generated numerous positive externalities in the manufacture of modern telecommunication, stereo and computer equipment. Externalities arise when property rights cannot be clearly assigned.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Externalities - SNA; Market failure

Externalities - SNA

Externalities are changes in the condition or circumstances of institutional units caused by the economic actions of other units without the consent of the former

Source: SNA [3.51]

See also: Externalities - OECD

French equivalent: Externalités

Extinct species

Extinct species are species not definitely located in the wild during the past 50 years

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Espèce disparue

Extra cost (criterion)

In the case of more environmentally friendly technologies and changes in processes and products, the investment and operating expenditure are compared to those of a "standard" or less environmentally beneficial alternative, if there is one, or the estimated additional cost of incorporating the environmentally beneficial feature.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 5.30 B

Extraction of natural resources (value)

The total quantity of extractions of natural resources times the realised price per unit.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.168

Extramural R&D

Extramural expenditures includes all the R&D expenditures spent outside of the statistical unit. Those data are a useful supplement to the information collected on intramural expenditures. These extramural expenditure data are essential for providing statistics on R&D performed abroad but financed by domestic institutions.

Source: OECD, Main definitions and conventions for the measurement of Research and Experimental Development (R&D), A summary of the Frascati Manual 1993, p.20

See also: Intramural expenditures (on research and development)

French equivalent: Dépenses extra-muros de R&D

Extranet

Linked network of intranets or part of a company's intranet that is extended to users outside the company. They may be used to share securely part of a business's information or operations with suppliers, vendors, partners or customers.

Source: BIS Business papers, November 2001, Glossary, J. Hawkins

Extraterritoriality

Extraterritoriality refers to the application of one country's laws within the jurisdiction of another country.

Context: In the context of competition policy, the issue of extraterritoriality would arise if the business practices of firm(s) in one country had an anti-competitive effect in another country which the latter considered to be in violation of its laws. For example, an export cartel formed by companies which may be exempt from competition laws of country A may nevertheless be viewed as a price-fixing agreement to limit competition in markets of country B and in violation of the latter country's antitrust laws.

Another situation that could arise is a merger between two competing firms in one country resulting in substantial lessening of competition in the markets of another country. (This can arise if the merging companies are primarily export-oriented and account for the bulk of the market in the importing country.)

Whether or not companies can be successfully prosecuted for violations of competition laws of another country is importantly dependent, among other factors, on the nature of the sovereign relationship between the countries involved, where the alleged violation has taken place, the legal status of the business practice or action in the originating country and the existence of subsidiary operations and significant assets in the affected country against which legal actions can be brought forward.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

F

Face value

The amount of principal to be repaid (for example, the redemption amount of a bond). Sometimes called initial contractual value, for loans, the face value is the original amount of the loan as stated in the loan contract. If the loan is not fully disbursed, then the face value will include future disbursements, just as the face value of a zero-coupon bond includes interest that has not yet accrued.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Facilities-based service supplier (or operator)

A telecommunications service provider owning, as opposed to leasing, networks used to provide telecommunications services.

Source: Telecommunications services: Glossary of terms – World Trade Organisation

Facsimile devices (FAX)

Devices that allow for the communication of a printed page between remote locations, usually over private lines or the public dial-up telephone system.

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

Factor cost

Gross value added at factor cost is not a concept used explicitly in the System of National Accounts but it can easily be derived by subtracting the value of any taxes, less subsidies, on production payable out of gross value added

Source: SNA 6.229

French equivalent: Coût des facteurs

Factor incomes

Factor incomes comprises compensation of employees by, and operating surplus of, producers

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Factor reversal test

The factor reversal test requires that multiplying a price index and a volume index of the same type should be equal to the proportionate change in the current values (e.g. the "Fisher Ideal" price and volume indexes satisfy this test, unlike either the Paasche or Laspeyres indexes)

Context: Suppose the roles of the prices and quantities in a price index are reversed to yield a quantity index of exactly the same functional form as the price index. The factor reversal test used under the axiomatic approach requires that the product of this quantity index and the original price index should be identical with the proportionate change in the value of the aggregate in question.

Also known as the "product test".

ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/tegppi/index.htm

Source: SNA 16.24

French equivalent: Test de réversibilité par rapport aux facteurs

Factory gate price

A basic price with the "factory gate" as the pricing point, that is, the price of the product available at the factory, excluding any separately billed transport or delivery charge.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Failed edit

A failed edit identifies data errors with certainty. Examples are a geographic code for a Canadian province that does not exist in a table of acceptable geographic codes.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Failed edit graph

A failed edit graph as used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, a graph containing nodes (corresponding to fields) which are connected by arcs (an arc between two nodes indicates that the two fields are involved in an edit failure.) Deleting a node is equivalent to choosing that field to be imputed. A minimal set of deleted nodes is equivalent to a minimal set as defined by Fellegi and Holt.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Failing firm

A failing firm is a firm that has been consistently earning negative profits and losing market share to such an extent that it is likely to go out of business.

Context: The concept becomes an issue in merger analysis when the acquiring firm argues that the acquisition of such a firm does not result in substantial lessening of competition since it is likely to exit the market anyway. If this is true, the "current" market share of the failing firm may have no "future" competitive significance and should be weighted accordingly.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

FAIR Act, 1996

The FAIR Act, 1996, officially known as the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996. This US legislation replaces the 1990 Farm Act and governs almost all aspects of food and agriculture policy during the period 1996-2002

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2001-2006, OECD, 2001, Annex II – Glossary of Terms

French equivalent: FAIR Act, 1966

Fair value - IMF

The fair value of a financial asset or liability refers to the value that approximates the value that would arise from a market transaction between unrelated parties.

Context: Fair values can be used in most situations in which market-price data are unavailable. Two general methods for establishing fair values involve use of either:

· Market prices of financial assets and liabilities that are market traded but otherwise similar to the non-traded financial assets and liabilities that are being fair valued; or

· Discounted present values of future cash flows from nontraded financial assets and liabilities

Source: Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual, IMF, Washington, 2000, paras. 219-220

See also: Fair value - OECD

Fair value - OECD

The price at which an asset would change hands between a willing buyer and a willing seller, neither being under any compulsion to buy or to sell and both having reasonable knowledge of relevant facts.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Market value; Fair value - IMF

French equivalent: Juste valeur - OCDE

Fallowing - OECD

Fallowing is the management practice of leaving land in an uncropped state for a period of time prior to sowing another crop. Its purpose is to allow for the accumulation and retention of water and mineralised nutrients in the soil, and generally to also allow for weed control

Source: Environmental Indicators for Agriculture – Vol. 3: Methods and Results, OECD, 2001, glossary, pages 389-391

See also: Fallowing - UN

Fallowing - UN

Fallow agricultural land refers to arable land not under rotation that is set aside for a period of time ranging from one to five years before it is cultivated again; or land, usually under permanent crops, meadows or pastures, that is not being used for such purposes for a period of at least one year.

Arable land that is normally used for the cultivation of temporary crops, but temporarily used for grazing, is included

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Fallowing - OECD

French equivalent: Jachère

FAME

Forecasting, Analysis and Modelling Environment - a database tool mainly used for the production of statistical tables.

Family cash benefits

Family cash benefits includes expenditure which support families (i.e. excluding one-person households). This expenditure is often related to the costs associated with raising children or with the support of other dependants

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Family within the household

The family within the household is defined as those members of the household who are related, to a specific degree, through blood, adoption or marriage. The degree of relationship used in determining the limits of the family in this sense is dependent upon the uses to which the data are to be put and so cannot be established for world-wide use.

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.63

French equivalent: Famille à l'intérieur du ménage

Family-based settlers

Family-based settlers are foreigners selected for long-term settlement because of the family ties they have with citizens or foreigners already residing in the receiving country

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

French equivalent: Immigrants admis au titre du regroupement familial

FAO

See also: Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

Farm financial resources

Farm financial resources or farm income consist of market returns on agricultural production, loans and equity capital, and transfers due to agricultural policies from taxpayers (government budgetary support) and consumers (through market price support)

Source: Environmental Indicators for Agriculture – Vol. 3: Methods and Results, OECD, 2001, glossary, pages 389-391

Farm gate price

A basic price with the "farm gate" as the pricing point, that is, the price of the product available at the farm, excluding any separately billed transport or delivery charge.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

See also: Producer price (agricultural commodities)

Farm Security and Rural Investment (FSRI) Act, 2002 (United States)

The new six year US Farm Act known as the Farm Security and Rural Investment (FSRI) Act 2002-2007, was signed on 13 May will replace the FAIR Act of 1996.

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2002-2007, OECD, Paris, 2002 – Annex II. Glossary of Terms

Farmstead

A farmstead is an entity comprising the main building, adjacent yards, kitchen, garden and family orchard on a farm

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Ferme

Fatal edit

A fatal edit identifies data errors with certainty. Examples are a geographic code for a Canadian province that does not exist in a table of acceptable geographic codes.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

See also: Query edit; Fatal errors

Fatal errors

Fatal errors are errors identified by fatal edits.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

See also: Fatal edit

Fatal occupational injury

For measurement purposes, a Fatal occupational injury is an occupational injury leading to death within one year of the day of the occupational accident.

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO) Resolutions Concerning statistics of occupational injuries (resulting from occupational accidents), adopted by the Sixteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (October 1998), page 5

FATS

See also: Foreign Affiliates Trade in Services (FATS)

FCC

Federal Communications Commission

FDI

See also: Foreign direct investment

Feasible region

See also: Acceptance region

Federal Milk Marketing Orders (FMMO)

The Federal Milk Marketing Orders (FMMO) is a system designed to facilitate the marketing of milk in the United States, by specifying conditions under which milk handlers must operate within certain geographic areas

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2001-2006, OECD, 2001, Annex II – Glossary of Terms

French equivalent: Programmes fédéraux d'organisation de la commercialisation du lait

Feedlot

A feedlot is a relatively small confined area for the controlled feeding of animals. It tends to concentrate large amounts of animal wastes that cannot be absorbed by the soil and hence may be carried to nearby streams or taken by rainfall run off

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Elevage hors-sol

Feerd-Hastly Method

See also: Least-squares method for autocorrection

Fellegi-factor check

A Fellegi-factor check is a check of measuring units verifying whether the data has been given in correct units.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Fellegi-Holt systems, tenets, principles

In reference to assumptions and editing and imputation goals put forth by Fellegi and Holt in their 1976 Journal of the American Statistical Association paper. A key feature of the Fellegi-Holt model is that it shows that implied edits are needed to assure that a set of values in data fields that are not imputed always lead to final (imputed) records that satisfy all edits.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

FEOGA

See also: European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF)

Ferry

See also: Passenger ship

Fertility rates, Total

Refers to the number of children that would be born per woman, assuming no female mortality at child bearing ages and the age-specific fertility rates of a specified country and reference period.

Source: United Nations, 1958, Multilingual Demographic Dictionary, English Section. Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Studies, No. 29, United Nations, New York, para . 634

Fertilizers

Fertilizers are organic or inorganic substances containing chemical elements that improve the growth of plants and the fertility of the soil. The percentage content of nutrients in organic fertilizers (manure's) is relatively low.

In inorganic or mineral fertilizers, the nutrients are inorganic salts, obtained by extraction and/or physical and chemical processes. The three primary plant nutrients are nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Engrais

Field

A column in a database table.

Source: Handbook on Geographic Information Systems and Digital Mapping, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 79, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, New York, 2000, Annex VI - Glossary

Field capacity

Field capacity refers to the amount of water held in a soil after gravitational water has drained away

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Capacité au champ

Field of study (in education statistics)

Field of study, as defined in International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), is as the subject matter taught in an education programme.

Context: For details and implementation, see the Fields of Education and Training - Manual (EUROSTAT, 1999).

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

French equivalent: Domaine de formation

FIFO (first-in-first- out)

FIFO (first-in-first-out) is an inventory valuation method based on the assumption that goods are withdrawn from inventories in the same order as they entered

Source: SNA 6.70

See also: LIFO (last-in-first- out)

French equivalent: FIFO (First-in-first- out) premier entré, premier sorti

Fighting brand

A Fighting brand refers to a new brand of an existing or similar product which is priced very low or below costs and is made available for a limited time period in specific market areas in order to combat competition from other (usually smaller) firms.

Context: Firms introduce "fighting brands" to avoid lowering the prices charged for their established brands as this may prove to be costly for reasons such as these established brands being priced uniformly across a wide number of markets. Fighting brands' are often viewed as a form of predation or anticompetitive practice intended to drive out competitors from a given market. As with other forms of predation, however, their chances of success are limited.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Predatory pricing

File format

Arrangement of data in a computer file (e.g. records and fields, numeric and alphanumeric, fixed or floating-point etc.). Usually referred to simply as format.

Source: Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names, United Nations Group of Experts on Geographic Names, United Nations, New York, 2002

File transfer protocol (FTP)

A standard set of conventions for exchanging computer data files in digital communications systems such as the Internet.

Source: Handbook on Geographic Information Systems and Digital Mapping, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 79, United

Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, New York, 2000, Annex VI - Glossary

Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC)

An optical device that reads the location of filled-in dots on a precisely aligned form that has been microfilmed, converting the data to a magnetic tape format. FOSDIC dots represent numeric or alphabetic codes.

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

Filter

Any method of isolating harmonic constituents in a time series; a mathematical analogy of the "filtering" of a ray of light or sound by removing unsystematic effects and bringing out the constituent harmonics.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Filtre

Filtration

Filtration refers to a treatment process for removing solid particulate matter from water by passing it through porous media such as sand or artificially produced filters. This process is often used to remove particles that contain pathogenic organisms

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Filtration

Final average earnings

The fund member's earnings that are used to calculate the pension benefit in a defined benefit plan; it is typically the earnings of the last few years prior to retirement.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

French equivalent: Gains moyens de fin de carrière

Final consumption

Final consumption consists of goods and services used up by individual households or the community to satisfy their individual or collective needs or wants

Source: SNA 1.49

French equivalent: Consommation finale

Final consumption expenditure of government

Government final consumption expenditure consists of expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by general government on both individual consumption goods and services and collective consumption services

Source: SNA 9.94

French equivalent: Dépense de consommation finale des administrations publiques

Final consumption expenditure of households

Household final consumption expenditure consists of the expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by resident households on individual consumption goods and services, including those sold at prices that are not economically significant

Source: SNA 9.94 [9.45]

French equivalent: Dépense de consommation finale des ménages

Final consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households

Final consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) consists of the expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by resident NPISHs on individual consumption goods and services

Source: SNA 9.94

French equivalent: Dépense de consommation finale des Institution sans but lucratif au service des ménages (ISBLSM)

Final earnings scheme

See also: Final salary scheme

French equivalent: Régime des gains de fin de carrière

Final expenditure

Final expenditure consists of final consumption expenditure and gross fixed capital formation

Source: SNA [1.57]

French equivalent: Dépense finale

Final expenditure price index (FEPI)

A measure of the changes in prices paid by consumers, businesses and government for final purchases of goods and services. Intermediate purchases are excluded.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Final maturity date

The date on which a debt obligation is contracted to be extinguished.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

See also: Remaining (residual) maturity; Original maturity of an instrument

Final products

Products purchased for own use and not for resale or for embodiment in a product for resale; those purchased by households, by government or by business on capital account.

Source: Handbook of the International Comparison Programme, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 62, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development, Statistical Division, New York, 1992, Glossary

Final salary scheme

A type of defined benefit plan, whereby the pension benefit is typically based on the last few years' earnings before retirement.

Context: Identical term, "Final earnings scheme"

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Flat rate scheme; Defined benefit (DB) occupational pension plans; Final average earnings

French equivalent: Régime du dernier salaire

Final use quadrant

The final use quadrant (of the "use table" in an input-output system) shows exports, final consumption expenditure and gross capital formation at purchasers' prices in the columns each classified by products in the rows

Source: SNA 15.73

French equivalent: Quadrant des emplois finals

Finance companies

Finance companies are institutional units primarily engaged in the extension of credit to non-financial corporations and households.

Context: Many finance companies are captive subsidiaries that raise funds to be used by the parent corporations.

Captive finance companies that are separate institutional units and that do not issue liabilities included in broad money should be classified as other financial intermediaries.

Finance companies that are not separate should be included as part of the parent corporations in the appropriate subsector.

Source: Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual, IMF, Washington, 2000, para. 100

Financial accelerators

Refers to response of credit market conditions to "shocks" to the economy that may amplify and spread the effect of the shocks. For example, credit may become harder to obtain for households and firms in an economic downturn, which can make the downturn more severe and prolonged.

Source: OECD Economic Outlook Glossary

Financial account – ESA

The financial account records, by type of financial instrument, the changes in the financial assets and liabilities that compose net lending or borrowing. The classification of assets and liabilities used in the financial account is identical to that used in the balance sheets

Source: ESA 8.50-8.51 [III.2]

See also: Financial account – SNA

French equivalent: Compte financier - SEC

Financial account – SNA

The financial account records all transactions in financial assets and liabilities

Source: SNA 11.1 [1.9, 11.103]

See also: Financial account – ESA

French equivalent: Compte financier - SCN

Financial agencies

Financial agencies refers to the bodies responsible for the regulation, supervision, and oversight of the financial and payment systems, including markets and institutions, which aim to promote financial stability, market efficiency, and client-asset and consumer protection.

Context: Some countries have an agency that has been established with responsibility for regulating and supervising an array of financial institutions (banking, insurance, and securities firms) and markets (securities, derivatives, and commodity futures). For most countries, the oversight responsibility for the financial sector is shared among several agencies.

Thus, responsibility for the conduct of bank regulation and supervision or for bank deposit insurance policies in some countries may be assigned to the central bank, or to an independent bank supervisory or deposit insurance agency, or split among several units of government.

Similarly, responsibility for the conduct of policies related to the oversight of certain categories of financial institutions may be assigned to the central bank or to a specialized agency.

Source: Code of Good Practices on Transparency in Monetary and Financial Policies, Part 1—Introduction, Approved by the IMF Executive Board on July 24, 2000.

Financial aid to students

Financial aid to students comprises:

i. Government scholarships and other government grants to students or households. These include, in addition to scholarships and similar grants (fellowships, awards, bursaries, etc.), the following items: the value of special subsidies provided to students, either in cash or in kind, such as free or reduced-price travel on public transport systems; and family allowances or child allowances that are contingent on student status. Any benefits provided to students or households in the form of tax reductions, tax subsidies, or other special tax provisions are not included;

ii. Student loans, which are reported on a gross basis, that is, without subtracting or netting out repayments or interest payments from the borrowers (students or households).

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

French equivalent: Aides financieres aux élèves et étudiants

Financial assets

Financial assets 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)

Source: SNA 13.20 [10.5, 11.16, 11.17, (AF) – Annex to chapter XIII]

See also: Non-financial assets

French equivalent: Actifs financiers

Financial auxiliaries

Financial auxiliaries consist of all resident corporations and quasi-corporations engaged primarily in activities closely related to financial intermediation but which do not themselves perform an intermediation role

Source: SNA 4.96

French equivalent: Auxiliaires financiers

Financial claims

Financial claims and obligations arise out of contractual relationships between pairs of institutional units.

A financial claim:

a. entitles a creditor to receive a payment, or payments, from a debtor in circumstances specified in a contract between them; or

b. specifies between the two parties certain rights or obligations, the nature of which requires them to be treated as financial

Source: SNA 11.17 [10.4, 11.18]

French equivalent: Créances financières

Financial control

See also: Management control

Financial corporations

Financial corporations 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

Source: SNA 4.77 [2.20]

See also: Non-financial corporations

French equivalent: Sociétés financières

Financial credit

See also: Buyer (buyer's) credit

Financial derivative intermediaries

Financial derivative intermediaries consist of units that engage primarily in issuing or taking positions in financial derivatives recognized as financial assets

Source: Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual, IMF, Washington, 2000, para. 100

Financial derivatives

Financial derivatives are financial instruments that are linked to a specific financial instrument or indicator or commodity, and through which specific financial risks can be traded in financial markets in their own right; their value derives from the price of the underlying item (i.e. the reference price) and, unlike debt instruments, no principal amount is advanced to be repaid and no investment income accrues.

Context: In accordance with the 2000 revision of the fifth edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual (BPM5), income from financial derivatives (such as interest rate swaps) is no longer considered to be Income on Debt (Interest) in the balance of payments.

OECD & IMF, 2004, Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms and Definitions, Paris and Washington DC

Source: SNA 11.34 [(AF) – Annex to chapter XIII]

French equivalent: Sociétés financières

Financial enterprises

Financial enterprises are enterprises that are principally engaged in financial intermediation or in auxiliary financial activities which are closely related to financial intermediation

Source: SNA 4.79

French equivalent: Entreprises financières

Financial guarantee corporations

Financial guarantee corporations insure customers against losses to specified financial corporations or against financial loss on specific contracts.

Guarantors must establish financial capability for fulfilling potential obligations, and they must agree— usually for a fee—to insure that investors receive payment on securities or other financial contracts.

In addition, the financial guarantee corporations grouping includes specialized corporations that protect depositors and investors against the failure of individual financial corporations.

Context: Distinguishing precisely between financial guarantee corporations and insurance corporations is difficult.

Guarantee corporations:

(1) do not have a definable pool of assets constituting insurance technical reserves,

1. do not carry positions off balance sheet,
2. may not be regulated as insurance corporations, and
3. may be limited to specific types of financial transactions.

In borderline cases, these units should be classified as insurance corporations.

Source: Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual, IMF, Washington, 2000, para. 101

Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance (FIFG)

The Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance (FIFG) is the European Union's principal instrument for funding measures such as the permanent withdrawal of vessels, fleet renewal and modernisation, investment in aquaculture, and development of coastal waters, port facilities, processing and marketing

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Instrument financier d'orientation de la pêche (IFOP)

Financial intermediaries

Financial intermediaries 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

Context: For the purposes of balance of payments data, financial intermediaries are defined as being:

i. other depository institutions (banks, other than the central bank);

ii. other financial intermediaries, except insurance companies and pension funds; and

iii. financial auxiliaries.

The definition would therefore include Special Purpose Enterprises (SPEs), whose sole function is financial intermediation, and enterprises such as security dealers, whose function is the provision of services auxiliary to financial intermediation.

OECD & IMF, 2004, Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms and Definitions, Paris and Washington DC

Source: SNA 6.121

French equivalent: Intermédiaires financiers

Financial intermediation

Financial intermediation 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

Source: SNA 4.78

French equivalent: Intermédiation financière

Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)

Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM) is an indirect measure of the value of financial intermediation services provided but for which financial institutions do not charge explicitly

Source: SNA 6.124

French equivalent: Services d'intermédiation financière indirectement mesurés (SIFIM)

Financial lease – BPM

The financial lease essentially is a method by which the lessee finances the purchase of goods. The financial lease entails a financial claim, which is the asset of the lessor and the liability of the lessee

Source: BPM para. 417

See also: Financial lease – SNA

French equivalent: Contrat de crédit-bail - MBP

Financial lease – SNA

A financial lease is a contract between lessor and lessee whereby the lessor purchases a good that is put at the disposal of the lessee and the lessee pays rentals that enable the lessor, over the period of the contract, to cover all, or virtually all, costs, including interest; all the risks and rewards of ownership are, de facto, transferred from the legal owner of the good (the lessor) to the user of the good (the lessee)

Source: SNA 6.124

See also: Financial lease – BPM

French equivalent: Contrat de crédit-bail - SCN

Financial leasing companies

Financial leasing companies engage in financing the purchase of tangible assets. The leasing company is the legal owner of the goods, but ownership is effectively conveyed to the lessee, who incurs all benefits, costs, and risks associated with ownership of the assets

Source: Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual, IMF, Washington, 2000, para. 100

Financial liability

A financial liability (1) requires a debtor to make a payment, or payments, to a creditor in circumstances specified in a contract between them; or (2) specifies between the two parties certain rights or obligations, the nature of which requires them to be treated as financial

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Financial management

Covers the legal and administrative systems and procedures put in place to permit government ministries and agencies to conduct their activities so as to ensure correct usage of public funds which meets defined standards of probity and regularity.

These activities include the raising of revenue, the management and control of public expenditure and financial accounting and reporting, and, in some cases, asset management.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

Financial policies

Financial policies refers to policies related to the regulation, supervision, and oversight of the financial and payment systems, including markets and institutions, with the view to promoting financial stability, market efficiency, and client-asset and consumer protection.

Source: Code of Good Practices on Transparency in Monetary and Financial Policies, Part 1—Introduction, Approved by the IMF Executive Board on July 24, 2000.

Financial sector

The financial sector is the set of institutions, instruments, and the regulatory framework that permit transactions to be made by incurring and settling debts; that is, by extending credit.

Context: The financial system makes possible the separation of the ownership of wealth from the control of physical capital. As an economy develops, the financial sector deepens, strengthens and widens: terms that refer to the increase in the nature and number of financial instruments, the interrelationship and sophistication of financial institutions, and the geographical penetration and extent of financial markets (for short, financial sector development).

Source: Alexander, P., Baden, S., 2000, Glossary on macroeconomics from a gender perspective, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex

Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP)

A joint IMF and World Bank program introduced in May 1999, the FSAP aims to increase the effectiveness of efforts to promote the soundness of financial systems in member countries.

Context: Supported by experts from a range of national agencies and standard-setting bodies, work under the program seeks to identify the strengths and vulnerabilities of a country's financial system; to determine how key sources of risk are being managed; to ascertain the sector's developmental and technical assistance needs; and to help prioritize policy responses. It also forms the basis of Financial System Stability Assessments, in which IMF staff address financial sector issues of relevance to IMF surveillance, including risks to macroeconomic stability stemming from the capacity of the financial sector to absorb macroeconomic shocks.

Source: IMF, 2004, Compilation Guide on Financial Soundness Indicators, IMF, Washington DC, Appendix VII, Glossary

Financial Soundness Indicators (FSIs)

FSIs are indicators of the current financial health and soundness of the financial institutions in a country, and of their corporate and household counterparts. They include both aggregated individual institution data and indicators that are representative of the markets in which the financial institutions operate.

Context: FSIs are calculated and disseminated for the purpose of supporting macroprudential analysis. This is the assessment and surveillance of the strengths and vulnerabilities of financial systems, with the objective of enhancing financial stability and, in particular, limiting the likelihood of failure of the financial system.

Source: IMF, 2004, Compilation Guide on Financial Soundness Indicators, IMF, Washington DC, para. 1.2

Financial Stability Forum (FSF)

The FSF was created in February 1999 to promote international financial stability through enhanced information exchange and international cooperation in financial market supervision and surveillance.

Context: The FSF brings together, on a regular basis, national authorities responsible for financial stability in significant international financial centres, international financial institutions, sector-specific international groupings of regulators and supervisors, and committees of central bank experts. The Forum is serviced by a secretariat housed at the BIS.

Source: IMF, 2004, Compilation Guide on Financial Soundness Indicators, IMF, Washington DC, Appendix VII, Glossary

Financial statement

The accounts drawn up by an organisation to report its financial affairs. Financial statements are often prepared under regulations governing matters such as their content and publication.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

Financial statement assertion

An assertion relating to a set of financial statements which may be considered by an auditor as part of the audit procedures. For example, an assertion may be made that the financial statements reflect a complete record of all of the financial transactions carried out by an organisation in the period, and an auditor may carry out procedures to test that assertion.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

Financial statistics

Financial statistics consist of a comprehensive set of stock and flow data on the financial assets and liabilities of all sectors of an economy. The financial statistics are organised and presented in formats designed to show financial flows among the sectors of an economy and corresponding financial asset and liability positions

Source: Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual, IMF, Washington DC, 2000, para. 11

See also: Monetary statistics

Financial system

A financial system consists of institutional units and markets that interact, typically in a complex manner, for the purpose of mobilizing funds for investment, and providing facilities, including payment systems, for the financing of commercial activity.

Context: The role of financial institutions within the system is primarily to intermediate between those that provide funds and those that need funds, and typically involves transforming and managing risk. Particularly for a deposit-taker, this risk arises from its role in maturity transformation, where liabilities are typically short term, (e.g., demand deposits), while its assets have a longer maturity and are often illiquid (e.g., loans).

Financial markets provide a forum within which financial claims can be traded under established rules of conduct, and can facilitate the management and transformation of risk. They also play an important role in identifying market prices ("price discovery").

Source: IMF, 2004, Compilation Guide on Financial Soundness Indicators, IMF, Washington DC, para. 2.2

Financial transactions – BPM

In the balance of payments, transactions in the financial account component of the capital and financial account would correspond to entries in columns for the financial account of the rest of the world, but changes in assets of the rest of the world would represent changes in liabilities for the compiling economy and vice versa

Source: BPM para. 52

See also: Financial transactions – SNA

French equivalent: Opérations financières - MBP

Financial transactions – SNA

Financial transactions 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

Source: SNA 11.13

See also: Financial transactions – BPM

French equivalent: Opérations financières - SCN

Financing of national environmental protection expenditure

One of the table of the SERIEE system that describes the way environmental protection expenditure are financed by the various categories of units.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 5.135

See also: SERIEE

Findings (audit)

Pertinent statements of fact. Audit findings emerge by a process of comparing what should be with what is.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

Fine-tuning operation

A non-regular open market operation executed by the Eurosystem mainly in order to deal with unexpected liquidity fluctuations in the market.

Source: European Central Bank, 2004, Annual Report: 2004, ECB, Frankfurt, Glossary

Finished goods, inventories of

See also: Inventories of finished goods

French equivalent: Stocks de produits finis

Finite population

A population of individuals which are finite in number.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Firewall

A hardware- and/or software-based system that is used as an interface between the internet and a computer system to monitor and filter incoming and outgoing communications.

Source: A glossary of terms used in payments and settlement systems, July 2001, Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems, Bank for International Settlements

Firmware

Computer programs and procedures programmed onto a card or board and inserted into or fixed in a computer. It is not changeable by software commands.

Source: Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names, United Nations Group of Experts on Geographic Names, United Nations, New York, 2002

First-generation students

"First-generation" are those students who reported in the Programme for International Student Evaluation (PISA) that they were born in the country of assessment but whose parents were born in another country.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Native students; Non-native students

French equivalent: Élèves de la première génération

First-in-first-out (FIFO)

See also: FIFO (first-in-first- out); LIFO (last-in-first- out)

French equivalent: First-in-first-out (FIFO): premier entré, premier sorti

First-order auto-correlation

Is a measure of to what extent the level of economic activity currently depends upon the level in the past. The higher the degree of dependence the longer or more persistent the business cycle will be.

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

See also: Autocorrelation

Fiscal consolidation

Fiscal consolidation is a policy aimed at reducing government deficits and debt accumulation

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Fiscal drag

Fiscal drag is the (endogenous) effect of changes in economic activity and incomes on tax revenues due to the progessivity of the tax system

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Fiscal operations

Fiscal operations are actions taken by the government to implement budgetary policies, such as revenue and expenditure measures, as well as issuance of public debt instruments and public debt management.

Source: Code of Good Practices on Transparency in Monetary and Financial Policies, Part 1—Introduction, Approved by the IMF Executive Board on July 24, 2000.

FISD

See also: Framework for indicators of sustainable development (FISD)

Fish

The term fish when used as a noun, can include:

a. parts of a fish;
b. shellfish, crustaceans, other marine animals and any parts of shellfish, crustaceans or other marine animals; and
c. the eggs, sperm, spawn, larvae, spat and juvenile stages of fish, shell fish, crustaceans and other marine animals

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Produits de la mer

Fish farming

See also: Aquaculture

French equivalent: Pisciculture

Fish stock

The living resources in the community or population. Use of the term fish stock usually implies that the particular population is more or less isolated from other stocks of the same species and hence self-sustaining. In a particular fishery, the fish stock may be one or several species of fish. In environmental accounting the fish stock of a country includes all stocks which occur within the country's EEZ and the part of the shared fish stock allocated to the country on the basis of international agreements.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.280

Fisher's Ideal Index (price)

Fisher's Ideal price index is the geometric mean of the Laspeyres and Paasche price indices

Source: SNA 16.24

See also: Time reversal test; Fisher's Ideal Index (volume)

French equivalent: Indice idéal de Fisher (de prix)

Fisher's Ideal Index (volume)

Fisher's Ideal volume index is the geometric mean of the Laspeyres and Paasche volume indices

Context: A measure of change in volume from period to period. It is calculated as the geometric mean of a chain Paasche volume index and a chain Laspeyres volume index. In other words, it is an average of two distinct measures of change in volume: one calculated as if prices were constant in the first of two adjacent periods (Laspeyres volume) and the other calculated as if prices were constant in the second of the two adjacent periods (Paasche volume) - (Chain Fisher Volume Index, Glossary - Statistics Canada. Available at http://www.statcan.ca/english/concepts/chainfisher/glossary.htm#index).

Source: SNA 16.24

See also: Fisher's Ideal Index (price); Time reversal test

French equivalent: Indice idéal de Fisher (de volume)

Fishery

A fishery is one or more stocks of fish that can be treated as a unit for purposes of conservation and management and that can be identified on the basis of geographical, scientific, technical, recreational, and economic characteristics

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF)

The Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF) is an inter-governmental organisation established in 1967 under the auspices of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO). Its main functions are to promote the rational use of fisheries resources, to assist in establishing a basis for regulatory measures and to encourage training. Its area of competence is the eastern central Atlantic between Cape Spartel and the Congo River

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Comité des pêches pour l'Atlantique Centre-Est (COPACE)

Fishing community

A fishing community is a community that is substantially dependent on, or substantially engaged in, the harvest or processing of fishery resources to meet social and economic needs; the fishing vessel owners, operators, crew and fish processors that are based in such a community

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Communauté de pêche

Fishing effort

The fishing effort is a measure of the amount of fishing. Frequently some surrogate is used relating to a given combination of inputs into the fishing activity, such as the number of hours or days spent fishing, numbers of hooks used (in long- line fishing), kilometres of nets used, etc.

The European Union defines fishing effort as fleet capacity (tonnage and engine power) x days at sea (time; t); the formulas are GT x t and kW x t

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Effort de pêche

Fishing rights / licences

The right to exploit fishing grounds over more than one year. When they are transferable, fishing rights constitute an intangible non-produced asset. Fishing rights must be distinguished from fishing licences. Fishing licenses are payable annually and cover the right to fish in specific waters only for the year covered and their payment should be regarded as a form of rent and not as the acquisition of an asset.

Context: In SNA rents on land include the rents payable to the owners of inland waters and rivers for the right to exploit such waters for recreational or other purposes, including fishing.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, paras. 6.36 & 6.49

FISIM (financial intermediation services indirectly measured)

See also: Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)

French equivalent: Services d'intermédiation financière indirectement mesurés (SIFIM)

Fitting

Fitting is the process of verifying whether the data item value is in the previously specified interval.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Fixed assets – ESA

Fixed assets are defined in national accounts as non-financial produced assets that are used repeatedly or continuously in production for more than one year.

Fixed assets include not only dwellings, buildings, structures, machinery and equipment but also cultivated assets such as livestock for breeding and vineyards. They also include intangible assets such as computer software and entertainment, literary or artistic originals.

Context: The SNA sets down three main types of produced assets: fixed assets, inventories and valuables. Both fixed assets and inventories are assets that are held only by producers for purposes of production.

In company accounts, fixed assets are not limited to produced assets and so include land. They also include, with certain exceptions, a wider range of intangible assets as well as financial assets.

In business statistics, the interest in fixed assets has traditionally centred on tangible assets (including land), but has widened recently to also include both intangible and financial assets.

Source: (ESA [7.15, Table 7.1]

See also: Fixed assets – SNA

French equivalent: Actifs fixes - SEC

Fixed assets – SNA

Fixed assets 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

Source: SNA 10.33 [1.49, 10.7, 10.26, 13.15, (AN.11) – Annex to chapter XIII]

See also: Fixed assets – ESA

French equivalent: Actifs fixes - SCN

Fixed base index

An index number for which the base period for the calculations is selected and remains unchanged during the lifetime of the index. This is in contradiction to a chain base index.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Chain index - ISI

French equivalent: Indice à base fixe

Fixed basket

A set of commodities with specified and unchanging quantitative proportions among its constituent goods and services.

Source: Your Guide to the Consumer Price index, Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Glossary of Terms.

Fixed basket price index

The traditional conceptualisation of a price index. The index measures the change in value of a fixed set of quantities - commonly described as a "fixed basket of good and services" - between two periods.

A fixed basket or fixed weight index is sometimes described as a "pure price index".

Context: Because the quantities or weights remain fixed, any change in the index is due to price changes only. In principle, there is no restriction on the quantities that make up the basket. They may be those of one of the two periods being compared, or they may refer to the quantities in some third period, or constitute a hypothetical basket such as an average of the quantities in the two periods. Moreover, the quantities may refer to a much longer period of time than the periods of the index: for example, quantities produced over a period of a year or more may be used for a monthly or quarterly producer price index (PPI).

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Fixed basket test

A test that may be used under the axiomatic approach which requires that if all the quantities remain unchanged (that is, the sets of quantities in both periods are identical) the price index should equal the proportionate change in the value of the aggregate.

Also known as the "constant quantities test".

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Fixed constraint check

See also: Fitting

Fixed costs

Fixed costs are costs that do not vary with the amount produced. Examples are interest on debt, property taxes and rent.

Context: Economists also add to fixed cost an appropriate return on capital which is sufficient to maintain that capital in its present use. This reflects the idea that all economic costs are opportunity costs, the cost of foregone alternatives. Thus, the return to capital if employed elsewhere constitutes its opportunity cost.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993.

See also: Variable costs; Costs

Fixed place of work outside the home

Persons with a fixed place of work outside the home includes those who do not have a fixed place of work but who report to a fixed address at the beginning of their work period (for example, bus drivers, airline pilots and stewards), including individuals who travel to work, on a regular basis, across the border to a neighbouring country.

Persons working at changing sites, for example, in construction, should be recorded at the location of their current worksite rather than the address of their employer's place of business, if appearance at this site will be required for at least one week

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.245

French equivalent: Travailleurs ayant un lieu de travail fixe en dehors du domicile

Fixed rate bond

A bond whose coupon payments remain unchanged for the life of the bond or for a certain number of years.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

Fixed sample

When a survey is repeated on several occasions, but observations are taken on the same sample instead of a new sample for each occasion, the sample is said to be fixed.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Échantillon fixe

Fixed weight price index

See also: Fixed basket price index

Fixed-input output price index (FIOPI)

The theoretical model for an output producer price index (PPI) based on the assumption of fixed technology and inputs. It requires the index to reflect changes in revenue resulting from the sale of the same products - although not necessarily the same mix of products - produced under the same circumstances and sold under the same terms.

In other words, changes in the index arise solely from changes in output prices and are not influenced by changes in inputs. Revenue maximizing behaviour is assumed on the part of the producer.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Fixed-output input price index (FOIPI)

The theoretical model for an input producer price index (PPI) based on the assumption of fixed technology and outputs. It requires the index to reflect changes in costs resulting from the purchase of the same inputs - although not necessarily the same mix of inputs - purchased under the same terms in order to produce the same output with the same technology.

In other words, changes in the index arise solely from changes in input prices and are not influenced by changes in outputs. Cost minimizing behaviour is assumed on the part of the producer.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Fixed-rate bond

A fixed-rate, interest-bearing debt security.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

See also: Bunny bonds

Fixed-weighted price index

Also known as "Laspeyres" indexes, these are price indexes where a fixed pattern of expenditure from some base period is used to aggregate the detailed price indexes in each period.

Source: Chain Fisher Volume Index, Glossary - Statistics Canada

Fixity

The practice of fixing the results of an International Comparison Programme (ICP) aggregation for a country group when the country group is compared with a larger group. For example, the relation of France and Italy as given by Geary-Khamis or EKS for the 15 EU countries would be fixed so that within OECD, the France-Italy relationship would be preserved.

Source: Handbook of the International Comparison Programme, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 62, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development, Statistical Division, New York, 1992, Glossary

Flag

A flag is a attribute of a cell in a data set representing qualitative information on the value of that cell.

Context: Examples of qualitative information that can be exchanged via a flag are: "provisional value", "estimated value", "revised value", "forecast", "unreliable or uncertain data (see explanatory texts)", "break in series (see explanatory texts)", "more information in...".

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Qualitative data; Footnote

Flag of convenience countries

Flag of convenience countries are countries with favourable tax rules and other regulations attracting part or whole companies whose main business (originally shipping, now often production or services) is outside the country

Source: External Debt: Definition, Statistical Coverage and Methodology, A Report by an International Working Group on External Debt Statistics of the World Bank, IMF, BIS, OECD, OECD, Paris, 1988, Glossary

Flag state

Country of registry of a sea going vessel.

Context: A sea going vessel is subject to the maritime regulations in respect of manning scales, safety standards and consular representation abroad of its country of registration.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Etat du pavillon

Flag state (for fishing vessel)

A flag state in relation to a fishing vessel, is the state under whose laws the fishing vessel is registered or licensed; in the case of a fishing vessel that is not registered or licensed under the laws of any state, the flag states is the state whose flag the fishing vessel is entitled to fly

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: État du pavillon

Flat

A loadable platform having no superstructure whatever but having the same length and width as the base of a container and equipped with top and bottom corner fittings.

Context: This is an alternative term used for certain types of specific purpose containers - namely platform containers and platform-based containers with incomplete structures.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Flat (Châssis)

Flat Rate Internet Access Call Origination (FRIACO)

Access to call origination services for calls to internet service providers which is charged at an unmetered or flat rate.

Source: OECD, 2004, Access Pricing in Telecommunications, OECD, Paris, Glossary of Terms

Flat rate scheme

A type of defined benefit scheme, whereby the pension benefit is only based on the length of membership in the scheme and is not affected by earnings.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Defined benefit (DB) occupational pension plans; Final salary scheme

French equivalent: Régime à taux uniforme

Flat wagon

Wagon without roof or sides, or wagon without roof but with sides not higher than 60 cm, or swing-bolster wagon, of ordinary or special type.

Context: Wagons designed exclusively to carry containers, swap-bodies or goods vehicles are excluded.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Wagon plat

Flexible inputs

Flexible inputs are inputs to the production process (e.g., harvesting fish) that can be substituted for or by other inputs. The more flexible an input, the greater the substitutability

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

Flip-flop floating rate note (FRN)

FRN that combines an FRN with a very long final maturity, or even a perpetual issue, and an investor option to convert after a specified period into a short-dated FRN that typically pays a lower margin over LIBOR than the original issue. The investor further has the option at a later date to convert back into the initial issue before redemption of the short-dated note.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Floating-rate notes (FRNs)

FRNs are medium- to long-term debt obligations with variable interest rates that are adjusted periodically (typically every one, three, or six months). The interest rate is usually fixed at a specified spread over one of the following specified deposit rates:

- London interbank offered rate (LIBOR),
- London interbank bid rate (LIBID), or
- London interbank mean rate (LIMEAN) (average of LIBOR and LIBID)

Context: Floating rate notes are negotiable and transferable securities with flexible interest rate, fixed rate, fixed interest periods, and issued in predetermined and uniform amounts. (External Debt: Definition, Statistical Coverage and Methodology, A Report by an International Working Group on External Debt Statistics of the World Bank, IMF, BIS, OECD, OECD, Paris, 1988, Glossary)

FRNs may also use short-term obligations of the U.S. government (Treasury bills) to establish their interest rate. Interest is payable at the end of each interest period.

Variants of FRN are:

- Drop-lock Bond
- Mismatch FRN
- Mini-max (or Collared) FRN
- Capped FRN
- Flip-Flop FRN
- Convertible rate FRN
- Variable rate note

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Floor area

The floor area of buildings is the sum of the area of each floor of the building measured to the outer surface of the outer walls including the area of lobbies, cellars, elevator shafts and in multi-dwelling buildings all the common spaces. Areas of balconies are excluded.

Context: In dwelling statistics two concepts of floor space of a dwelling are used:

- useful floor space, which is the floor space of dwellings measured inside the outer walls, excluding cellars, non-habitable attics and, in multi-dwelling houses, common areas;
- living floor space, which is the total area of rooms falling under the concept of rooms

Source: Bulletin of Housing and Building Statistics for Europe and North America, UNECE, Geneva, 2000, Annex II, Definitions and General Terms, page 83

See also: Volume of buildings; Room – UN

Floppy disk

A type of computer storage medium, capable of storing up to 2 MB of data. Most commonly available in 3.5 inch size.

Source: Memory of the World: Safeguarding the Documentary Heritage - A guide to Standards, Recommended Practices and Reference Literature Related to the Preservation of Documents of All Kinds, International Advisory Committee for the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme Sub-Committee on Technology for the General Information Programme and UNISIST United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization - Part 9 - Glossary

Flow rescheduling

In the context of the Paris Club, the rescheduling of specified debt service falling due during the consolidation period and, in some cases, of specified arrears outstanding at the beginning of the consolidation period.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

See also: Stock-of-debt operation

Flow series / data

Statistical series presented as flow series/data are accumulated during the reference period, for example, passenger car registrations, where the figure for the reference period is the sum of daily registrations

Source: OECD, 2005, Data and Metadata Reporting and Presentation Handbook, OECD, Paris, Glossary

See also: Stock series / data; Level (monthly, quarterly, annual) data

Flows in real terms

Many flows, such as cash transfers or gross operating surplus, do not have price and quantity dimensions of their own into which they can be decomposed so such flows cannot be measured at constant prices; however, they can be measured "in real terms" by deflating their values by price indices in order to measure their real purchasing power over some selected basket of goods and services that serves as numeraire

Source: SNA 16.2

French equivalent: Prix constants

Flows of ecosystem inputs

Like natural resources, ecosystem inputs flow from the environment to the economy. The largest and most obvious

flows are from the national environment to the national economy. Other flows include the consumption of ecosystem inputs by resident producers operating outside their national territory, for example international transport carriers and tourists.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.89

Flows of natural resources

All natural resources originate in the environmental sphere. Some remain there and so do not enter the physical flow accounts even though they should be recorded in stock levels. Those which are drawn into the economy become immediately transformed into products; that is, they exist within the context of a market which puts a monetary value on them. This is also the case in principle for resources harvested for own account use, for example fuel wood collected by households, the extraction of construction materials and water, even though in practice valuation may be difficult.

Context: Because natural resources are converted to products when they enter an economy, few natural resources are shown as entering the national economy from another country's environment directly; such resources are generally routed through the originating country's economy and are shown as imports of products not of natural resources. One exception is fish where non-residents may be entitled to fish in national waters without the catch ever entering the national economy. Another is extraction of water from a jointly owned catchment area or watercourse.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.88

Flows of residuals

There are three classes of residuals flows. The largest and most significant flows are from the national economy to the national environment. Secondly, the discharge from production which is made directly into a different environment. The last type of residual flow is the transmission of residuals from one environmental sphere to another by natural mechanisms; for example, residuals carried in air currents or flowing water bodies.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, paras. 3.91-3.93

Fluorocarbon

A fluorocarbon is a gas used as a propellant in aerosols. It contributes to the destruction of the ozone layer in the stratosphere, thereby allowing harmful forms of solar radiation to reach the earth's surface

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Fluorocarbone

Fob price

The f.o.b. price (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

Source: SNA 14.36 and 14.40 [15.36] and International Merchandise Trade Statistics, Concepts and Definitions, United Nations, New York, 1998, Studies in Methods, Series M, No. 52, Rev. 2, page 35, para. 5

See also: Cif price

French equivalent: Prix f.a.b.

Focus group

Also referred to as Interview or Group Discussion. An interviewing technique whereby respondents are interviewed in a group setting.

Context: It is used to stimulate the respondents to talk freely, and to encourage the free expression of ideas or explore attitudes and feelings about a subject. It is often used to explore the range or issues and respondent reaction to subject matter in order to guide the design of a questionnaire.

Source: Statistics Canada, Educational Resources, Glossary of Statistical Terms

Foetal death rate

The foetal death rate refers to the number of foetal deaths occurring among the population of a given geographical area during a given year per 1,000 total births (live births plus foetal deaths)

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Follow-up

A further attempt to obtain information from an individual in a survey or field experiment because the initial attempt has failed or later information is available.

Source: The International Statistical Institute, "The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms", edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press, 2003

See also: Non-response errors; Non-response

Follow-up survey (or multi-round survey or multi-phase survey)

A follow-up survey (or multi-round survey or multi- phase survey) is a type of survey in which households included in it are repeatedly interviewed in the second, third, fourth or more visits, to obtain information on vital events by noting the changes in composition of the households that have taken place between successive visits

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) is a United Nations agency, founded in 1945, whose remit is to monitor and improve the distribution and production of food and agricultural products throughout the world

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

French equivalent: Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture (FAO)

Food balance sheet

A food balance sheet presents a comprehensive picture of the pattern of a country's food supply during a specified

reference period. The food balance sheet shows for each food item - i.e. each primary commodity and a number of processed commodities potentially available for human consumption - the sources of supply and its utilization.

Context: The total quantity of foodstuffs produced in a country added to the total quantity imported and adjusted to any change in stocks that may have occurred since the beginning of the reference period gives the supply available during that period.

On the utilization side a distinction is made between the quantities exported, fed to livestock, used for seed, put to manufacture for food use and non-food uses, losses during storage and transportation, and food supplies available for human consumption.

The per caput supply of each such food item available for human consumption is then obtained by dividing the respective quantity by the related data on the population actually partaking of it. Data on per caput food supplies are expressed in terms of quantity and - by applying appropriate food composition factors for all primary and processed products - also in terms of caloric value and protein and fat content.

Annual food balance sheets tabulated regularly over a period of years will show the trends in the overall national food supply, disclose changes that may have taken place in the types of food consumed, i.e., the pattern of the diet, and reveal the extent to which the food supply of the country, as a whole, is adequate in relation to nutritional requirements

Source: FAOSTAT Agricultural Data, Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations, Rome

Food chain

The food chain is a sequence of organisms each of which uses the next lower member of the sequence as a food source

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

Food security

Concept which discourages opening the domestic market to foreign agricultural products on the principle that a country must be as self-sufficient as possible for its basic dietary needs.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Food web

The food web is a network of many interlinked food chains

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

Foot and mouth disease

Foot and mouth disease is a highly contagious disease, which chiefly affects cloven-hoofed animal species (cattle, sheep, goats and pigs).

Context: Its symptoms are the appearance of vesicles (aphthae) on the animals' mouths (with a consequent reduction in appetite) and feet. It is caused by a virus which may be found in the animals' blood, saliva and milk. The virus is transmitted in a number of ways, via humans, insects, most meat products, urine and faeces, feed, water or soil.

Although the mortality rate in adult animals from this disease is generally low and the disease presents no risk for humans, because it is highly contagious infected animals in a given country are generally culled and other countries place an embargo on imports of live animals and fresh, chilled or frozen meat from the country of infection. In that case, only smoked, salted or dried meat and meat preserves may be imported from the country concerned.

In addition, given the possibility of contagion between different species of cloven-hoofed animals, when foot and mouth disease breaks out in one species in a given country, exports of meat from all four types of animal are suspended.

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2001-2006, OECD, 2001, Annex II – Glossary of Terms

French equivalent: Fiévre aphteuse

Footnote

A footnote is a note or other text located at the bottom of a page of text, manuscript, book or statistical tabulation that provides comment on or cites a reference for a designated part of the text or table.

Context: Attention is drawn to the footnote by means of a mark, number, etc, in the main body of the text. A footnote generally contains information that is related to but of lesser importance than the larger work in the main body of the text or table.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Flag

Forecasting

"Forecasting" and "prediction" are often used synonymously in the customary sense of assessing the magnitude which a quantity will assume at some future point of time: as distinct from "estimation" which attempts to assess the magnitude of an already existent quantity. For example, the final yield of a crop is "forecast" during the growing period but "estimated" at harvest.

Context: The errors of estimation involved in prediction from a regression equation are sometimes referred to as "forecasting errors" but this expression is better avoided in such as restricted sense. Likewise terms such as "index numbers of forecasting efficiency", in the sense of residual error variances in regression analysis, are to be avoided.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Prediction

French equivalent: Prévision

Forecasting errors

See also: Forecasting

Foreclosure of competition

See also: Anticompetitive practices

Foreign affiliate

See also: Foreign direct investment enterprise

Foreign Affiliates Trade in Services (FATS)

Foreign Affiliates Trade in Services (FATS) statistics measure the commercial presence abroad of service suppliers through affiliates in foreign markets, and therefore are closely related to statistics on foreign direct investment.

Data on the activities of majority-owned foreign affiliates in the compiling economy are usually referred to as inward FATS, and those relating to majority-owned foreign affiliates of the compiling economy that are established abroad are referred to as outward FATS.

FATS statistics cover a range of variables that comprise some, or all, of the following: sales (turnover) and/or output, employment, value added, exports and imports of goods and services, number of enterprises, etc.

Source: Trade in Goods and Services: Statistical Trends and Measurement Challenges, A. Lindner, B. Cave, L. Deloumeaux, J. Magdeleine, OECD Statistics Brief, October 2001, No.1, page 7

Foreign assets

Foreign assets consist mainly of financial claims over non-resident institutional units

Source: SNA 12.113

French equivalent: Actifs extérieurs

Foreign bank

A foreign bank is a bank with head office outside the country in which it is located

Source: External Debt: Definition, Statistical Coverage and Methodology, A Report by an International Working Group on External Debt Statistics of the World Bank, IMF, BIS, OECD, OECD, Paris, 1988, Glossary

Foreign bond

Securities - for example, Yankee, Samurai, Shogun, Shibosai, Bulldog, Matador, and Daimyo bonds - issued by a borrower in a domestic capital market other than its own, usually denominated in the currency of that market, underwritten and sold by a national under-writing and selling group of the lenders' country. (Usually issued in bearer or registered form.)

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Foreign border workers

Foreign border workers are foreign persons granted permission to be employed on a continuous basis in the receiving country provided they depart at regular and short intervals (daily or weekly) from that country)

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

French equivalent: Travailleurs étrangers frontaliers

Foreign business travellers

Foreign business travellers are foreign persons granted the permission to engage in business or professional activities that are not remunerated from within the country of arrival. Their length of stay is restricted and cannot surpass 12 months

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

French equivalent: Etrangers voyageant pour affaires

Foreign controlled corporations (non-financial and financial)

Foreign controlled corporations (non-financial and financial) consist of all resident corporations and quasi-corporations that are controlled by non- resident institutional units

Source: SNA 4.76 and 4.84

See also: Direct foreign investment enterprise

French equivalent: Sociétés (non financières et financières) sous contrôle étranger

Foreign currency

A foreign currency is a currency other than the domestic currency.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Foreign currency linked derivatives

Derivatives whose value is linked to foreign currency exchange rates.

Context: The most common foreign-currency-linked derivatives are:

- Forward-type foreign exchange rate contracts, under which currencies are sold or purchased for an agreed exchange rate on a specified day;
- Foreign exchange swaps, whereby there is an initial exchange of foreign currencies and a simultaneous forward purchase/sale of the same currencies;
- Cross-currency interest rate swaps, whereby— following an initial exchange of a specified amount of foreign currencies—cash flows related to interest and principal payments are exchanged according to a predetermined schedule; and
- Options that give the purchaser the right but not the obligation to purchase or sell a specified amount of a foreign currency at an agreed contract price on or before a specified date.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

Foreign currency transactions (banking)

Foreign currency transactions refer to transactions denominated in a currency other than the local (domestic) currency of the country in which the banking office is located

Source: Guide to the International Banking Statistics, Bank for International Settlements, Basel, Switzerland, 2000, Part III – Glossary of Terms

Foreign diplomatic and consular personnel

Foreign diplomatic and consular personnel are foreigners admitted under diplomatic visas or permits

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

Foreign direct investment

Foreign direct investment (FDI) 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

Source: SNA 14.151 and 14.152 [Table 11.2, BPM 359 and 362]

French equivalent: Investissements internationaux directs

Foreign direct investment enterprise

A foreign direct investment enterprise is an incorporated or unincorporated enterprise in which a direct investor resident in another economy owns 10 per cent or more of the ordinary shares or voting power (for an incorporated enterprise) or the equivalent (for an unincorporated enterprise)

Source: SNA 14.152, BPM 362 [7.119]

French equivalent: Entreprise d'investissements directs (étrangers)

Foreign exchange companies

Foreign exchange companies comprise units that buy and sell foreign exchange in retail or wholesale markets

Source: Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual, IMF, Washington, 2000, para. 101

Foreign exchange rate

See also: Exchange rates

Foreign exchange reserves

Foreign exchange rate reserves are the stocks of foreign currency denominated assets plus, in a number of cases, gold, held by at a central bank

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Foreign exchange swap

A foreign exchange swap is a spot sale/purchase of currencies and a simultaneous forward purchase/sale of the same currencies

Source: SNA 11.38

See also: Swaps, cross-currency interest rate; Swaps; Interest rate swap – SNA

French equivalent: Swap - de devises

Foreign excursionists

Foreign excursionists (also called "same-day visitors") are foreign persons who do not reside in the country of arrival and stay for just a day without spending the night in a collective or private accommodation within the country visited.

Context: This category includes cruise passengers who arrive in a country on a cruise ship and return to the ship each night to sleep on board as well as crew members who do not spend the night in the country.

It also includes residents of border areas who visit the neighbouring country during the day to shop, visit friends or relatives, seek medical treatment, or participate in leisure activities.

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

See also: Excursionists

French equivalent: Excursionnistes étrangers

Foreign inland waterways transport (IWT) vessel

IWT vessel which is registered at a given date in a country other than the reporting country.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Bateau étranger pour le transport par voies navigables intérieures

Foreign Interest Payment Security (FIPS)

FIPS is an instrument in the Swiss capital market. Its features are similar to a reverse dual-currency bond that offers interest payments in a foreign currency but keeps the principal in Swiss francs.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Foreign key

In relational database management systems, a filed or item in a table that contains a value identifying rows in another table. It is used in joining two tables by defining the relationship between two elements of a relational database. A foreign key is the primary key in the other table.

Source: Handbook on Geographic Information Systems and Digital Mapping, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 79, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, New York, 2000, Annex VI - Glossary

Foreign migrant workers

Foreign migrant workers are foreigners admitted by the receiving State for the specific purpose of exercising an economic activity remunerated from within the receiving country. Their length of stay is usually restricted as is the type of employment they can hold

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

See also: Seasonal migrant workers

French equivalent: Travailleurs migrants étrangers

Foreign military personnel

Foreign military personnel are foreign military servicemen, officials and advisers stationed in the country. Their dependants and domestic employees are sometimes allowed to accompany them

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

Foreign population of a country

The foreign population of a country refers to all persons who have that country as country of usual residence and who are the citizens of another country

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

French equivalent: Population étrangère d'un pays

Foreign retirees (as settlers)

Foreign retirees (as settlers) are persons beyond retirement age who are granted the right to stay over a long period or indefinitely in the territory of a State other than their own provided that they have sufficient independent income and do not become a charge to that State

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

French equivalent: Retraités étrangers (immigrants)

Foreign road vehicle

A road vehicle registered in a country other than the reporting country and bearing registration plates of that foreign country.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Véhicule routier étranger

Foreign settlers

See also: Migrants for settlement

Foreign students

Foreign students are persons admitted by a country other than their own, usually under special permits or visas, for the specific purpose of following a particular course of study in an accredited institution of the receiving country

Context: Foreign students are students who do not hold the citizenship of the country for which the data are collected. While pragmatic and operational, this classification may give rise to inconsistencies resulting from national policies regarding naturalisation of immigrants, combined with the inability of several countries to report separately foreign students net of those holding permanent residence permits.

As a result, countries where naturalisation of immigrants is stringent and identification of non-resident foreign students impossible over-estimate the size of the foreign student body, compared to countries granting citizenship to their immigrants more easily.(Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary)

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

See also: Student

French equivalent: Étudiant étranger

Foreign subsidiary

See also: Subsidiary

Foreign tourists

Foreign tourists are foreign persons admitted under tourist visas (if required) for purposes of leisure, recreation, holiday, visits to friends or relatives, health or medical treatment, or religious pilgrimage. They must spend at least a night in a collective or private accommodation in the receiving country and their duration of stay must not surpass 12 months

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

French equivalent: Touristes étrangers

Foreign trainees

Foreign trainees are persons admitted by a country other than their own to acquire particular skills through on-the-job training. Foreign trainees are therefore allowed to work only in the specific institution or establishment providing the training and their length of stay is usually restricted

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

French equivalent: Stagiaires étrangers

Foreign-born population of a country

The foreign-born population of a country is all persons who have that country as the country of usual residence and whose place of birth is located in another country

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

French equivalent: Population d'un pays née à l'étranger

Foreigners admitted for family formation or reunification

Foreigners admitted for family formation or reunification are foreigners admitted because they are the immediate relatives of citizens or foreigners already residing in the receiving country or because they are the foreign fiancée(e)s or the foreign adopted children of citizens.

The definition of immediate relatives varies from country to country but it generally includes the spouse and minor children of the person concerned

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

French equivalent: Etrangers admis au titre du regroupement familial ou de la fondation d'une famille

Foreigners admitted for humanitarian reasons (other than asylum proper or temporary protection)

Foreigners admitted for humanitarian reasons (other than asylum proper or temporary protection) are foreigners who are not granted full refugee status but are nevertheless admitted for humanitarian reasons because they find themselves in refugee-like situations

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

See also: Foreigners granted temporary protected status; Foreigners seeking asylum; Refugees; Asylum-seekers

French equivalent: Etrangers admis pour des raisons humanitaires (autres que l'asile proprement dit ou la protection temporaire)

Foreigners admitted for settlement

Foreigners admitted for settlement are foreign persons granted the permission to reside in the receiving country without limitations regarding duration of stay or exercise of an economic activity. Their dependants, if admitted, are also included in this category

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

French equivalent: Etrangers autorisés à s'installer

Foreigners granted temporary protected status

Foreigners granted temporary protected status are foreigners who are allowed to stay for a temporary though possibly indefinite period because their life would be in danger if they were to return to their country of citizenship

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

See also: Refugees; Foreigners seeking asylum; Foreigners admitted for humanitarian reasons (other than asylum proper or temporary protection); Asylum-seekers

French equivalent: Etrangers auxquels un statut de protection temporaire a été accordé

Foreigners having the right to free establishment

Foreigners having the right to free establishment are foreigners who have the right to enter, stay and work within the territory of a country other than their own by virtue of an agreement or treaty concluded between their country of citizenship and the country they enter

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

French equivalent: Etrangers ayant le droit de s'établir librement

Foreigners in transit

Foreigners in transit are persons who arrive in the receiving country but do not enter it formally because they are on their way to another destination

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

French equivalent: Etrangers en transit

Foreigners seeking asylum

Foreigners seeking asylum is a category that encompasses both persons who are allowed to file an application for asylum (asylum-seekers proper) and those who do not enter the asylum adjudication system formally but are nevertheless granted the permission to stay until they can return safely to their countries of origin (that is to say, they become foreigners granted temporary protected status)

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

See also: Asylum-seekers; Refugees; Foreigners granted temporary protected status; Foreigners admitted for humanitarian reasons (other than asylum proper or temporary protection)

French equivalent: Etrangers demandeurs d'asile

Foreigners whose entry or stay is not sanctioned

Foreigners whose entry or stay is not sanctioned refers to foreigners who violate the rules of admission and stay of the

receiving country and are deportable, as well as foreign persons attempting to seek asylum but who are not allowed to file an application and are not permitted to stay in the receiving country on any other grounds

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

French equivalent: Etrangers immigrants clandestins

Foreigners whose status is regularised

Foreigners whose status is regularised are foreigners whose entry or stay has not been sanctioned by the receiving State or who have violated the terms of their admission but who are nevertheless allowed to regularise their status.

Although most persons regularising their status have already been present in the receiving country for some time, their regularisation may be taken to represent the time of their official admission as international migrants

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

French equivalent: Etrangers dont le statut est régularisé

Foreseen obsolescence

Foreseen obsolescence is the loss in value on an asset through obsolescence that the purchaser was expecting to occur when the asset was acquired. Foreseen obsolescence is included in consumption of fixed capital

Source: Measuring Capital: OECD Manual, Annex 1 Glossary of Technical Terms Used in the Manual, OECD, 2001

See also: Normal obsolescence

Forest account for timber

A forest account for timber in physical terms shows the opening and closing stocks of standing timber and the changes between the beginning and the end of the accounting period.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.182

Forest age structure

The age structure of a forest is often expressed as the area of the forest consisting mainly of trees of the same age (i.e., by age class) or by proportions of trees in different age classes. The age-class division used is dependent on the ages of trees of different species. For forest accounting purposes, it is useful to have the age-structure expressed in terms of timber volumes. This may be derived by combining data on the number of trees with the average volume of timber for a tree of a given age. Since the volume of a mature tree is much larger than for a young tree, the distribution of timber volume may be very different from the distribution of number of trees.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.227

Forest estate

The composite asset constituted by the forest land and the standing timber. It includes any forest related environmental assets included in the area concerned.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.243

Forest health

Forest health is affected by both natural and human factors. Defoliation is the most commonly used factor in describing forest health. It is expressed as the amount or proportion of trees whose crown is more than 25 per cent defoliated. Other symptoms of forest damage that reduce stand quality are the amount and percentage of dead, fallen and broken trees, decayed trees, stem defects, top damage, discoloration and multiple symptoms. It should be noted, however, that dead and decayed trees are also often seen as a forest characteristic that improves biodiversity.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.231

Forested land

Land with tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 per cent and an area of more than 0.5 hectares. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 metres at maturity in situ.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.151

Forested land available for wood supply

Forested land available for wood supply covers areas where legal, economic, or environmental restrictions do not have a significant impact on the supply of wood. It includes areas where harvesting of timber is not taking place, for example, because of long term utilisation plans or intentions.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.158

Forested land not available for wood supply

Forested land not available for wood supply includes areas where legal, economic, or environmental restrictions prevent any significant wood production.

Context: Legal and/or environmental restrictions refer to protection for environmental and biodiversity conservation and other protection, including restrictions to ensure protection against soil erosion, avalanches and so on, and for special environmental, scientific, historical, cultural or spiritual interest. Economic restrictions appear in areas where physical productivity or wood quality is too low or harvesting and transport costs are too high to warrant wood harvesting, apart from occasional cuttings for own consumption.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.157

Forfaiting

A mechanism, most commonly used in medium- and long-term credit, involving the purchase of promissory notes or

bills of exchange by the forfeiter, at a discount. Banks or other financial services entities often own forfeit companies.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Form of representation

The form of representation refers to the name or description of the form of representation for the data element. e.g. 'quantitative value, 'code', text', 'icon'

Source: ISO/IEC 11179, Part 3, Basic Attributes of Data Elements (draft)

See also: Representation term

Formal edit

A formal edit verifies whether the given functions of two or more data items meet the given condition.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Formal identifier

Any variable or set of variables which is structurally unique for every population unit, for example a population registration number. If the formal identifier is known to the intruder, identification of a target individual is directly possible for him or her, without the necessity to have additional knowledge before studying the microdata. Some combinations of variables such as name and address are pragmatic formal identifiers, where non-unique instances are empirically possible, but with negligible probability.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Format

Size and general arrangement of a written or printed document.

Context: The specified arrangement of data. In computer parlance it frequently refers to the format of a data record. (Computerized systems of land resources appraisal for agricultural development, Chidley, T.R.E., J. Elgy and J. Antoine (1993), FAO World Soil Resources Reports, 72)

Source: Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names, United Nations Group of Experts on Geographic Names, United Nations, New York, 2002

See also: File format

FORTRAN

(Formula Translator) A high level programming language used mainly to solve scientific and engineering problems.

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

Forward contract

A forward contract is an unconditional financial contract that represents an obligation for settlement on a specified date; at the inception of the contract, risk exposures of equal market value are exchanged and hence the contract has zero value; some time must elapse for the market value of each party's risk to differ so that an asset (creditor) position is created for one party and a liability (debtor) position for the other.

Forward contracts are typically, but not always, settled by the payment of cash or the provision of some other financial instrument rather than the actual delivery of the underlying item and therefore are valued and traded separately from the underlying item

Source: SNA 11.37

French equivalent: Contrat à terme «forward » (contrat de garantie)

Forward exchange rate

A forward exchange rate is the exchange rate in contract for receipt of and payment for foreign currency at a specified date usually for 30 days, 90 days or 180 days in the future, at a stipulated current or "spot" price

Source: The Dictionary of International Business Terms, J.K. Shim, J.G. Siegel, M.H. Levine, Glenlake Publishing Co. Ltd, 1998

Forward foreign exchange contracts

Forward foreign exchange contracts involve two counterparties who agree to transact in foreign currencies at an agreed exchange rate in a specified amount at some agreed future date

Source: SNA 11.38

French equivalent: Contrat de change à terme de devises

Forward rate agreements (FRAs)

Forward rate agreements (FRAs) are arrangements in which two parties, in order to protect themselves against interest rate changes, agree on a notional interest rate to be paid, at a specified settlement date, on a notional amount of principal that is never exchanged; FRAs are settled by net cash payments and the only payment that takes place relates to the difference between the agreed FRA rate and the prevailing market rate at the time of settlement

Source: SNA 11.38 [7.106]

French equivalent: Contrats de garantie de taux (forward rate agreements-FRA)

Forward type derivatives

A contract in which two counterparties commit to exchange an underlying item—real or financial—in a specified quantity, on a specified date, at an agreed contract price or, in the specific example of a swaps contract, agree to exchange cash flows, determined by reference to the price(s) of, say, currencies or interest rates according to predetermined rules. In essence, two counterparties are trading risk exposures of equal market value.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

FOSDIC

See also: Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC)

Fossil fuels

Fossil fuels are coal, oil and natural gas. They are derived from the remains of ancient plant and animal life

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Combustibles fossiles

Frame

A list, map or other specification of the units which define a population to be sampled.

Context: The frame consists of previously available descriptions of the objects or material related to the physical field in the form of maps, lists, directories, etc., from which sampling units may be constructed and a set of sampling units selected. (Eurostat, "Assessment of Quality in Statistics: Glossary", Working Group, Luxembourg, October 2003)

The frame may or may not contain information about the size or other supplementary information about the units, but should have enough details so that a unit, if included in

the sample, may be located and taken up for inquiry. The nature of the frame exerts a considerable influence over the structure of a sample survey. It is rarely perfect, and may be inaccurate, incomplete, inadequately described, out of date or subject to some degree of duplication. Reasonable reliability in the frame is a desirable condition for the reliability of a sample survey based on it.

Source: The International Statistical Institute, "The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms", edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press, 2003.

See also: Under-coverage; Area sampling; Frame error

French equivalent: Base

Frame error

Frame error may be caused by the inherent limitations of input data, or by delays and errors in data acquisition and processing.

Context: Frame errors cover:

- coverage errors - erroneous inclusions, omissions and duplications;
- classification errors - units not classified, or misclassified by industry, geography or size;
- contact errors - units with incomplete or incorrect contact data.

Source: Lessler, J.T. and Kalsbeek, W.D. (1992), "Non Sampling Error in Survey", New York: John Wiley or US department of Commerce (1978), "Glossary of Non Sampling Error Terms: An Illustration of a Semantic Problem in Statistics", Statistical Policy Working Paper 4, Office of Federal Statistical Policy Standards.

See also: Frame

Framework for indicators of sustainable development (FISD)

The framework for indicators of sustainable development (FISD) is a conceptual framework for environmental, social and economic indicators that addresses the concerns of potential data users as reflected in Agenda 21 (United Nations, 1993b) of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development with the information categories of the framework for environmental data production (FDES). It was developed by the United Nations Statistics Division in 1994

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Driving force-state-response framework; Framework for the development of environment statistics (FDES)

Framework for the development of environment statistics (FDES)

The framework for the development of environment statistics (FDES) is a conceptual framework that assists in the development, coordination and organization of environment statistics and related socio-economic and demographic statistics. It was developed by the United Nations Statistics Division in 1984, and is based on stress—response principles of environmental impacts

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Framework for indicators of sustainable development (FISD); Stress-response environmental statistical system

French equivalent: Cadre pour le développement des statistiques de l'environnement (FDES)

Franchising

Franchising is a special type of vertical relationship between two firms usually referred to as the "franchisor" and "franchisee". The two firms generally establish a contractual relationship where the franchisor sells a proven product, trademark or business method and ancillary services to the individual franchisee in return for a stream of royalties and other payments.

The contractual relationship may cover such matters as product prices, advertising, location, type of distribution outlets, geographic area, etc.

Context: Franchise agreements generally fall under the purview of competition laws, particularly those provisions dealing with vertical restraints. Franchise agreements may facilitate entry of new firms and/or products and have efficiency enhancing benefits. However, franchising agreements in certain situations can restrict competition as well.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Fraud

The severest form of an irregularity. The term fraud is defined in the Convention on the protection of the European Communities' financial interest decided the 26 July 1995 (OJ No. C316, 27.11.1995).

The Convention is drawn up in accordance with the rules for the EU third pillar as the rules concerns penal issues (the regulation mentioned above concerns administrative measures and sanctions and are therefore drawn up under the rules of the first pillar).

Context: The definition of fraud affecting the EU-budget (given in Paragraph 1 of Article 1 of the Convention) is quite lengthy. The core is that it needs intentional act or omission to have an irregularity defined as a fraud and therefore punishable by Court proceedings (all other acts can therefore only be sanctioned through administrative measures as fines and denial of further funding, etc.) states:

For the purposes of this Convention, fraud affecting the European Communities' financial interests shall consist of:

a. in respect of expenditure, any intentional act or omission relating to:
   - the use or presentation of false, incorrect or incomplete statements or documents, which has as its effect the misappropriation or wrongful retention of funds from the general budget of the European Communities or budgets managed by, or on behalf of, the European Communities;
   - non-disclosure of information in violation of a specific obligation, with the same effect;
   - the misapplication of such funds for purposes other than those for which they were originally granted.
b. in respect of revenue, any intentional act or omission relating to:
   - the use or presentation of false, incorrect or incomplete statements or documents, which has as its effect the illegal diminution of the resources of the general budget of the European Communities or budgets managed by, or on behalf of, the European Communities;
   - non-disclosure of information in violation of a specific obligation, with the same effect;
   - misapplication of a legally obtained benefit, with the same effect.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

Free market

A free market economy is one where scarcities are resolved through changes in relative prices rather than through regulation. If a commodity is in short supply relative to the

number of people who want to buy it, its price will rise, producers and sellers will make higher profits and production will tend to rise to meet the excess demand. If the available supply of a commodity is in a glut situation, the price will tend to fall, thereby attracting additional buyers and discouraging producers and sellers from entering the market. In a free market, buyers and sellers come together voluntarily to decide on what products to produce and sell and buy, and how resources such as labour and capital should be used.

Source: Government of Canada, Economic Concepts, website

Free rider (in foreign trade)

A casual term used to infer that a country which does not make any trade concessions, profits, nonetheless, from tariff cuts and concessions made by other countries in negotiations under the most-favoured-nation principle.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Free rider or riding

Free riding occurs when one firm (or individual) benefits from the actions and efforts of another without paying or sharing the costs.

For example, a retail store may initially choose to incur costs of training its staff to demonstrate to potential customers how a particular kitchen appliance works. It may do so in order to expand its sales. However, the customers may later choose to buy the product from another retailer selling at a lower price because its business strategy is not to incur these training and demonstration costs.

This second retailer is viewed as "free riding" on the efforts and the costs incurred by the first retailer. If such a situation persists, the first retailer will not have the incentive to continue

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Free trade

Free trade occurs when goods and services can be bought and sold between countries or sub-national regions without tariffs, quotas or other restrictions being applied.

Source: Government of Canada, Economic Concepts, website

Free trade area

A free trade area is a grouping of countries within which tariffs and non-tariff trade barriers between the members are generally abolished but with no common trade policy toward non-members. The North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA) and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) are examples of free trade areas.

Source: Glossary of Insurance Policy Terms, OECD, Centre for Co-operation with Non-Members, 1999

See also: Regional trading arrangement; Customs union; Common market; Economic union

Frequency

The rate at which something happens or is repeated.

Context: If a time series has a constant time interval between its observations, this interval determines the frequency of the time series (e.g. monthly, quarterly, yearly).

In GESMES/TS, frequency is a dimension of the time series key. Frequency must be assigned as a dimension in every key family and it has to be the first dimension. ("GESMES/TS User Guide", Release 3)

In SDMX, "Frequency" is closely associated with "Periodicity" to form a single entity, named "frequency and periodicity". While frequency refers to the time interval between the observations of a time series, periodicity refers to the frequency of compilation of the data (e.g., a time series could be available at annual frequency but the underlying data are compiled monthly, thus have a monthly periodicity).

Source: The Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary, Oxford University Press

See also: GESMES TS; Time series; Dimension; Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX); Key (time series or sibling group); Observation

French equivalent: Fréquence

Frequency array

A Frequency array is an array of frequencies according to variate values, that is to say, a frequency distribution. The term “array” is often used for the individual frequency distributions which form the separate rows and columns of a bivariate frequency table.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Frequency distribution

A specification of the way in which the frequencies of members of a population are distributed according to the values of the variates which they exhibit. For observed data the distribution is usually specified in tabular form, with some grouping for continuous variates.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Distribution de fréquences

Frequency ratio

A frequency ratio is the proportion of national tariff lines that are affected by a particular non- tariff barrier or by a specified group of non tariff barriers, irrespective of whether the products affected are actually imported

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Frequency table

A table drawn up to show the distribution of the frequency of occurrence of a given characteristic according to some specified set of class intervals. It may be univariate or multivariate but there are difficulties in presenting data tabulated according to more than two variables.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Table de fréquences

Frequency, spectrum / spectrum management

The spectrum or range of radio frequencies available for communication, industrial, and other uses.

Context: Frequency bands or segments are assigned to various categories of users for specific purposes, such as commercial radio and television, terrestrial microwave links, satellites, and police.

At the international level this is done by the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). Individual national regulatory agencies monitor the occupancy of the radio spectrum and allocate frequencies to individual users or a groups of users so as to enable a large number of services to operate within specified limits of interference.

Source: Telecommunications services: Glossary of terms – World Trade Organisation

FTAA

Free Trade Area of the Americas

FTP

See also: File transfer protocol (FTP)

Fuel oil

This covers all residual (heavy) fuel oils (including those obtained by blending). Kinematic viscosity is above 10 cSt at 80 degrees C. The flash point is always above 50 degrees C and density is always more than 0.90 kg/l.

Source: Oil Information 2001, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 3. General Definitions

Full cost pricing

Full cost pricing is a practice where the price of a product is calculated by a firm on the basis of its direct costs per unit of output plus a markup to cover overhead costs and profits. The overhead costs are generally calculated assuming less than full capacity operation of a plant in order to allow for fluctuating levels of production and costs.

Context: Full cost pricing is often used by firms as it is very difficult to calculate the precise demand for a product and establish a market price. Empirical studies indicate that full cost pricing methods are widely employed by business firms.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Full coverage survey

Same as Census

See also: Census

Full employment

Full employment occurs when the economy is producing to its maximum sustainable capacity, using labour, technology, land, capital and other factors of production to their fullest potential.

Source: Government of Canada, Economic Concepts, website

Full line forcing

See also: Tied selling

Full-time equivalent employment

Full-time equivalent employment is the number of full-time equivalent jobs, defined as total hours worked divided by average annual hours worked in full-time jobs

Source: SNA 17.14 [15.102, 17.28]

French equivalent: Emploi équivalent plein temps

Full-time equivalent student

A full-time equivalent (FTE) measure attempts to standardise a student's actual course load against the normal course load.

Calculating the full-time/part-time status requires information on the time periods for actual and normal course loads.

Context: For the reduction of head-count data to FTEs, where data and norms on individual participation are available, course load is measured as the product of the fraction of the normal course load for a full-time student and the fraction of the school/academic year.

[FTE = (actual course load/normal course load) * (actual duration of study during reference period/normal duration of study during reference period).]

When actual course load information is not available, a full-time student is considered equal to one FTE.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Full-time student; Mode of study; Part-time student; Student; Study load

Full-time equivalent teacher

A full-time equivalent (FTE) attempts to standardise a full-time teacher's teaching load against that of a part-time teacher.

The basis for the calculation are the "statutory working hours" and not the "total or actual working hours" or "total or actual teaching hours".

The full-time equivalence of part-time educational personnel is then determined by calculating the ratio of hours worked by part-time personnel over the statutory hours worked by a full-time employee during the school year.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

Full-time primary / secondary level student

All students enrolled in primary and secondary level educational programmes should be considered full-time when head-count data are reported, if they attend school for at least 75 per cent of the school day or week (as locally defined) and if they would normally be expected to be in the programme for the entire academic year. Otherwise, they should be considered part-time.

When determining full-time / part-time status, the work-based component in combined school- and work-based programmes should be included

Source: 2001 Data Collection on Education Systems: Definitions, Explanations and Instructions, UNESCO, OECD, Eurostat, page 54

Full-time student

Students enrolled in primary and secondary level educational programmes are considered to participate full-time if they attend school for at least 75 per cent of the school day or week (as locally defined) and would normally be expected to be in the programme for the entire academic year. This includes the work-based component in combined school and work-based programmes.

At the tertiary level, an individual is considered full-time if he or she is taking a course load or educational programme considered requiring at least 75 per cent of a full-time commitment of time and resources. Additionally, it is expected that the student will remain in the programme for the entire year.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Part-time student; Student; Mode of study; Full-time equivalent student; Study load

Full-time teacher

A teacher employed for at least 90 per cent of the normal or statutory number of hours of work for a full-time teacher over a complete school year is classified as a full-time teacher.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Ratio of students to teaching staff; Educational personnel; Teaching staff; Part-time teacher; Instructional personnel - UNESCO; Full-time teacher; Working time in school; Teaching time

Full-time tertiary level student

At the tertiary level, an individual is considered full-time if he/she is taking a course- load/educational programme considered to require at least 75 per cent of a full-time commitment of time and resources. Additionally, it is expected that the student remains in the programme for the entire year

Source: 2001 Data Collection on Education Systems: Definitions, Explanations and Instructions, UNESCO, OECD, Eurostat, page 55

Fully consolidated system

See also: Direct investment enterprise

Function

The concept of purpose, or function, relates to the type of need a transaction or group of transactions aims to satisfy or the kind of objective it pursues

Source: SNA 2.50

French equivalent: Fonction

Functional check

See also: Formal edit

Functional classifications

Functional classifications are designed to classify certain transactions of producers and of three institutional sectors, namely household, general government and non-profit institutions serving households.

They are described as "functional" classifications because they identify the "functions" - in the sense of "purposes" or "objectives" - for which these groups of transactors engage in certain transactions.

The classifications concerned are:

Classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP);

Classification of the functions of government (COFOG);

Classification of the purposes of non-profit institutions serving households (COPNI); and

Classification of outlays of producers by purpose (COPP)

Source: SNA 18.1

See also: Classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP); Classification of outlays of producers by purpose (COPP); Classification of the functions of government (COFOG); Classification of the purposes of non-profit institutions (COPNI)

French equivalent: Nomenclatures fonctionnelles

Functional labour markets

In the literature, definitions about what constitutes a spatial or local labour market vary considerably. Two main approaches can be distinguished.

In one, the labour market is defined as a homogeneous area sharing common labour market characteristics. Cluster analysis is the technique most often used to identify such areas.

In the other approach, the labour market is defined as a nodal area, the boundaries of which are traced with the goal of containing the inter-relations between its constituent entities. A typical application of this approach is the mapping of functional labour markets on the basis of the commuting patterns of workers.

The most appropriate spatial framework depends on the purpose of the analysis that will be conducted with it.

Source: OECD Employment Outlook, June 2000, Chapter 2, Disparities in Regional Labour Markets, page 34

Functional limitation-free life expectancy

Functional limitation-free life expectancy is the average number of years an individual is expected to live free of functional limitation if current patterns of mortality and disability continue to apply. Functional limitations mean restrictions in abilities, for instance, to bend forward and pick up something, or the ability to walk

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Functionally illiterate

A person is functionally illiterate who cannot engage in all those activities in which literacy is required for effective functioning of his group and community and also for enabling him to continue to use reading, writing and calculation for his own and the community's development

Source: Handbook of Household Surveys, Revised Edition, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 31, United Nations, New York, 1984, para. 15.63

See also: Functionally literate

Functionally literate

See also: Literate, functionally

Fund member

An individual who is either an active (working or contributing, and hence actively accumulating assets) or passive (retired, and hence receiving benefits), or deferred (holding deferred benefits) participant in a pension plan.

Context: Identical terms, "Member", "Pension plan member", "Pension fund member", "Plan member"

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Active member

French equivalent: Membre d'un fonds

Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

The Fundamental Principles for Official Statistics adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission, in its Special Session of 11-15 April 1994 are:

Principle 1. Official statistics provide an indispensable element in the information system of a society, serving the government, the economy and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social and environmental situation. To this end, official statistics that meet the test of practical utility are to be compiled and made available on an impartial basis by official statistical agencies to honour citizens' entitlement to public information.

Principle 2. To retain trust in official statistics, the statistical agencies need to decide according to strictly professional considerations, including scientific principles and professional ethics, on the methods and procedures for the collection, processing, storage and presentation of statistical data.

Principle 3. To facilitate a correct interpretation of the data, the statistical agencies are to present information according to scientific standards on the sources, methods and procedures of the statistics.

Principle 4. The statistical agencies are entitled to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics.

Principle 5. Data for statistical purposes may be drawn from all types of sources, be they statistical surveys or administrative records. Statistical agencies are to choose the source with regard to quality, timeliness, costs and the burden on respondents.

Principle 6. Individual data collected by statistical agencies for statistical compilation, whether they refer to natural or legal persons, are to be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purposes.

Principle 7. The laws, regulations and measures under which the statistical systems operate are to be made public.

Principle 8. Coordination among statistical agencies within countries is essential to achieve consistency and efficiency in the statistical system.

Principle 9. The use by statistical agencies in each country of international concepts, classifications and methods promotes the consistency and efficiency of statistical systems at all official levels.

Principle 10. Bilateral and multilateral cooperation in statistics contributes to the improvement of systems of official statistics in all countries.

Context: The notion that international endorsement of a set of principles for official statistics was necessary was born in the Conference of European Statisticians. At the end of the eighties the countries of Central Europe began to change from centrally planned economies to market-oriented democracies. A few years later the Soviet Union was dissolved. Among the many changes that these developments generated was the need for complete transformation of the national statistical systems.

Part of this transformation process was about redefining the role of official statistics, as well making it clear to governments and other users of statistics that a good system of official statistics must meet certain general criteria. In order to get this message across, and to assist heads of national statistical offices to defend the position of their institutes, the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics were developed.

Source: Good Practices in Official Statistics website, United Nations Statistical Division, New York

See also: Principles and practices for international statistics

Funded pension plan

Occupational or personal pension plans that accumulate dedicated assets to cover the plan's liabilities.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Book reserved pension plans; Pay as you go (PAYG) plan; Unfunded pension plans

French equivalent: Plans de retraite capitalisés

Funding (pension plan)

The act of accumulating assets in order to finance the pension plan.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

French equivalent: Capitalisation

Funding level (pension plan)

The relative value of a scheme's assets and liabilities, usually expressed as a percentage figure.

Context: Identical term, "Level of funding"

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Overfunding; Funding ratio; Underfunding

French equivalent: Niveau de financement

Funding plan (pension benefits)

The timing of payments of contributions with the aim of meeting the cost of a given set of benefits under a defined benefit scheme.

Possible objectives of a funding plan might be that, if the actuarial assumptions are borne out:

a. a specified funding level should be reached by a given date;
b. the level of contributions should remain constant, or should after a planned period be the standard contribution rate required by the valuation method used in the actuarial valuation.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Actuarial valuation

French equivalent: Plan de financement

Funding rate

See also: Contribution rate

French equivalent: Taux de financement

Funding ratio

The funding level expressed as a fraction.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Funding level (pension plan)

French equivalent: Coefficient de capitalisation

Funding rules

Regulation that requires the maintenance of a certain level of assets in a pension fund in relation to pension plan liabilities.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

French equivalent: Règles de financement

Futures contracts – BPM

A futures contract is an agreement between two parties to exchange a real asset for a financial asset, or to exchange, on a specified date at predetermined rate, two financial assets.

Traded financial futures, including those for interest rates, currencies, commodities, equities, or other indices, are recorded in the financial account in a similar manner to options

Source: BPM para. 407

See also: Futures contracts – SNA

French equivalent: Contrats à terme - MBP

Futures contracts – SNA

Futures contracts are forward contracts traded on organised exchanges

Source: SNA 11.37

See also: Futures contracts – BPM

French equivalent: Contrats à terme - SCN

Futures market

A futures market is a commodities market where futures contracts are issued

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

G

G10

See also: G10 countries

G10 countries

The Group of Ten is made up of eleven industrial countries (Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States) which consult and co-operate on economic, monetary and financial matters.

Context: The Ministers of Finance and Central Bank Governors of the Group of Ten usually meet once a year in connection with the autumn meetings of the Interim Committee of the International Monetary Fund. The Governors of the Group of Ten normally meet bimonthly at the Bank for International Settlements. The Deputies of the Group of Ten meet as needed, but usually between two and four times a year. Ad hoc committees and working parties of the Group of Ten are set up as needed.

Source: BIS website

G7 countries

See also: Major seven countries

G8

The G8 countries comprise: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States

Context: Since 1975, the heads of state or government of the major industrial democracies have been meeting annually to deal with the major economic and political issues facing their domestic societies and the international community as a whole. The six countries at the first summit, held at Rambouillet, France, in November 1975, were France, the United States, Britain, Germany, Japan and Italy (sometimes referred to as the G6). They were joined by Canada at the San Juan Summit of 1976 in Puerto Rico, and by the European Community at the London Summit of 1977.

From then on, membership in the Group of Seven, or G7, was fixed, although 15 developing countries' leaders met with the G7 leaders on the eve of the 1989 Paris Summit, and the USSR and then Russia participated in a post-summit dialogue with the G7 since 1991.

Starting with the 1994 Naples Summit, the G7 met with Russia at each summit (referred to as the P8 or Political Eight). The Denver Summit of the Eight was a milestone, marking full Russian participation in all but financial and certain economic discussions; and the 1998 Birmingham Summit saw full Russian participation, giving birth to the Group of Eight, or G8 (although the G7 continued to function along side the formal summits). At the Kananaskis Summit in Canada in 2002, it was announced that Russia would host the G8 Summit in 2006, thus completing its process of becoming a full member.

The G7/8 Summit has consistently dealt with macroeconomic management, international trade, and relations with developing countries. Questions of East-West economic relations, energy, and terrorism have also been of recurrent concern. From this initial foundation the summit agenda has broadened considerably to include microeconomic issues such as employment and the information highway, transnational issues such as the environment, crime and drugs, and a host of political-security issues ranging from human rights through regional security to arms control.

Source: University of Toronto G8 Information Centre

See also: Major seven countries

Game theory

Generally, that branch of mathematics which deals with the theory of contests between two or more players under specified sets of rules. The subject assumes a statistical aspect when part of the game proceeds under a chance scheme, e.g. by the throw of a die or when strategies are selected at random.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Théorie des jeux

Gamma radiation

Gamma radiation is a type of radiation comprising true rays of energy, in contrast to alpha and beta radiation's. Its properties are similar to those of X—rays and other electromagnetic waves. It comprises the most penetrating waves of radiant nuclear energy but can be blocked by dense materials such as lead

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Rayonnement gamma

Gas / diesel oil

Gas/diesel oil includes heavy gas oils. Gas oils are obtained from the lowest fraction from atmospheric distillation of crude oil, while heavy gas oils are obtained by vacuum redistillation of the residual from atmospheric distillation.

Context: Gas/diesel oil distils between 180 degrees C and 380 degrees C. Several grades are available depending on uses: diesel oil for diesel compression ignition (cars, trucks, marine, etc.), light heating oil for industrial and commercial uses, and other gas oil including heavy gas oils which distil between 380 degrees C and 540 degrees C and which are used as petrochemical feedstocks.

Source: Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris

Gas / liquids from biomass

Biogas is derived principally from the anaerobic fermentation of biomass and solid wastes and combusted to produce heat and/or power. Included in this category are landfill gas and sludge gas (sewage gas and gas from animal slurries) and other biogas. Liquid biomass, which includes bio-additives such as ethanol, is also included in this category.

Source: Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 2 – Notes on Energy Sources

Gas coke

Gas coke is a by-product of hard coal used for the production of town gas in gas works. Gas coke is used for heating purposes.

Source: Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 2 – Notes on Energy Sources

Gas works gas

Gas works gas covers all types of gas produced in public utility or private plants, whose main purpose is the manufacture, transport and distribution of gas. It includes gas produced by carbonisation (including gas produced by coke ovens and transferred to gas works), by total

gasification (with or without enrichment with oil products), by cracking of natural gas, and by reforming and simple mixing of gases and/or air. This heading also includes substitute natural gas, which is a high calorific value gas manufactured by chemical conversion of a hydrocarbon fossil fuel.

Source: Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 2 – Notes on Energy Sources

Gasoline type jet fuel

This includes all light hydrocarbon oils for use in aviation turbine power units.

They distil between 100 degrees C and 250 degrees C. It is obtained by blending kerosenes and gasoline or naphthas in such a way that the aromatic content dos not exceed 25 per cent in volume, and vapour pressure is between 13.7 kPa and 20.6 kPa. Additives can be included to improve fuel stability and combustibility.

Source: Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 2 – Notes on Energy Sources

Gateway

An interface between some external source of information and a World Wide Web server. In this instance a gateway is a web enabled search mechanism which allows users to search a distributed network of directory nodes.

Context: A gateway is a computer system for exchanging information across incompatible networks that use different protocols. The term gateway has become synonymous with portal, or Web portal, which proposes to be a major starting site on the Web. Portals can be general (such as Yahoo) or specific (such as the Canadian Federal Government Web site).

Statistics Canada, Thesauri and Controlled Vocabularies, Definitions, website

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), "National statistics, methods and quality report: Glossary of terms"; unpublished

Gateway exchange

An organized set of bilateral exchanges, in which several data and metadata sending organizations or individuals agree to exchange the collected information with each other in a single, known format, and according to a single, known process.

Context: This pattern has the effect of reducing the burden of managing multiple bilateral exchanges (in data and metadata collection) across the sharing organizations/ individuals. This is also a very common process pattern in the statistical area, where communities of institutions agree on ways to gain efficiencies within the scope of their collective responsibilities.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Bilateral exchange

GATS

See also: General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS)

GATT

See also: General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

GDP

See also: Gross domestic product (GDP)

French equivalent: PIB

GDP – expenditure based

See also: Gross domestic product (GDP) – expenditure based

French equivalent: PIB, dans l'optique des dépenses

GDP – income based

See also: Gross domestic product (GDP) – income based

French equivalent: Le PIB, dans l'optique du revenu

GDP – output based

See also: Gross domestic product (GDP) – output based

French equivalent: PIB aux prix du marché

GDP at constant prices

See also: Gross domestic product (GDP) – constant prices

GDP at current prices

See also: Gross domestic product (GDP) – current prices

GDP at market prices

See also: Gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices

GDP deflator

See also: Gross domestic product (GDP) deflator

Geary-Khamis method

An aggregation method in which category "international prices" (reflecting relative category values) and country purchasing power parities (PPPs), (depicting relative country price levels) are estimated simultaneously from a system of linear equations. Has the property of base-country invariance, matrix consistency and transitivity.

Source: Handbook of the International Comparison Programme, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 62, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development, Statistical Division, New York, 1992, Glossary

GEIS

See also: Generalised edit and imputation system (GEIS)

Gene

A gene is an hereditary factor, transmitted from generation to generation of plants and animals, that is responsible for the determination of a particular characteristic, for example, colour, height or sex

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Gène

Gene probes / DNA markers

A section of DNA of known structure or function which is marked with a radioactive isotope, dye or enzyme so that it can be used to detect the presence of specific sequences of bases in another DNA or RNA molecule.

Source: OECD, 2005, A Framework for Biotechnology Statistics, OECD, Paris, Annex 1: Glossary of Terms Used in the List-Based Definition

Gene therapy

Gene delivery, the insertion of genes (e.g. via retroviral vectors) into selected cells in the body in order to:

- Cause those cells to produce specific therapeutic agents.
- Cause those cells to become (more) susceptible to a conventional therapeutic agent that previously was ineffective against that particular condition/disease.
- Cause those cells to become less susceptible to a conventional therapeutic agent.
- Counter the effects of abnormal (damaged) tumour suppressor genes via insertion of normal tumour suppressor genes.
- Cause expression of ribozymes that cleave oncogenes (cancer-causing genes).
- Introduce other therapeutics into cells.

Source: OECD, 2005, A Framework for Biotechnology Statistics, OECD, Paris, Annex 1: Glossary of Terms Used in the List-Based Definition

General programmes (of education)

General programmes are programmes that are not designed explicitly to prepare participants for a specific class of occupations or trades or for entry into further vocational or technical education programmes. Less than 25 per cent of the programme content is classified as vocational or technical.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Pre-vocational programmes; Programme orientation; Upper secondary education (ISCED 3); Vocational programmes

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is a multilateral agreement, originally negotiated in 1947 in Geneva among 23 countries, to reduce tariffs and other trade barriers. It provides a framework for periodic multilateral negotiations on trade liberalisation.

Context: The most recent round of such negotiations was the Uruguay Round. Part of the final agreement of the Uruguay Round, concluded in December 1993, led to the establishment of the World Trade Organisation to replace the GATT; it commenced operation on 1 January 1995.

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

See also: General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS)

French equivalent: Accord général sur les tarifs douaniers et le commerce (GATT)

General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS)

The General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) is among the World Trade Organization's most important agreements. The accord, which came into force in January 1995, is the first and only set of multilateral rules covering international trade in services. It has been negotiated by the Governments themselves, and it sets the framework within which firms and individuals can operate.

The GATS has two parts: the framework agreement containing the general rules and disciplines; and the national "schedules" which list individual countries' specific commitments on access to their domestic markets by foreign suppliers

Source: World Trade Organisation GATS website - GATS Fact and Fiction

See also: General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

General cargo ship

Ship designed with holds for the carriage of diverse types and forms of goods.

Context: This category includes reefer ships, Ro-Ro passenger ships, Ro-Ro container ships, other Ro-Ro cargo ships, general cargo/passenger ships and other multi-purpose ships.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Navire de charge classique

General Data Dissemination System (GDDS)

The General Data Dissemination System (GDDS) is a structured process through which IMF member countries commit voluntarily to improving the quality of the data produced and disseminated by their statistical systems over the long run to meet the needs of macroeconomic analysis.

Source: International Monetary Found (IMF), "Guide to the General Data Dissemination System", 2002

See also: Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS); Data dissemination standards, IMF

General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean (GFCM)

The General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean (GFCM) is an inter-governmental organisation set up under the auspices of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

The GFCM's main functions are to: promote the development, conservation and management of living marine resources; formulate and recommend conservation measures; and encourage cooperative training projects. Its area of competence is the Mediterranean, Black Sea and connection waters. Created by a 1949 agreement and amended in 1963 and 1976, it has been in force since 1952

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Conseil général des pêches pour la Méditerranée (CGPM)

General government – BPM

General government agencies that are resident of an economy include all departments, establishment, and bodies located in the economic territory of an economy's central, state, and local governments and embassies, consulates, military establishments, and other entities which are located elsewhere, of an economy's general government.

Context: The general government of an economy covers all unclassified agencies of the public authorities. Such agencies include: government departments, offices, and other bodies that engage the administration, defence and regulation of the public order; promotion of economic growth, welfare and technological development; and provision of education, health, cultural, recreational, and other social and community services free of charge or at sales prices that do not cover most or all the costs of production.

Also included are other non-profit organizations serving individuals or business enterprises that are wholly, or mainly, financed and controlled by the public authorities and non-profit organisations primarily serving government bodies

Source: BPM paras. 85-86

See also: General government - SNA

French equivalent: Administrations publiques (comme unités institutionnelles) - MBP

General government gross debt (Maastricht definition)

General government gross debt according to the convergence criteria set out in the Maastricht Treaty comprises currency, bills and short- term bonds, other short-term loans and other medium- and long- term loans and bonds, defined according to ESA 95.

Context: Debt is consolidated within the general government. Financial liabilities such as trade credits extended to the government are not included. Debt is valued at nominal value (face value).

Index-linked debt is valued at its face value adjusted by the index-related capital uplift accrued to the end of the year. Gross debt according to the Maastricht criterion differs from the SNA based general government gross financial liabilities concept of the OECD in essentially two respects.

First, gross debt according to the Maastricht criterion does not include, in the terminology of the SNA, trade credits and advances.

Second, there is a difference in valuation methodology in that government bonds are to be valued at nominal values according to the Maastricht definition, but at market value or at issue price plus accrued interest according to SNA rules

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

See also: ESA 1995

General government - SNA

The general government 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.

Context: The general government sector consists mainly of central, state and local government units together with social security funds imposed and controlled by those units. In addition, it includes non-profit institutions engaged in non-market production that are controlled and mainly financed by government units or social security funds.

Source: SNA 2.20, 4.9

See also: General government – BPM

French equivalent: Administrations publiques (comme unités institutionnelles) - SCN

General government accounts

General government accounts are consolidated central, state and local government accounts, social security funds and non-market non-profit institutions controlled and mainly financed by government units

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

General government administration of health

General government administration of health (except social security) comprises a variety of activities of over-all Government administration of health that can't be assigned to HC.1- HC.6: activities such as formulation, administration co-ordination and monitoring of overall health policies, plans, programmes and budgets

Source: A System of Health Accounts, OECD, 2000, chapter 9

General government expenditure on health

General government (excluding social security) expenditure on health refers to expenditures incurred by central, state/ regional and local government authorities, excluding social security schemes. Included are non-market, non-profit institutions that are controlled and mainly financed by government units.

Context: Note: This item corresponds to HF.1.1 in the ICHA-HF classification of health care financing (see SHA, chapters 6 and 11)

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

General government gross debt (Maastricht definition)

See also: General government gross debt (Maastricht definition)

General government structural balance

The budget balance can be decomposed into a cyclical and a non-cyclical, or structural, component.

The decomposition is aimed at separating cyclical influences on the budget balances resulting from the divergence between actual and potential output (the output gap), from those which are non-cyclical. Changes in the latter can be seen as a cause rather than an effect of output fluctuations and may be interpreted as indicative of discretionary policy adjustments.

It should be noted, however, that changes in resource revenues -- as a result of oil price changes, for example -- and in interest payments -- as a result of past debt accumulation or changes in interest rates -- are neither cyclical nor purely discretionary. Yet these changes are reflected in the evolution of the structural component of the budget balance.

Context: One-off revenues from the sale of the third generation mobile telephone (often called Universal Mobile Telephone System) licenses are excluded in computing the structural balance for France (2001, 1.1% of GDP), Germany (2000, 2.5% of GDP), Italy (2000, 1.2% of GDP), the Netherlands (2000, 0.7% of GDP) and Portugal (2000, 0.4% of GDP) where reported or expected revenues are substantial.

Source: OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

General obligations

Obligations which should be applied to all services sector at the entry into force of the agreement.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

General sales taxes

General sales taxes consist of all general taxes levied at one stage only (e.g. 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

Source: OECD 5112 and 5113 [7.69]

French equivalent: Impôts généraux sur les ventes

General Services Support Estimate (GSSE)

The General Services Support Estimate (GSSE) is an indicator of the annual monetary value of gross transfers to services provided collectively to agriculture and arising from policy measures which support agriculture, regardless of their nature, objectives and impacts on farm production, income, or consumption of farm products.

Context: It includes taxpayer transfers to: improve agricultural production (research and development); agricultural training and education (agricultural schools); control of quality and safety of food, agricultural inputs, and the environment (inspection services); improving off-farm collective infrastructures, including downstream and upstream industry (infrastructures); assist marketing and promotion (marketing and promotion); meet the costs of depreciation and disposal of public storage of agricultural products (public stockholding); and other general services that cannot be disagreggated and allocated to the above categories due, for example, to a lack of information (miscellaneous).

Unlike the Producer Support Estimate (PSE) and Consumer Support Estimate (CSE) transfers, these transfers are not received by producers or consumers individually and do not affect farm receipts (revenue) or consumption expenditure by their amount, although they may affect production and consumption of agricultural commodities. The percentage GSSE is the ratio of the GSSE to the Total Support Estimate

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

General trade system

The general trade system is in use when the statistical territory of a country coincides with its economic territory. Consequently, under the general trade system, imports include all goods entering the economic territory of a

compiling country and exports all goods leaving the economic territory of a compiling country

Source: International Merchandise Trade Statistics, Concepts and Definitions, United Nations, New York, 1998, Studies in Methods, Series M, No. 52, Rev. 2, page 9, para. 66

See also: Special trade – UN; Economic territory (of a country) - SNA; Statistical territory – UN

Generalised edit and imputation system (GEIS)

A generalised edit and imputation system (GEIS) is a processing system that was developed at Statistics Canada to meet the requirements of the Canadian economic surveys. Its main feature are (i) an error localization function which uses a minimum change approach, and (ii) an imputation function which performs deterministic imputation, donor imputation, and imputation by estimators.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Generalised System of Preferences (GSP)

The Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) is an autonomous, country-specific policy that permits tariff reductions or possibly duty-free entry of certain imports from designated developing countries

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Generation of income account

The generation of income account 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

Source: SNA 7.3

French equivalent: Compte d'exploitation

Genetic effects (of radiation)

The genetic effects (of radiation) are inheritable changes, chiefly mutations, produced by the absorption of ionizing radiation's. On the basis of present knowledge, these effects are additive and irreversible

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Effets génétiques

Genetic engineering

Genetic engineering refers to the process of inserting new genetic information into existing cells for the purpose of modifying one of the characteristics of an organism

Context: Refers to a set of technologies that artificially move functional genes across species boundaries to produce novel organisms as well as to suppress or enhance gene functioning in the same species (OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2002-2007, OECD, Paris, 2002 – Annex II. Glossary of Terms)

Altering the genetic material of cells or organisms in order to make them capable of making new substances or performing new functions.

OECD, 2005, A Framework for Biotechnology Statistics, OECD, Paris, Annex 1: Glossary of Terms Used in the List-Based Definition

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Génie génétique

Genetic modification

Genetic modification (genetic engineering) is the manipulation of the genetic material of an organism to produce desired traits, such as nutritional quality, photosynthetic efficiency and herbicide resistance

Source: Environmental Indicators for Agriculture – Vol. 3: Methods and Results, OECD, 2001, glossary, pages 389-391

Genetic resources

Genetic resources are genetic material of plants, animals or micro—organisms of value as a resource for future generations of humanity

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Ressources génétiques

Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO)

A plant or animal micro-organism or virus, which has been genetically engineered or modified

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

French equivalent: OGM

Genomics / pharmacogenomics

The study of genes and their function. Advances in genomics due to the Human Genome Project and other genome research into plants, animals and micro-organisms are enhancing our understanding of the molecular mechanisms of genomes.

Context: Genomics stimulates the discovery of health care products by revealing thousands of new biological targets for the development of drugs and by identifying innovative ways to design new drugs, vaccines and DNA diagnostics. Genomic-based therapeutics includes both protein drugs and small molecule drugs. Genomics is also used in plant and animal breeding programmes.

Source: OECD, 2005, A Framework for Biotechnology Statistics, OECD, Paris, Annex 1: Glossary of Terms Used in the List-Based Definition

Gentlemen's agreement

See also: Collusion

Genuine saving

Genuine saving adjusts SNA saving by deducting the value of depletion of the underlying resource asset and pollution damages, and considers current educational spending as an increase in saving, since this spending may be considered to be an investment in human capital (rather than consumption, as in the traditional national accounts).

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 10.159

Geocoded statistics

In general all statistics are somehow geocoded meaning that they are referred to a regional reference system using alphanumerical codes of areas or locations (e.g. names, numbers).

Context: National Data refer to a whole country, regional data refer to smaller areas (mostly administrative regions, like the European NUTS regions, divided in 3 levels).

Source: Manual of concepts on Land Cover and Land Use Information Systems, Doc. ESTAT/LAND/31rev1, p.85

Geocoding

a. A geographic information system (GIS) function that determines a point location based on an address.
b. The process of assigning geographic codes to features in a digital database.

Source: Handbook on Geographic Information Systems and Digital Mapping, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 79, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, New York, 2000, Annex VI - Glossary

Geodetic datum

To enable the representation of the Earth's surface on a piece of paper, parameters of the size and the shape of the Earth and the origin and orientation of a co-ordinate system need to be defined. Such parameters are described by so-called Geodetic datums.

Source: Manual of concepts on Land Cover and Land Use Information Systems, Doc. ESTAT/LAND/31rev1, p.75

Geodetic reference system

The geodetic reference system is defined as 'a complete reference system for positioning a point on the earth, including datum, co-ordinate description, co-ordinate system and possibly a projection' (CEN 1998).

Context: Any type of map is based on such a positional reference system: each point on the Earth's surface corresponds to a point referenced on the map. In other words, it allows an exhaustive description of the earth's surface.

Source: Manual of concepts on Land Cover and Land Use Information Systems, Doc. ESTAT/LAND/31rev1, p.75

Geographic boundaries / national territory

Boundaries that determine the national territory.

Context: National territory does not correspond to economic territory; some resident units pertaining to the national economy (economic territory) operate in foreign countries; conversely some units pertaining to other national economies operate within the national territory.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.82

Geographic code

A unique alphanumeric identifier that is assigned to a legal, administrative , statistical or reporting unit.

Source: Handbook on Geographic Information Systems and Digital Mapping, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 79, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, New York, 2000, Annex VI - Glossary

Geographic coverage

Geographic coverage describes the locations covered by the survey. These may be specified as location names, various … codes for localities, census map spots, and latitude and longitude ranges …..

Source: Survey Design and Statistical Methodology Metadata, Software and Standards Management Branch, Systems Support Division, United States Bureau of the Census, Washington D.C., August 1998, Section 3.3.17, page 26

See also: Coverage (of data sources)

Geographic information

Geographic information is:

- information about places on the Earth's surface
- knowledge about where something is
- knowledge about what is at a given location

(GOODCHILD 1997)

Context: Geographic information is traditionally 'stored' in analogue format on paper maps. This format has several constraints concerned with the presentation and the content of the information, depending on the scale, the grade of generalisation and the type of the map. Today, geographic information is handled like many other types of information in computerised systems.

Ideal geographic objects have spatial boundaries and a well defined set of attributes, for example land parcels with accurate and precise boundaries surveyed in the field and attributes like ownership, actual use, permitted use, tax value and so on, which apply uniformly to the whole object.

Points, lines and areas delineate these geographic objects in a defined and absolute geographic reference system. Lines are composed by points with exact co-ordinates of the absolute reference system, areas (polygons) are composed by lines. The information on the spatial delineation of such geographic phenomena is called geographic data.

Analogue geographic information systems (=Maps) present those points, lines and areas (areas=polygons) at a specified scale on a piece of paper. Digital geographic information systems store the real world co-ordinates of the geographic objects in numerical format.

Source: Manual of concepts on Land Cover and Land Use Information Systems, Doc. ESTAT/LAND/31rev1, p.85

Geographical distribution of the flows of financial resources to aid recipients, annual

An annual publication of the OECD that shows the sources of official development financing to individual developing countries and territories. Included in this publication are detailed data on the geographical distribution of net and gross disbursements, commitments, terms, and the sectoral allocation of commitments.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Geographical indications

Place names (or words associated with a place) used to identify products (for example, “Champagne”, “Tequila” or “Roquefort”) which have a particular quality, reputation or other characteristic because they come from that place.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Geographical information system (GIS)

A geographical information system (GIS) can be seen as a system of hardware, software and procedures designed to support the capture, management, manipulation, analysis, modelling and display of spatially referenced data

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 1.231

French equivalent: Système d'nformation géographique (SIG)

Geographical zones, MEI

See also: Main Economic Indicator main country groupings

Geologic hazard

A geologic hazard is an extreme natural events in the crust of the earth that pose a threat to life and property, for example, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis (tidal waves) and landslides

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

Geometric depreciation – OECD

Geometric depreciation is a depreciation profile based on a constant annual rate of capital consumption over the life of the asset

Source: Measuring Capital: OECD Manual, Annex 1 Glossary of Technical Terms Used in the Manual, OECD, 2001

See also: Geometric depreciation - SNA

French equivalent: Amortissement géométrique - OCDE

Geometric depreciation - SNA

Geometric depreciation is a depreciation profile based on the efficiency and rentals on a fixed asset declining at a constant geometric rate from period to period

Source: SNA 6.195

See also: Geometric depreciation – OECD

French equivalent: Dépréciation géométrique - SCN

Geometric distribution

A distribution in which the frequencies fall off in geometric progression as the variate values increase.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Distribution géométrique

Geometric growth

Geometric growth refers to the situation where successive changes in a population differ by a constant ratio (as distinct from a constant amount for arithmetic change).

Context: Geometric growth rates may take the form of annual growth rates, quarter-on-previous quarter growth rates or month-on-previous month growth rates.

The geometric growth rate is applicable to compound growth over discrete periods, such as the payment and reinvestment of interest or dividends. Although continuous growth, as modelled by the exponential growth rate, may be more realistic, most economic phenomena are measured only at intervals, in which case the compound growth model is appropriate.

As with the exponential growth rate, the geometric growth rate does not take account intermediate values of the series.

Source: OECD, 2005, Data and Metadata Reporting and Presentation Handbook, OECD, Paris, Section 3: Guidelines for the reporting of different forms of data

Geometric Laspeyres price index

A price index defined as the weighted geometric average of the current to base period price relatives using the value shares of the base period as weights.

Also known as the "logarithmic Laspeyres price index".

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Geometric mean

A measure of location which is one of the general class of combinatorial power mean.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Moyenne géométrique

Geometric moving average

An expression to be avoided, as it is not based on geometric means.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Moyenne mobile géométrique

Geometric Paasche price index

A price index defined as the weighted geometric average of the current to base period price relatives using the value shares of the current period as weights.

Also known as the "logarithmic Paasche price index".

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Geometric period average

For a continuous distribution with frequency function f (x) the geometric mean may be defined by the equation: / log G= / logxf(x)dx. /-

Source: Sir Maurice G. Kendall and William R. Buckland for the International Statistical Institute. A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, Fourth Edition. London, Longman Group, 1982.

Geothermal energy

Energy available as heat emitted from within the earth's crust, usually in the form of hot water or steam. It is exploited at suitable sites:

- for electricity generation using dry steam or high enthalpy brine after flashing;
- directly as heat for district heating, agriculture, etc.

Source: Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 2 – Notes on Energy Sources

GERD

See also: Gross domestic expenditure on research and development (GERD)

GESMES

GESMES (Generic Statistical Message) is a United Nations standard (EDIFACT message) allowing partner institutions to exchange statistical multi-dimensional arrays in a generic but standardised way. It has been designed by Expert Group 6 (Statistics) of the European Board for EDI Standardisation.

Context: GESMES/CB is a GESMES profile

Source: European Central Bank (ECB), Bank for International Settlement (BIS), Eurostat, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), "GESMES/TS User Guide", Release 3.00, February, 2003; unpublished on paper

See also: Electronic data interchange (EDI); EDIFACT; Attribute; GESMES TS; Statistical message; GESMES CB

GESMES CB

Message profile for data exchange used by the central banking community.

Context: The message was renamed from GESMES/CB to GESMES/TS in 2003.

Source: European Central Bank (ECB), Bank for International Settlement (BIS), Eurostat, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), "GESMES/TS User Guide", Release 3.00, February, 2003; unpublished on paper

See also: GESMES; Time series; GESMES TS

GESMES TS

GESMES Time Series data exchange message. It is a message (a GESMES profile) allowing the exchange of statistical time series, related attributes and structural definitions using a standardised format.

Context: The message has been renamed from GESMES/CB to GESMES/TS in 2003, reflecting also the adoption of the message by a large statistical community, including the BIS, the ECB, Eurostat, the IMF and OECD.

This data-exchange message implements a time-series data exchange model (GESMES/TS data model), which allows users to exchange and identify time series through a multidimensional key and various associated metadata. It uses a generic GESMES profile and, for the version described

in the GESMES TS user guide published by the European Central Bank, the EDIFACT syntax.

Whereas the full GESMES message is a generic statistical data model— with flexible syntax to describe virtually any statistical data model— GESMES/TS has a fixed syntax. This allows users and their partner institutions to design and build applications users need to "read" and "write" GESMES/TS messages, while avoiding intermediate files and special translators.

Source: European Central Bank (ECB), Bank for International Settlement (BIS), Eurostat, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), "GESMES/TS User Guide", Release 3.00, February, 2003; unpublished on paper

See also: GESMES CB; Data exchange; Maintenance agency; Statistical concept; Structural definition; Data structure definition; GESMES; Sibling group; Dimension; Attribute; GESMES TS data model; Attachment level; Period (interval); Structural metadata; Structural definition; Code list

GESMES TS data model

A time-series data exchange model which allows to exchange and identify time series through a multidimensional key and various associated metadata.

Source: European Central Bank (ECB), Bank for International Settlement (BIS), Eurostat, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), "GESMES/TS User Guide", Release 3.00, February, 2003; unpublished on paper

See also: Key (time series or sibling group); GESMES TS; Data item; Data model

Gestational period

The gestational period refers to the interval in completed weeks between the first day of the last menstrual period of the mother and the day, month and year of delivery irrespective of whether the product of conception is a live birth or born with no evidence of life (foetal death)

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

GFS

See also: Government Financial Statistics (GFS)

GIF

Graphics Interchange Format

Gini index

The Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution.

The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and the hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line.

A Gini index of zero represents perfect equality and 100, perfect inequality.

Context: For a formal definition of the Gini index and examples, see

http://www.leftbusinessobserver.com/Gini_supplement.html

Source: Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM): 2001-2002, International Labour Organisation, Geneva, 2002, page 704

Global bond

International issue placed at the same time in the Euro and one or more domestic markets with securities fungible between the markets.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Global commons

Global commons are natural assets outside national jurisdiction such as the oceans, outer space and the Antarctic

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Patrimoine commun

Global Financial Stability Report

Launched in March 2002, this semiannual IMF publication focuses on current conditions in global financial markets, highlighting issues of financial imbalances and structural problems that could pose risks to financial market stability and sustained market access by emerging market borrowers.

Source: IMF, 2004, Compilation Guide on Financial Soundness Indicators, IMF, Washington DC, Appendix VII, Glossary

Global information system (GIS) database

A GIS database contains information about the location of real-world features and the characteristics of those features.

Source: Handbook on Geographic Information Systems and Digital Mapping, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 79, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, New York, 2000, Annex VI - Glossary

Global positioning system (GPS)

A technology using satellites and portable receivers to determine exact positions on the earth's surface.

Context: GPS is used extensively in field mapping, surveying and navigation. GPS is maintained by the United States Department of Defense.

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

Global recoding

Problems of confidentiality can be tackled by changing the structure of data. Thus, rows or columns in tables can be combined into larger class intervals or new groupings of characteristics. This may be a simpler solution than the suppression of individual items, but it tends to reduce the descriptive and analytical value of the table. This protection technique may also be used to protect microdata.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Global system for mobile communications (GSM)

A digital cellular or personal communication services (PCS) network.

Source: Cellular Mobile Pricing Structures and Trends, Working Party on Telecommunication and Information Services Policies – November 1999, page 9, Select Glossary of Mobile Terms

Global warming

Global warming is a phenomenon believed to occur as a result of the build—up of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. It has been identified by many scientists as a major global environmental threat

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Greenhouse effect; Climate change

French equivalent: Réchauffement de la planète

Global warming potential

The aggregate measure of the contribution to the greenhouse effect of some gases through their conversion into carbon dioxide equivalent.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank , 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.27

Globalisation

The term globalisation is generally used to describe an increasing internationalisation of markets for goods and services, the means of production, financial systems, competition, corporations, technology and industries.

Amongst other things this gives rise to increased mobility of capital, faster propagation of technological innovations and an increasing interdependency and uniformity of national markets

Source: Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services, Eurostat, IMF, OECD, UN, UNCTAD, WTO, 2002 – Annex II, Glossary

Glossary

An alphabetized list of terms with definitions often created by an organization to reflect its needs. Normally lacks hierarchical arrangement or cross references. Also known as a term list.

Context: A glossary also commonly contains an explanation of words, concepts or terms that are usually listed in alphabetical order (Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Terminology on Statistical Metadata", Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, Geneva, 2000, available at: http://www.unece.org/stats/publications/53metadaterminology.pdf).

Examples of statistical glossary databases are Eurostat's CODED Glossary (available at http://forum.europa.eu.int/irc/dsis/coded/info/data/coded/en.htm) and the OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms (available at http://cs3-hq.oecd.org/scripts/stats/glossary/index.htm).

Source: Dublin Core

See also: Term - ISO; Dublin Core Metadata Initiative (DCMI)

GNI

See also: Gross national income (GNI)

GNP

See also: Gross national product (GNP)

Going concern

Refers to the ability of an organisation to pay its debts as they fall due. An organisation which is able to do so is a going concern. One of the key assumptions underlying the general preparation of financial statements is that they are prepared on the basis that the organisation is a going concern.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

Gold loans

Gold loans (or gold deposits) may be undertaken to obtain an income return on gold. The gold that is placed on loan (or deposit) may be either a financial asset (i.e., monetary gold) or a non- financial asset (i.e., non-monetary gold.) The gold remains on the books of the gold lender, and the lender retains the exposure to the market risk arising from movements in the market price of gold.

Gold loans (or deposits) are not backed by cash collateral and, in some cases, are not backed by non-cash collateral. However, the gold may be on-sold by the borrower

Source: Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual, IMF, Washington, 2000, para. 156

Gold swaps

Gold swaps are forms of repurchase agreements commonly undertaken between central banks or between a central bank and other types of financial institutions. They occur when gold is exchanged for foreign exchange, at a specified price with a commitment to repurchase the gold at a fixed price on a specified future date so that the original party remains exposed to the gold market. Its features are, therefore, very similar to those of a repo

Source: Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual, IMF, Washington, 2000, para. 154

Goodness of fit

In general, the goodness of agreement between an observed set of values and a second set which are derived wholly or partly on a hypothetical basis, that is to say, derive from the "fitting" of a model to the data.

Context: The term is used especially in relation to the fitting of theoretical distributions to observation and the fitting of regression lines. The excellence of the fit is often measured by some criterion depending on the squares of differences between observed and theoretical value, and if the criterion has a minimum value the corresponding fit is said to be "best".

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Qualité de l'adjustement

Goods – BPM

Goods usually comprise the largest category of transactions that for the most part, involve changes of ownership between resident and non- residents.

Goods covers:

- general merchandise
- goods for processing
- repairs on goods
- goods procured in ports by carriers
- non-monetary gold.

Context: In accordance with general balance of payments principles, change of ownership is the principle determining the coverage and time of recording of international transaction in goods. Certain exceptions are applied to the principle. Exports and imports of goods are recorded at market values at points of uniform valuation, that is, the custom frontiers of exporting economies

Source: BPM paras. 184, 196-202

See also: Goods - SNA; Goods – UN

French equivalent: Biens - MBP

Goods - SNA

Goods 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.

Context: The production and exchange of goods are quite separate activities. Some goods may never be exchanged while others may be bought and sold numerous times. The separation of the production of a good from its subsequent

sale or resale is an economically significant characteristic of a good that is not shared by a service

Source: SNA 6.7

See also: Goods – UN; Goods – BPM

French equivalent: Biens - SCN

Goods – UN

Goods comprise division 0, agriculture, forestry and fishery products; 1, ores and minerals; electricity, gas and water; 2, food products, beverages and tobacco; textiles, apparel and leather products; 3, other transportable goods, except metal products, machinery and equipment; 4, metal products, machinery and equipment

Source: Central Product Classification (CPC). Version 1.0. United Nations, 1998, Series M, No. 77, Ver. 1.0, pages 25-27

See also: Goods – BPM; Goods - SNA

Goods and services account

The goods and services account 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

Source: SNA 15.5

French equivalent: Compte de biens et services

Goods carried by inland waterways

Any goods moved by inland waterways transport (IWT) freight vessel.

Context: This includes all packaging and equipment such as containers, swap-bodies or pallets.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Marchandise transportée par voies navigables intérieures

Goods carried by rail

Any goods moved by rail vehicles.

This includes all packaging and equipment, such as containers, swap-bodies or pallets as well as road goods vehicles carried by rail.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Marchandise transportée par chemin de fer

Goods carried by road

Any goods moved by road goods vehicles.

Context: This includes all packaging and equipment such as containers, swap-bodies or pallets.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Marchandise transportée par route

Goods carried by sea

Any goods moved by sea.

Context: This includes all packaging and equipment such as containers, swap-bodies or pallets. Mail is included; goods carried on or in wagons, lorries, trailers, semi-trailers or barges are also included.

Conversely, the following items are excluded: road passenger vehicles with drivers, bunkers and stores of vessels, fish landed from fishing vessels and fish-processing ships, goods carried internally between different basins or docks of the same port.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Marchandises transportées par mer

Goods for resale – inventories

See also: Inventories of goods for resale

French equivalent: Stocks de biens destinés à la revente

Goods having entered the country by inland waterways (other than goods in transit by

Goods which, having been loaded on an inland waterways transport (IWT) vessel in another country, entered the country by inland waterways and were unloaded there.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Marchandises entrées dans le pays voies navigables intérieures (autres que les marchandises en transit par voies navigables intérieures de bout en bout)

Goods having entered the country by oil pipeline (other than goods in transit by oil pipeline)

Goods which, having been pumped into an oil pipeline in another country or that part of the seabed allocated to it, entered the country by oil pipeline and were pumped out there.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Marchandises entrées dans le pays par oléoducs (autres que les marchandises en transit par oléoducs de bout en bout)

Goods having entered the country by rail (other than goods in transit by rail throughout)

Goods loaded on a foreign railway network and transported by rail on the reporting railway network for unloading in the country of this reporting network.

Context: Wagons loaded on a foreign railway network and carried by ferry to the reporting network are included.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Marchandises entrées dans le pays par rail (autres que les marchandises en transit par le rail de bout en bout)

Goods having entered the country by road (other than goods in transit by road throughout)

Goods which, having been loaded on a road vehicle in another country, entered the country by road and were unloaded there.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics –

Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Marchandises entrées dans le pays par le route (autres que les marchandises en transit par le route de bout en bout)

Goods having entered the country by sea

Goods which, having been loaded on a seagoing vessel in another country, entered the country by sea and were unloaded there.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Marchandises entrées dans le pays par mer

Goods having left the country by inland waterways (other than goods in transit by inland)

Goods which, having been loaded on an inland waterways transport (IWT) vessel in the country, left the country by inland waterways and were unloaded in another country.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Marchandises sorties du pays par voies navigables intérieures (autres que les marchandises en transit par voies navigables intérieures de bout en bout)

Goods having left the country by oil pipeline (other than goods in transit by oil pipeline)

Goods which, having been pumped into an oil pipeline in the country or that part of the seabed allocated to it, left the country by oil pipeline and were pumped out in another country.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Marchandises sorties du pays par oléoducs (autres que les marchandises en transit par oléoducs de bout en bout)

Goods having left the country by rail (other than goods in transit by rail throughout)

Goods loaded on a reporting railway network and transported by rail to be unloaded in a foreign country.

Context: Wagons loaded on a railway network and carried by ferry to a foreign network are included.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Marchandises sorties du pays par rail (autres que les marchandises en transit par rail de bout en bout)

Goods having left the country by road (other than goods in transit by road throughout)

Goods which having been loaded on a road vehicle in the country, left the country by road and were unloaded in another country.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Marchandises sorties du pays par la route (autres que les marchandises en transit par la route de en bout)

Goods having left the country by sea

Goods which, having been loaded on a seagoing vessel in the country, left the country by sea and were unloaded in another country.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Marchandises sorties du pays par mer

Goods in transit by inland waterways throughout

Goods which entered the country by inland waterways and left the country by inland waterways at a point different from the point of entry, after having been carried across the country solely by inland waterways in the same inland waterways transport (IWT) freight vessel.

Context: Transhipments from one IWT vessel to another and changes of pusher tugs or tugs are regarded as loading/unloading.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Marchandises en transit par voies navigables intérieures de bout en bout

Goods in transit by oil pipeline throughout

Goods which entered the country by oil pipeline and left the country by oil pipeline at a point different from the point of entry, after having been transported across the country solely by oil pipeline.

Context: Goods which entered and/or left the country in question by vessels after pumping into/pumping out of an oil pipeline at the frontier are included.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Marchandises en transit par oléoducs de bout en bout

Goods in transit by rail throughout

Goods loaded on a foreign railway network for a destination on a foreign railway network which are transported on the reporting railway network.

Context: Wagons entering and/or leaving the reporting network by ferry are included.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Marchandises en transit par rail de bout en bout

Goods in transit by road throughout

Goods which entered the country by road and left the country by road at a point different from the point of entry,

after having been carried across the country in the same goods road motor vehicle.

Context: Transhipment from one goods road vehicle to another or change of the road tractor are regarded as loading/unloading.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Goods inland waterways transport (IWT) link

The combination of the place of loading and the place of unloading of the goods transported by inland waterways whichever itinerary is followed.

Context: Places are defined by using international classification systems such as NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics - EUROSTAT).

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Relation de transport de marchandises par voies navigables intérieures

Goods loaded (for inland waterways transport)

Goods placed on an IWT vessel and dispatched by inland waterways.

Context: Transhipment from one IWT vessel to another is regarded as loading after unloading. The same applies to changes of pusher tugs or tugs.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Goods loaded (for transport by rail)

Goods placed on a rail vehicle and dispatched by rail.

Context: Unlike in road and inland waterway transport, transhipments from one rail vehicle to another and change of tractive vehicle are not regarded as loading after unloading.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Goods loaded (for transport by road)

Goods placed on a road vehicle and dispatched by road.

Context: Transhipment from one goods road vehicle to another or change of the road tractor are regarded as loading after unloading.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Goods loaded (for transport by sea)

Goods placed on a seagoing vessel and dispatched by sea.

Context: Transshipment from one seagoing vessel to another is regarded as loading after unloading. Goods loaded include national goods, transshipment goods (national or foreign goods arriving in port by sea) and land transit goods (foreign goods arriving in port by road, rail, air or inland waterway).

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Goods oil pipeline transport link

The combination of the pumping-in place and the pumping-out place of the goods transported by oil pipeline whichever itinerary is followed.

Context: Places are defined by using international classification systems such as NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics - EUROSTAT).

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Relation de transport de marchandises par oléoducs

Goods rail transport link

The combination of the place of loading and the place of unloading of the goods transported by rail whichever the itinerary is followed.

Context: Places are defined by using international classification, such as NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics - EUROSTAT).

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Relation de transport de marchandises par chemin de fer

Goods road motor vehicle

Any single road motor vehicle designed to carry goods (lorry), or any coupled combination of road vehicles designed to carry goods, (i.e. lorry with trailer(s), or road tractor with semi-trailer and with or without trailer).

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Véhicule routier automobile pour le transport de marchandises

Goods road transport link

The combination of the place of loading and the place of unloading of the goods transported by road whichever itinerary is followed.

Context: Places are defined by using international classification systems such as NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics - EUROSTAT).

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Relation de transport de marchandises par route

Goods road vehicle

Road vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to carry goods.

Context: Vehicles designed for the transport of both passengers and goods should be classified either among the passenger road vehicles or among the goods road vehicles, depending on their primary purpose, as determined either

by their technical characteristics or by their category for tax purposes.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Véhicule routier pour le transport de marchandises

Goods sea transport link

The combination of the port of loading and the port of unloading of the goods transported by sea whatever itinerary is followed.

Context: Those ports are maritime ports (except for fluvio-maritime transports for which it may be inland waterway ports), coded with international classification systems such as UN-LOCODE (codification for ports and other places). Those ports can be grouped according to their geographical location by using international classification systems such as NUTS (Nomenclature for Territorial Units for Statistics - EUROSTAT).

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Relation de transport de marchandises par mer

Goods transported by oil pipeline

Any crude or refined liquid petroleum products moved by oil pipelines.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Marchandise transportée par oléoducs

Goods unloaded (after transport by rail)

Goods taken off a rail vehicle after transport by rail.

Context: Unlike in road and inland waterway transport, transhipments from one rail vehicle to another and change of tractive vehicle are not regarded as unloading before reloading.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Goods unloaded (from inland waterways transport)

Goods taken of an inland waterways transport (IWT) vessel after transport by inland waterways.

Context: Transhipment from one IWT vessel to another is regarded as unloading before re-loading. The same applies to changes of pusher tugs and tugs.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Goods unloaded (from transport by road)

Goods taken off a road vehicle after transport by road.

Context: Transhipment from one goods road vehicle to another or change of the road tractor are regarded as unloading before reloading.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Goods unloaded (from transport by sea)

Goods taken off a seagoing vessel after transport by sea.

Context: Transshipment from one seagoing vessel to another is regarded as unloading before re-loading. Goods unloaded include national goods, transshipment goods (national or foreign goods leaving a port by sea) and land transit goods (foreign goods leaving a port by road, rail, air or inland waterway).

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Goodwill clause

Clause used in Paris Club agreements under which creditors agree in principle, but without commitment to consider favourably subsequent debt-relief agreements for a debtor country that remains in compliance with the restructuring agreement as well as with its IMF arrangement, and has sought comparable debt relief from other creditors. The clause can be intended for a future flow restructuring or a stock-of-debt operation.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Governing body (of the pension fund)

Governing body (of the pension fund): this is the person(s) ultimately responsible for managing the pension fund with the overriding objective of providing a secure source of retirement income.

In cases where operational and oversight responsibilities are split between different committees within an entity, the governing body is the executive board of the entity. Where the pension fund is not a legal entity, but managed directly by a financial institution, that institution's board of directors is also the governing body of the pension fund.

Context: Identical term, "Administrator"

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

French equivalent: Organe directeur (du fonds de pension)

Government bond yields interest

Government bonds are its documentary promise to repay borrowed money with interest at a rate determined at issue starting on a date fixed at the time of issue. Government bond yields refers to one or more representing yields to maturity of government bonds or other bonds that would indicate longer term rates

Source: International Financial Statistics Yearbook, IMF, Washington D.C, 2000, Introduction, page xvii

Government dependent / independent education institution

The terms government dependent and independent education institution refer only to the degree of a private institution's dependence on funding from government sources; they do not refer to the degree of government direction or regulation.

A government-dependent private institution is one that receives more than 50 per cent of its core funding from government agencies.

An independent private institution is one that receives less than 50 per cent of its core from government agencies.

"Core funding" refers to the funds that support the basic educational services of the institutions. It does not include funds provided specifically for research projects, payments for services purchased or contracted by private organisations, or fees and subsidies received for ancillary services, such as lodging and meals.

Additionally, institutions should be classified as government dependent if their teaching personnel are paid by a government agency - either directly or through government

Source: 2001 Data Collection on Education Sys Instructions, UNESCO, OECD, Eurostat, page 50

Government final consumption expenditure

Government final consumption expenditure consists of expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by general government on both individual consumption goods and services and collective consumption services

Source: SNA 9.94

French equivalent: Dépense de consommation finale des administrations publiques

Government Financial Statistics (GFS)

Government Financial Statistics (GFS) is an accounting framework developed by the International Monetary Fund to provide guidelines for the compilation of fiscal accounts

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

French equivalent: Statistiques de finances publiques (SFP)

Government gross debt

Government gross debt comprise all financial liabilities of general government, typically mainly in the form of government bills and bonds

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Government net debt

Government net debt comprise all financial liabilities minus all financial assets of general government. Financial assets of the general government sector have a corresponding liability existing outside that sector. The exceptions are monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights, financial assets for which there is no counterpart liability.

Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights may be included as assets of the general government sector or they may be classified as assets of the central bank, at the discretion of the government.

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Government sector

The government sector consists of the following resident institutional units: all units of central, state or local government; all social security funds at each level of government; all non-market non-profit institutions that are controlled and financed by government units.

This sector does not include public corporations, even when all the equity of such corporations is owned by government units. It also does not include quasi-corporations that are owned and controlled by government units

Source: SNA para. 4.113

Government units

Government units 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

Source: SNA 4.104 [4.19]

French equivalent: Administrations publiques (comme entités juridiques)

Government use

For patents: when the government itself uses or authorizes other persons to use the rights over a patented product or process, for government purposes, without the permission of the patent owner.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Government-dependent private institution

A government-dependent private institution is an institution that receives more than 50 per cent of its core funding from government agencies.

The term "government dependent" refers only to the degree of a private institution's dependence on funding from government sources; it does not refer to the degree of government direction or regulation.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Public education institution; Private education institution; Educational institution

GPS

See also: Global positioning system (GPS)

Grace period and maturity

The grace period for principal is the period from the date of signature of the loan or the issue of the financial instrument to the first repayment of principal. The repayment period is the period from the first to last repayment of principal. Maturity is the sum of both periods: grace plus repayment periods.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Grade (in school education)

A grade (in school education) is a stage of instruction usually covered in the course of a school year

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 1.188

Graduated payments

In the context of Paris Club reschedulings, the term refers to a repayment schedule where principal repayments gradually increase over the repayment period, reflecting an expected improvement in the repayment capacity of a debtor country. Creditors have made increasing use of the graduated payments, replacing flat payment schedules where equal amounts of principal repayments were made over the repayment period: from the creditor perspective, graduated payments provide for principal repayments starting earlier, and, from the debtor perspective, they avoid a large jump in debt service.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Graduates

Graduates are those who successfully complete an educational programme during the reference year of the data collection. One condition of a successful completion is that students should have enrolled in, and successfully completed, the final year of the corresponding educational programme, although not necessarily in the year of reference

Context: Graduates are those students who were enrolled in the final year of a level of education (e.g., upper secondary education) and who completed it successfully during the reference year, regardless of their age. However, there are exceptions (especially in tertiary education) where graduation can also be recognised by the awarding of a

certificate without the requirement that the participants are enrolled. (Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary)

Source: 2001 Data Collection on Education Systems: Definitions, Explanations and Instructions, UNESCO, OECD, Eurostat, page 39

See also: Graduation / Successful completion; Discontinuers (students); Unduplicated total count of graduates; Gross graduation rates; Net graduation rates

Graduation / Successful completion

Successful completion is defined by each country. In some countries, completion is defined in terms of passing an examination or a series of examinations. In other countries, completion occurs after a requisite number of course hours have been accumulated (although completion of some or all of the course hours may also involve examinations).

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Gross graduation rates; Graduates; Unduplicated total count of graduates; Net graduation rates

Graduation rate

See also: Gross graduation rates; Net graduation rates

Grant element

The grant element reflects the financial terms of a transaction: interest rate, maturity (interval to final repayment) and grace period (interval to first repayment of capital). It is a measure of the concessionality (softness) of a loan. It is calculated as the difference between the face value of a loan and the discounted present value of the service payments the borrower will make over the lifetime of the loan, expressed as a percentage of the face value.

Source: OECD, 2004, Development Co-operation Directorate (DAC), Glossary - CRS aid activity database, OECD, Paris

Grant like flow

A transaction in which the donor country retains formal title to repayment but has expressed its intention in the commitment to hold the proceeds of repayment in the borrowing country.

Source: Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts. From the "Development Co-operation Report: Efforts and Policies of Members of the Development Assistance Committee".

Grantor underwriting notes (GUNs)

A floating-rate note facility is similar to a revolving underwriting facility (RUF) in that a group of banks (grantors) undertake to purchase any notes put back to them by investors on any floating-rate note (FRN) interest rate fixing date. Put notes are then auctioned out to the market by the grantors.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Grants

Grants are transfers made in cash, goods or services for which no repayment is required

Source: Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts. From the "Development Co-operation Report: Efforts and Policies of Members of the Development Assistance Committee".

Graphical data editing

Graphical editing uses graphs to identify anomalies in data.

Context: While such graphical methods can employ paper, the more sophisticated use powerful interactive methods that interconnect groups of graphs automatically and retrieve detailed records for manual review and editing.

Source: Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Glossary of Terms on Statistical Data Editing", Conference of European Statisticians Methodological material, Geneva, 2000

See also: Data editing

Green accounting

See also: Environmental accounting

French equivalent: Comptabilité verte

Green ban

A green ban is a ban imposed on construction in the inner part of a city so as to protect the urban natural environment

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Interdiction verte

Green belt

A green belt is a zone near a city that is restricted as regards any further extension of urban area. It serves as a buffer separating sources of pollution from the city population

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Zone verte

Green GDP

Green GDP is a popular term for environmentally adjusted gross domestic product

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: PIB vert

Green revolution

The green revolution is the increase in crop yields based on cultivation of high—response varieties of wheat, rice, maize and millet, and intensive use of fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation and machinery

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Révolution verte

Greened economy modelling

A technique that attempts to answer the question: What level of GDP could be achieved if producers and consumers faced a different set of relative prices in the economy due to the existence of actual prices for environmental functions?

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 2.178

Greenhouse climate response index

A greenhouse climate response index is an index developed by the National Climatic Data Center of the United States of America that includes the following variables: much-above-normal temperature, much-above-normal precipitation in the cool months, extreme or severe drought in the warm months, a much—greater— than—normal proportion of annual precipitation falling on days having more than 50.8 millimetres of precipitation, and reduced day—to—day temperature swings

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Indice de réaction à l'effet de serre

Greenhouse effect

The greenhouse effect is the warming of the earth's atmosphere caused by a build-up of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse or trace gases that act like a pane of glass in a greenhouse, allowing sunlight to pass through and heat

the earth but preventing a counterbalancing loss of heat radiation

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Climate change

French equivalent: Effet de serre

Greenhouse gas indicator for agriculture

The greenhouse gas indicator for agriculture measures the gross agricultural emissions of three gases:

- carbon dioxide (CO2),
- methane (CH4), and
- nitrous oxide (N2O),

expressed in CO2 equivalents

Source: Environmental Indicators for Agriculture: Methods and Results, Executive Summary, OECD, 2000, page 36

Greenhouse gases

Greenhouse gases refer to carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, ozone and chloro—fluorocarbons occurring naturally and resulting from human (production and consumption) activities, and contributing to the greenhouse effect (global warming)

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Gaz de serre

Grid

A rectangular mesh on a plane formed by two sets of lines orthogonal to each other, each line of each set being at a constant interval from the adjacent lines. It is used in some forms of area sampling.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Grid sampling

French equivalent: Grille

Grid sampling

A form of cluster sampling., the clusters being individual areas of a grid and hence consisting of groups of basic cells arranged in some standard geometrical pattern. The term "configurational sampling" is also used in the same sense.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Cluster samples; Grid

French equivalent: Échantillonnage en grillé

Gross

The term gross 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

Source: SNA 6.201

French equivalent: Brut

Gross accumulation

See also: Accumulation

Gross adjusted disposable income

Gross adjusted disposable income is derived from the gross disposable income of an institutional unit or sector by adding the value of the social transfers in kind receivable by that unit or sector and subtracting the value of the social transfers in kind payable by that unit or sector

Source: SNA 8.24

French equivalent: Revenu disponible ajusté brut

Gross annual increment (in forest accounts)

The average annual volume of increment over the reference period of all trees, with no minimum diameter. Gross annual increment is thus equivalent to natural growth in a year.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.179

Gross capital formation

Gross capital formation is measured by the total value of the gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables for a unit or sector

Source: SNA 10.32

See also: Gross fixed capital formation – SNA

French equivalent: Formation brute de capital

Gross capital stock – OECD

Gross capital stock refers to the cumulative flow of volume investments, corrected for retirement. In the gross stock, assets are treated as new until they are retired: it is assumed that they retain their full productive capacity until removed from the stock

Source: OECD Productivity Manual: A Guide to the Measurement of Industry-Level and Aggregate Productivity Growth, OECD, Paris, March 2001, Annex 1 – Glossary

See also: Gross capital stock - SNA

French equivalent: Stock brute de capital - OCDE

Gross capital stock - SNA

Gross capital stock 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

Source: SNA 6.199

See also: Gross capital stock – OECD

French equivalent: Stock brut de capital - SCN

Gross catch (in acquatic resources accounts)

The total live weight of fish caught.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.295 & Figure 8.4

Gross domestic expenditure on research and development (GERD)

Gross domestic expenditure on research and development (GERD) is total intramural expenditure on research and development performed on the national territory during a given period

Source: OECD Frascati Manual, Sixth edition, 2002, para. 423, page 121

Gross domestic product (GDP)

Gross domestic product 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

Source: SNA 1.128 and 2.173-2.174

French equivalent: Produit intérieur brut (PIB)

Gross domestic product (GDP) – constant prices

Gross domestic product (GDP) at constant prices refers to the volume level of GDP. Constant price estimates of GDP are obtained by expressing values in terms of a base period.

In theory, the price and quantity components of a value are identified and the price in the base period is substituted for that in the current period. Two main methods are adopted in practice.

The first, referred to as "quantity revaluation", is based on a methodology consistent with the above theory (i.e., by multiplying the current period quantity by the base period price).

The second, commonly referred to as "price deflation", involves dividing price indexes into the observed values to obtain the volume estimate. The price indexes used are built up from the prices of the major items contributing to each value.

Source: Technical note describing OECD national accounts, OECD

See also: Gross domestic product (GDP) – current prices; Constant prices

Gross domestic product (GDP) – current prices

Gross domestic product (GDP) at current prices is GDP at prices of the current reporting period. Also known as nominal GDP

Source: Main Economic Indicators, OECD, Paris, monthly, Part 1 – National Accounts

See also: Current prices - SNA; Gross domestic product (GDP) – constant prices

Gross domestic product (GDP) – expenditure based

Expenditure-based gross domestic product 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

Source: SNA 6.235

See also: Gross domestic product (GDP); Gross domestic product (GDP) – income based; Gross domestic product (GDP) – output based

French equivalent: Produit intérieur brut (PIB), dans l'optique des dépenses

Gross domestic product (GDP) – income based

Income-based gross domestic product is compensation of employees, plus taxes less subsidies on production and imports, plus gross mixed income, plus gross operating surplus

Source: SNA 2.222

See also: Gross domestic product (GDP); Gross domestic product (GDP) – output based; Gross domestic product (GDP) – expenditure based

French equivalent: Produit intérieur brut (PIB) dans l'optique du revenu

Gross domestic product (GDP) – output based

Output-based gross domestic product is the sum of the gross values added of all resident producers at basic prices, plus all taxes less subsidies on products

Source: SNA 6.235 - 6.237

See also: Gross domestic product (GDP) – income based; Gross domestic product (GDP) – expenditure based; Gross domestic product (GDP)

French equivalent: Produit intérieur brut (PIB), dans l'optique de la production

Gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices

Gross domestic product at market prices is the sum of the gross values added of all resident producers at market prices, plus taxes less subsidies on imports

Context: Non-deductable value added tax (VAT) should be added (SNA 6.236-7).

Source: SNA 6.235

See also: Gross domestic product (GDP)

French equivalent: Produit intérieur brut (PIB) aux prix du marché

Gross domestic product (GDP) deflator

Volume of gross domestic product (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.

Source: SNA para. 16.71

See also: Gross domestic product (GDP) – constant prices

Gross fixed capital formation - ESA

Gross fixed capital formation as defined by the European System of Accounts (ESA) consists of resident producers' acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during a given period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realised by the productive activity of producer or institutional units.

Context: Additions to the value of tangible non-produced assets include major improvements to land, such as land reclamation by construction of dikes. Fixed assets are tangible or intangible assets produced as outputs from processes of production that are themselves used repeatedly, or continuously, in processes of production for more than one year. Gross fixed capital formation consists of both positive and negative values.

- Positive values include: new or existing fixed assets purchased, acquired through barter, received as capital transfers in kind or acquired by the user under a financial lease, production of fixed assets which are retained for producers' own use, major improvements to fixed assets and existing historic monuments and the natural growth of assets.
- Negative values include: disposals of fixed assets, e.g. of existing fixed assets, which can be either sold, surrendered in barter or surrendered as capital transfers in kind. Disposals of fixed assets are recorded as negative acquisitions and exclude consumption of fixed capital and exceptional losses, such as those due to drought or other natural disasters

Source: ESA [3.102-3.106]

See also: Gross fixed capital formation – SNA

French equivalent: Formation brute de capital fixe - SEC

Gross fixed capital formation – SNA

Gross fixed capital formation 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

Source: SNA 10.33 and 10.51 [10.26]

See also: Gross capital formation; Gross fixed capital formation - ESA

French equivalent: Formation brute de capital fixe - SCN

Gross graduation rates

Gross graduation rates refer to the total number of graduates (the graduates themselves may be of any age) at the specified level of education divided by the population at the typical graduation age from the specified level.

In many countries, defining a typical age of graduation is difficult, however, because graduates are dispersed over a wide range of ages.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Unduplicated total count of graduates; Graduates; Net graduation rates; Graduation / Successful completion

Gross investment in tangible goods – Eurostat

Gross investment in tangible goods is investment during the reference period in all tangible goods. Included are new and existing tangible capital goods, whether bought from third parties or produced for own use (i.e. capitalised production of tangible goods) having a useful life of more than one year including non-produced tangible goods such as land

Source: Statistics in focus: Industry, trade and services; Theme 4 – 7/2001 - Distributive trades statistics, Eurostat, Methodological Notes, page 7

Gross national disposable income

Gross national disposable income may be derived from gross national income by adding all current transfers in cash or in kind receivable by resident institutional units from non-resident units and subtracting all current transfers in cash or in kind payable by resident institutional units to non-resident units

Source: SNA 8.16 [2.183]

See also: National disposable income

French equivalent: Revenu national disponible brut

Gross national income (GNI)

Gross national income (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).

Source: SNA 2.81 and 7.16 and Table 7.2 [2.181]

See also: Net national income

French equivalent: Revenu national brut (RNB)

Gross national product (GNP)

See also: Gross national income (GNI)

French equivalent: Produit national brut (PNB)

Gross operating surplus - Eurostat

Gross operating surplus is the surplus generated by operating activities after the labour factor input has been recompensed. It can be calculated from the value added at factor cost less the personnel costs. It is the balance available to the unit which allows it to recompense the providers of own funds and debt, to pay taxes and eventually to finance all or a part of its investment

Source: Statistics in focus: Industry, trade and services; Theme 4 – 7/2001 - Distributive trades statistics, Eurostat, Methodological Notes, page 7

See also: Gross operating surplus - SEEA

Gross operating surplus - SEEA

In SEEA gross operating surplus is equivalent to economic rent or value of capital services flows or benefit from the asset.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.161 & Box 7.1

See also: Operating surplus; Gross operating surplus - Eurostat

Gross output

Gross output is a synonym for output

Source: OECD Productivity Manual: A Guide to the Measurement of Industry-Level and Aggregate Productivity Growth, OECD, Paris, March 2001, Annex 1 – Glossary

See also: Output; Production – SNA

French equivalent: Production brute

Gross output based multi-factor productivity

Gross output based multi-factor productivity (MFP) is a synonym for KLEMS MFP

Source: OECD Productivity Manual: A Guide to the Measurement of Industry-Level and Aggregate Productivity Growth, OECD, Paris, March 2001, Annex 1 – Glossary

See also: KLEMS multi-factor productivity

French equivalent: PMF en termes de production brute

Gross rate of return

The rate of return of an asset or portfolio over a specified time period, prior to discounting any fees of commissions.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Net rate of return; Rate of return - OECD

French equivalent: Taux de rendement brut

Gross registered tonnes (GRT)

Gross registered tonnes (GRT) is a measurement of ship weight. With fishing vessels often used as a measure of fishing capacity, particularly for ships built before 1994 (when the London Convention replaced the Oslo Convention in providing guidelines for the standard measurement of ship capacity)

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Tonneaux de jauge brute (TJB)

Gross removal

In aquatic resources accounts, the total live weight of fish caught or killed during fishing operation.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.295 & Figure 8.4

Gross residual flow

Gross residual flows refer to the quantity of residuals generated by all units in the national economy during an accounting period (including leakages from managed landfill sites).

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National

Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.55

Gross saving

Gross saving is gross disposable income less final consumption expenditure

Source: SNA 9.2

French equivalent: Épargne brute

Gross sector output

The sum of the sales of output of the establishments in the sector including the sales of output among themselves. The sum of the sales of the sector's output to other sectors in the economy and the sales of the sector's output within the sector.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

See also: Sectoral output; Net sector output

Gross tonnage (GT)

Gross tonnage (GT) is a measurement of ship volume. With fishing vessels often used together with engine power (kW) as a measure of fishing capacity, especially since the London Convention took effect in 1994. The gross tonnage is a function of the moulded volume of all enclosed spaces of the ship

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Jauge brute (JB)

Gross tonne-kilometre hauled (rail transport)

Unit of measure representing the movement over a distance of one kilometre of one tonne of vehicle and contents excluding the weight of tractive vehicle.

Context: The weight of railcars is included.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Tonne-kilomètre brute remorquée

Gross value added

Gross value added 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

Source: SNA 1.6 [2.172, 6.4, 6.222]

French equivalent: Valeur ajoutée brute

Gross value added at basic prices

Gross value added at basic prices is output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices

Source: SNA 6.226, 15.37 [6.231]

French equivalent: Valeur ajoutée brute aux prix de base

Gross value added at factor cost

Gross value added at factor cost is GVA at market prices less any indirect taxes plus any subsidies

Source: Services: Statistics on Value Added and Employment, OECD, 2000 edition, Introduction, page 13

Gross value added at market prices

Gross value added at market prices is output valued at market prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices

Source: Services: Statistics on Value Added and Employment, OECD, 2000 edition, Introduction, page 13

Gross value added at producers' prices

Gross value added at producers' prices is output valued at producers' prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices

Source: SNA 6.227, 15.37

French equivalent: Valeur ajoutée brute aux prix du producteur

Gross vehicle weight (Legally permissible maximum weight)

Total of the weight of the vehicle (or combination of vehicles) including its load when stationary and ready for the road declared permissible by the competent authority of the country of registration.

Context: This includes the weight of the driver and of all persons carried at the same time.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Poids maximum autorisé

Gross-gross tonne-kilometre hauled (rail transport)

Unit of measure representing the movement over a distance of one kilometre of one tonne of rail vehicle including the weight of tractive vehicle.

Context: Weight of vehicle, of its load and tractive unit are all included.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Tonne-kilomètre brute-brute remorquée

Grossing / Netting

Combinations in which all elementary items are shown for their full values are called gross recordings. Combinations whereby the values of some elementary items are offset against items on the other side of the account or which have an opposite sign are called net recordings.

Context: Individual units or sectors may have the same kind of transactions both as a use and as a resource (e.g., they both pay and receive interest) and the same kind of financial instrument as an asset and as a liability.

Source: United Nations, "System of National Account (SNA) 1993"

See also: Consolidation (in national accounts); Aggregation

Grossing up

See also: Estimation

Ground-level ozone

Ground—level ozone is ozone present as a secondary pollutant in the lower atmosphere, where its formation can be enhanced by other pollutants. It is highly toxic at levels above 0.1 parts per million (p.p.m.)

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Ozone

French equivalent: Ozone troposphérique

Ground-level pollution

Ground—level pollution refers to the weight of a pollutant per unit volume in the region of the air between the ground and a height of about two metres above it

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Pollution de la base

Groundwater protection

See also: Protection of soil and groundwater

French equivalent: Protection des eaux souterraines

Group

A set of elements, individuals, or observations all of which possess one, or more, characteristics in common. The word also occurs occasionally in statistics in its mathematical sense.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Class - ISI

French equivalent: Groupe

Group comparison

A comparison between groups of individuals, usually on the basis of a representative value (such as a mean) from each.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Comparaison entre groupes

Group discussion

See also: Focus group

Group pension funds

Multi-employer pension funds that pool the assets of pension plans established for related employers.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Individual pension funds; Multi-employer pension funds; Related member fund; Single employer pension funds; Industry pension funds

French equivalent: Fonds de pension de groupe

Growing stock (in forest accounts)

The living component of the standing volume.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.179

Growth cycles

Growth cycles are recurrent fluctuations in the series of deviations from trend. Thus, growth cycle contractions include slowdowns as well as absolute declines in activity, whereas business cycles contractions includes only absolute declines (recessions). The OECD cyclical indicator system uses the "growth cycle" approach

Source: OECD Leading Indicator Website, Glossary, 2001

See also: Business cycles - OECD

Growth rate

See also: Rates of change

Guaranteed annuity

An annuity that is paid until the death of the annuitant. If this occurs prior to a certain date, the annuity is then paid to their dependants until that date.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Annuity

French equivalent: Rente viagère garantie

Guaranteed bond

Guaranteed bonds have their interest, principal, or both guaranteed by another corporation. It is common for a parent company to guarantee bonds issued by subsidiaries. (Bearer or registered; may be held in book-entry form.)

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Guaranteed external debt

The provision by one institutional unit of a guarantee to make future debt-service payments to a nonresident creditor if certain conditions are met, such as a default by the debtor, does not negate the claim the creditor has on the debtor. Thus, the debtor on whom the non-resident creditor has a claim, and not the guarantor, should record an external debt liability, unless and until the guarantor assumes the external debt.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

Guidelines

Directions or principles used in the development, maintenance and application of rules.

Context: Guidelines are not necessarily mandatory, but are provided as an aid to interpretation and use of rules.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

H

Habitat

A habitat is a place where an organism or population (human, animal, plant, microorganism) lives

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Habitat

Habitat Conference

Habitat Conference refers to the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements. The first conference was held in Vancouver, British Columbia, 31 May—11 June 1976; the second conference was held in Istanbul, 3—14 June 1996

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Conferénce sur l'habitat

Habitat diversity

Habitat diversity refers to the range of habitats present in a region

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Biodiversity

French equivalent: Diversité des habitats

Habitat protection

See also: Protection of species and habitats

French equivalent: Protection de l'habitat

Handicap

A handicap concerns constraints on the relationship between the person with a disability and the social and physical environment, for example, in the areas of education, occupation, information or communication (social dimension)

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.260

See also: Disability; Impairment

French equivalent: Désavantage

Handicap-free life expectancy

Handicap-free life expectancy is the average number of years an individual is expected to live free of handicap if current patterns of mortality and handicap continue to apply

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Hard coal

A black, natural fossil organic sediment with a gross calorific value of more than 23 860 kJ/kg (5 700 kcal/kg) in the ash-free condition and with the moisture content obtaining at a temperature of 30 degrees C and relative air humidity of 96 per cent, and with a mean random reflectance of vitrinite of at least 0.6.

Context: Hard coal is calculated by the International Energy Agency as the sum of Coking coal and Steam coal (Electricity information 2001, International Energy Agency, Paris – Part II).

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Hardship allowance

Additional payment for working under adverse conditions, for example, outside during periods of extremely cold weather.

Source: Glossary of Compensation Terms – United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 1998

Hardware

Reference to the computer itself (central processing unit, CPU), as well as to all peripheral input and output devices, such as monitors, disks, tape consoles, printers, plotters, digitizers, scanners etc.

Source: Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names, United Nations Group of Experts on Geographic Names, United Nations, New York, 2002

See also: Software

Harmonic mean of price relatives

An elementary index that constitutes the harmonic average counterpart to the Carli index.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Harmonic means price index

An elementary index that constitutes the harmonic average counterpart to the Dutot index.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Harmonised consumer price indexes

See also: HICP

Harmonised system

The commodity structure of external trade flows of goods is analysed using various internationally adopted commodity classifications which have different levels of detail and are based on different classification criteria.

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 (Harmonised System, or HS), or extended versions based on HS, such as the Combined Nomenclature used by European Union countries, provide such details. Classification using these nomenclatures is based on the nature of the commodity.

Context: However, for analytical purposes, such a division of products is not the most appropriate. Commodity categories more suitable for economic analysis provided by the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) which classifies commodities according to their stage of production.

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

Source: International Merchandise Trade Statistics, Concepts and Definitions, United Nations, New York, 1998, Studies in Methods, Series M, No. 52, Rev. 2, page 35, para. 92

Harvesting capacity (fishing)

Harvesting capacity is the capacity of the fishing vessel or fleet of vessels to harvest fish, usually expressed in terms of some measure of vessel size, such as gross tonnage, hold capacity, or power

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Capacité de capture

Hauled vehicle-kilometre (rail transport)

Unit of measure representing any movement of a hauled vehicle over one kilometre.

Context: Railcars movement are included. Shunting movements are excluded.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Véhicule remorqué-kilomètre

Hazard Analysis [and] Critical Control Point[s] (HACCP)

A Hazard Analysis [and] Critical Control Point[s] (HACCP) system is a set of procedures intended to predict food safety risks and prevent them before they happen. It entails identifying all the points in product processing and distribution where quality can be degraded (e.g., through improper temperature, improper handling, etc.) and checking those points to prevent problems (in contrast with procedures that check quality at the end of the processing and distribution chain, by which time damage may have already been done)

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Analyse des risques et maîtrise des points crtitiques (HACCP)

Hazard pay

Extra pay to an individual worker or a group of workers working under dangerous or undesirable conditions.

Source: Glossary of Compensation Terms – United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 1998

Hazardous air pollutants

Hazardous air pollutants are air pollutants that may reasonably be expected to cause or contribute to irreversible illness or death. They include asbestos, beryllium, mercury, benzene, coke oven emissions, radionuclides and vinyl chloride

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Air pollutants

French equivalent: Polluants atmosphériques dangereux

Hazardous goods (carried by inland waterways)

The categories of hazardous goods carried by inland waterways are those defined by the European Provisions Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways (ADN).

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Hazardous goods (carried by rail)

The classes of hazardous goods carried by rail are those defined by the International Regulations concerning the Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail (RID).

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Hazardous goods (carried by road)

The categories of hazardous goods carried by road are those defined by the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR).

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Hazardous substance

A hazardous substance is any substance that poses a threat to human health and the environment. Hazardous substances are toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive or chemically reactive

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Substance dangereuse

Hazardous waste treatment

The two categories of treatment of hazardous waste are:

a. physical hazardous waste treatment: an approach including phase separation, such as through lagooning, filtration or centrifugation, and solidification into hard material allowing for landfill disposal;
b. thermal hazardous waste treatment: high—temperature oxidation of wastes that converts them into gases and solid residues

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Traitement des déchets dangereux

Hazardous wastes

Hazardous wastes are wastes that, owing to their toxic, infectious, radioactive or flammable properties pose a substantial actual or potential hazard to the health of humans and other living organisms and the environment

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Déchets dangereux

HBS

See also: Household budget surveys

Head count

This refers to the method of data collection: the number of individuals are counted, regardless of the intensity of participation/length of their programme.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Part-time teacher; Part-time student; Full-time student; Full-time teacher

Head of the household

The head of the household is one of the members of the household recognised as the head of the unit by the other members of the household unit or by himself (or herself) if living alone

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Head office (bank)

The head office of a bank refers to a banking office exercising control over and/or ownership of one or more affiliates

Source: Guide to the International Banking Statistics, Bank for International Settlements, Basel, Switzerland, 2000, Part III – Glossary of Terms

Headage payments

Headage payments are budgetary payments made to individual producers on the basis of the number of head of a specific type of livestock to supplement producer returns earned through sales at market prices.

Headage payments are sometimes subject to an upper limit on the number of livestock eligible per holding, or constraints on stocking densities

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Heads-down data entry

Heads-down data entry refers to data entry with no error detection occurring at the time of entry. Data entered in a heads down mode is often verified by re-keying the questionnaire and comparing the two-keyed copies of the same questionnaire. Data entered in a "heads-down" fashion may later be corrected in either a "batch" or an "interactive" data review process.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data Editing Located on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

See also: Heads-up data entry

Heads-up data entry

Heads-up data entry is data entry with a review at time of entry. Heads up data entry requires subject-matter knowledge by the individuals entering the data. Data entry is slower, but data review/adjustment is reduced since simple inconsistencies in responses are found earlier in the survey process. This mode is very effective when the interviewer or respondent enter data during the interview (CAI).

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Grouphttp://www3.sympatico.ca/guylaine.theoret/k-base/

See also: Heads-down data entry

Health

The Constitution of the World Health Organisation states in its preamble: “Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.”

Source: Handbook of Household Surveys, Revised Edition, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 31, United Nations, New York, 1984, para. 14.40

French equivalent: Santé

Health Accounts, System of

The System of Health Accounts provides for health accounting an economic framework and accounting rules which are methodologically compatible with the System of National Accounts, 1993 Revision (SNA 93)

Source: A System of Health Accounts, Version 1, OECD, 2000, page 99, para. 8.2

Health administration and insurance activities

Health administration and insurance activities are activities of private insurers and central and local authorities and social security. Included are the planning, management, regulation, and collection of funds and handling of claims of the delivery system. (ICHA function HC.7)

Source: A System of Health Accounts, OECD, 2000, chapter 9

Health and social support for students

Health and Social Support includes all personnel employed in education systems who provide health and social support services to students.

It includes the following types of personnel: health professionals such as doctors, dentists, ophthalmologists, optometrists, hygienists, nurses, and diagnosticians; psychiatrists and psychologists; speech pathologists and audiologists; occupational therapists; and social workers

Source: 2001 Data Collection on Education Systems: Definitions, Explanations and Instructions, UNESCO, OECD, Eurostat, page 46

Health care activities

Activities of health care in a country comprises the sum of activities performed either by institutions or individuals pursuing, through the application of medical, paramedical and nursing knowledge and technology, the goals of:

- promoting health and preventing disease;
- curing illness and reducing premature mortality;
- caring for persons affected by chronic illness who require nursing care;
- caring for persons with health-related impairment, disability, and handicaps who require nursing care;
- assisting patients to die with dignity;
- providing and administering public health;
- providing and administering health programmes, health insurance and other funding arrangements

Source: A System of Health Accounts, Version 1, OECD, 2000 page 42

Health care service activities – ISIC Rev. 3

Health care service activities comprise the following ISIC Rev. 3 Classes:

5231 – Retail sale of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles;

6603 – Non-life insurance;

7512 – Regulation of the activities of agencies that provide health care education, cultural services and other social services excluding social security;

7530 – Compulsory social security activities;

8511 – Hospital activities;

8512 – Medical and dental practice activities;

8519 – Other human health activities

Source: A System of Health Accounts, Version 1, OECD, 2000 page 180

See also: ISIC

Health expectancy

Health expectancy is a general term referring to the entire class of indicators expressed in terms of life expectancy in a defined state of health.

OECD Health Data provides estimates of disability- free life expectancy.

Through the international network of REVES (Réseau Espérance de vie en Santé), much work is being conducted to further develop this type of measure and to encourage more standardisation and uniformity in the calculation and methodology used to construct health expectancy.

Context: According to the 1980 ICIDH framework, health expectancies can be differentiated into:

- Impairment-free life expectancy;
- Disability-free life expectancy

According to the REVES committee on conceptual harmonisation, the ICIDH disability-free life expectancy might be differentiated into:

- Functional limitation-free life expectancy,
- Activity restriction-free life expectancy,

- Handicap-free life expectancy.

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Health expenditure incurred by corporations

Health expenditure incurred by corporations refers to health expenditure incurred by corporations and private employers providing occupational health services and other unfunded medical benefits to employees plus expenditure by non-profit institutions serving households (excluding social insurance) such as red cross, philanthropic and charitable institutions, religious orders, lay organisations; benefits provided for free by medical care providers plus health expenditure incurred by the rest of the world.

Context: Note: This item corresponds to the sum of HF.2.4, HF.2.5 and HF.3 in the ICHA-HF classification of health care financing (see SHA, chapters 6 and 11)

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Health related auxiliary programmes

Health related auxiliary programmes (ISCED 350) are those at the second level, second stage dealing with the principals and practices of medical diagnostic and treatment procedures and of general public health problems

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Heat

In recent years, the production of heat for sale has been increasing in importance. To reflect this, heat production represents all heat production from public combined heat and power (CHP) and heat plants as well as heat sold by autoproducer CHP and heat plants to third parties.

Source: Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 2 – Notes on Energy Sources

Heat plants

Refers to plants which are designed to produce heat only.

Source: Electricity information 2001, International Energy Agency, Paris – Part II

Heated wagon

Insulated wagon fitted with a heat-producing appliance.

Context: Such a wagon is capable of raising the temperature inside the empty body to, and thereafter maintaining it for not less than 12 hours without renewal of supply at, a practically constant value of not less than +12 degrees C when the mean outside temperature of the body is that indicated for the two classes:

- Class A. Heated equipment for use when the mean outside temperature is - 10 degrees C; and,
- Class B. Heated equipment for use when the mean outside temperature is - 20 degrees C.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Wagon calorifique

Heavily indebted poor countries (HIPCs)

Heavily indebted poor countries (HIPCs) comprise a group of 41 developing countries classified as being heavily indebted poor countries.

The group includes 32 countries with a 1993 GNP per capita of $695 or less and whose 1993 present value of debt to exports is higher than 200 percent or whose present value of debt to GNP is higher than 80 percent (World Bank classification of severely indebted low-income countries).

Also, the group includes nine countries that have received concessional rescheduling from Paris Club creditors (or are potentially eligible for such rescheduling)

Source: External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users (Draft), IMF, Washington DC, March 2000, Appendix III, Glossary of Terms

French equivalent: Pays pauvre très endetté (PPTE)

Heavy fuel oil (residual)

This comprises oils that make up the distillation residue. It comprises all residual fuel oils, including those obtained by blending. Its kinematic viscosity is above 10 cSt at 80 degrees C. The flash point is always above 50 degrees C and the density is always more than 0.90 kg/l.

Source: Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 2 – Notes on Energy Sources

Heavy metals

Heavy metals are potentially toxic metals used in industrial processes, for example, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel and zinc. They may damage plant and animal life at low concentrations and tend to accumulate in the food chain

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Métaux lourds

Hedge fund

A hedge fund is a pooled investment vehicle that is privately organised and is administered by professional investment managers.

It is different from another pooled investment fund, the mutual fund, in that access is available only to wealthy individuals and institutional managers. Moreover, hedge funds are able to sell securities short and buy securities on leverage, which is consistent with their typically short-term and high risk oriented investment strategy, based primarily on the active use of derivatives and short positions.

US hedge funds are exempt from Securities and Exchange Commission reporting requirements, as well as from regulatory restrictions concerning leverage or trading strategies

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Hedging

Hedging is the use of financial instruments, such as futures contracts, to offset the risk in an investment portfolio, as an increase in the value of the hedging instrument will offset declines in the other assets

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Hedonic method

The hedonic method is a regression technique used to estimate the prices of qualities or models that are not available on the market in particular periods, but whose prices in those periods are needed in order to be able to construct price relatives.

It is based on the hypothesis that the prices of different models on sale on the market at the same time are functions of certain measurable characteristics such as size, weight, power, speed, etc and so regression methods can be used to estimate by how much the price varies in relation to each of the characteristics.

Context: A regression technique in which observed prices of different qualities or models of the same generic good or service are expressed as a function of the characteristics of the goods or services in question.

It is based on the hypothesis that products can be treated as bundles of characteristics and that prices can be attached to the characteristics.

The characteristics may be nonnumeric attributes that are represented by dummy variables. The regression coefficients are treated as estimates of the contributions of the characteristics to the overall prices. The estimates may be used to predict the price of a new quality or model whose mix of characteristics is different from that of any product already on the market. The hedonic method is used to estimate the effects of quality changes on prices.

ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/tegppi/index.htm

Source: SNA 16.126

French equivalent: Méthode hédoniste

Hedonic method (in compilation of construction price indices)

The hedonic method in the compilation of construction price indices entails the use of regression techniques to construct hedonic indices to measure purchasers' preferences for the different characteristics of construction work. This approach, which is used in the compilation of some of the price indices compiled in the Netherlands, Sweden and the United States, starts from the premise that each construction is a combination of characteristics, each of which has an implicit price. This price is set by the market and is reflected in the over-all prices for which different combinations of these characteristics are sold, and where different varieties of the same construction type, each with its own peculiar combination of characteristics, co-exist.

Context: In addition to total price a limited number (7 to 15) of characteristics (qualitative or quantitative) are taken into account. For a house, possible characteristics include: floor area, number of floors, type of garage, method of heating, number of toilets, etc.

Using econometric techniques (regression and covariance analysis) weight of each of these characteristics in determining the price is estimated. These weights can then be used to factor out that part of the price change in the next month which is due to changes in the characteristics of the house, etc. sold. The coefficients of the regressions are calculated first by means of total construction price information and their characteristics in the current year, and on the basis of information on the same type for a base period.

Each construction during the current period is priced at what it would have cost during the reference period, once its characteristics are known. Indices are calculated from current prices and then aggregated using either Laspeyres formula if the values of the characteristics are taken from the base period, or Paasche if they are taken from the current period.

The problem with this method, which is based on just a few elements of construction, is that it is less discerning than the schedule of prices method in detecting qualitative change. If construction quality is enhanced the improvement will tend to be underestimated and thus the actual increase in prices overestimated.

Furthermore, the use of these techniques requires the statistical agency to have access to trained econometricians, as well as specialist knowledge of the construction industry.

Source: Sources and Methods: Construction Price Indices, OECD, Eurostat, 1997, page 22

See also: Subsequent breakdown methods (construction price indices); Construction price indices

Hedonic pricing applied to forest estate

A method for separating the values of the various 'functions' of a forest estate: the land value, the timber value, the recreational (e.g. hunting, aesthetic, etc.) value.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.247

Helsinki Commission (HELCOM)

The Helsinki Commission (HELCOM) is the short name for the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission, the governing body of the Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Commission d'Helsinki (HELCOM)

Helsinki package

Agreement that came into force in 1992. This agreement prohibits (with some exceptions) the provision of tied aid loans to high-income countries (based on World Bank per capita income), and for commercially viable projects.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

See also: Arrangements on guidelines for officially supported export credits

Herbicide

A herbicide is a substance used to control weeds or the growth of undesirable grass or plants

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Herbicide

Herfindahl Index

A measure of industry concentration. The value of the index is the sum of the squares of the market shares of all firms in an industry. Higher values indicate greater concentration.

Source: IMF, 2004, Compilation Guide on Financial Soundness Indicators, IMF, Washington DC, Appendix VII, Glossary

Heterogeneous products

See also: Homogenous products

HICP

The Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) is the measure of prices used by the Governing Council for the purpose of assessing price stability.

The HICP was developed by the European Commission (Eurostat) in close liaison with the national statistical institutes and the European Monetary Institute (EMI), and later the European Central Bank (ECB), in order to fulfil the Treaty requirement for a consumer price index constructed on a comparable basis, taking into account differences in national definitions

Source: European Central Bank Annual Report, 2000, Glossary

Hidden and indirect flows (in MFA)

The displacement of environmental assets without absorption into the economic sphere; example: overburden from mining operations.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic

Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.72

Hidden economy

See also: Underground production

Hidden production

See also: Underground production

Hierarchical data

See also: Data review

Hierarchy

Hierarchy refers to the classification structure where a classification is arranged in levels of detail from the broadest to the most detailed level. Each level of the classification is defined in terms of the categories at the next lower level of the classification.

Context: In SDMX this is known as a level based hierarchy. SDMX also has the concept of the value based hierarchy where the hierarchy of categories is not organised into formal levels.

Source: "United Nations Glossary of Classification Terms" prepared by the Expert Group on International Economic and Social Classifications; unpublished on paper

High income countries

The World Bank classifies as high-income those countries with GNP per capita income of $9,266 or more in 2000.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

High sided wagon

Wagon with no roof and with rigid sides higher than 60 cm.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Higher level index

A term sometimes used to distinguish an aggregate index from an elementary index.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

High-level radioactive waste

High—level radioactive waste is waste generated in the fuel cells of a nuclear reactor. It is typically stored at reactor sites and nuclear fuel reprocessing plants. In the absence of shielding, it represents a serious health threat

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Déchets hautement radioactifs

High-low graph

A form of graph used to depict ranges of variation in successive intervals of time.

For example, daily price variation might be represented by taking time intervals of one month on the abscissa and, at each monthly point, showing the maximum and minimum price attained during the previous month. The maxima can be joined by a line to provide a graph of high points; and similarly for the minima; or, for each month, the high and low points may be joined by a vertical bar.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Diagramme des sommets et des creux

Highly indebted poor country (HIPC) initiative

Framework for action to resolve the external debt problems of heavily indebted poor countries (HIPCs) that was developed jointly by the IMF and the World Bank and was adopted in September 1996. The Initiative envisaged comprehensive action by the international financial community, including multilateral institutions, to reduce to sustainable levels the external debt burden on HIPCs, provided they build a track record of strong policy performance.

Context: Following a comprehensive review of the HIPC Initiative, a number of modifications to the Initiative were approved in September 1999 to provide faster, deeper, and broader debt relief and strengthen the links between debt relief, poverty reduction, and social policies.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Highly indebted poor country (HIPC) trust fund

The Trust Fund administered by the International Development Association (IDA) to provide grants to eligible heavily indebted poor countries (HIPCs) for relief on debt owed to participating multilaterals. The Trust Fund will either prepay, or purchase, a portion of the debt owed to a multilateral creditor and cancel such debt, or pay debt service, as it comes due.

Context: The HIPC Trust Fund receives contributions from participating multilateral creditors and from bilateral donors. Contributions can be earmarked for debt owed by a particular debtor or to a particular multilateral creditor. Donors can also provide contributions to an unallocated pool and participate in decisions regarding the use of these unallocated funds.

The Trust Fund allows multilateral creditors to participate in the Trust Fund in ways consistent with their financial policies and aims to address the resource constraints for certain multilateral creditors.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

See also: Enhanced structural adjustment facility (ESAF) – Heavily indebted poor country (HICP) trust

Highly migratory fish species or stocks

Highly migratory fish species or stocks refers to fish species or stocks that carry out extensive migrations and can occur in both EEZs and high seas. This term is usually used to denote tuna and tuna-like species, marlins and swordfish

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Stocks de poissons grands migrateurs

High-sulphur content fuel oil

Heavy fuel oil with sulphur content of 1 per cent or higher.

Source: Oil Information 2001, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 3. General Definitions

See also: Low-sulphur content fuel oil

Hire purchase

A durable good is sold to a purchaser in return for agreed future payments. The buyer takes possession of the good immediately, though in law it remains the property of the seller or financier as collateral/guarantee until all agreed payments have been made. Hire purchase is usually restricted to consumer durables, and most purchasers are households. Financiers of hire purchase contracts typically

are separate institutional units operating in close co-operation with sellers of durable goods.

Source: Eurostat, 1996, "European System of Accounts - ESA 1995", Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg, [Annex II]

Histogram

A univariate frequency diagram in which rectangles proportional in area to the class frequencies are erected on sections of the horizontal axis, the width of each section representing the corresponding class interval of the variate.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Histogramme

Historic cost accounting

Historic cost accounting is a valuation method which requires goods or assets used in production to be valued by the expenditures actually incurred to acquire those goods or assets, however far back in the past those expenditures took place; it is commonly used in business accounting but not in the national accounts

Source: SNA 1.60

French equivalent: Comptabilisation au coût historique

Historic monuments

Historic monuments are fixed assets that are identifiable because of particular historic, national, regional, local, religious or symbolic significance; they are usually accessible to the general public, and visitors are often charged for admission to the monuments or their vicinity

Source: SNA 10.71

French equivalent: Monuments historiques

Historic prices

The historic price is the price that was actually paid for an asset when it was first acquired by a resident user. It is a synonym for "acquisition price"

Source: Measuring Capital: OECD Manual, Annex 1 Glossary of Technical Terms Used in the Manual, OECD, 2001

See also: Acquisition price

French equivalent: Prix historiques

Historic volatility

Historic volatility is the standard deviation of financial returns on an asset computed over a window of a pre-specified number of past trading dates.

Source: OECD Economic Outlook Glossary

HITAS

A heuristic approach to cell suppression in hierarchical tables.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Holding company

A holding company is a purely financial concern which uses its capital solely to acquire interests (normally controlling interests) in a number of operating companies.

Although the purpose of a holding company is mainly to gain control and not to operate, it will typically have representation on the boards of directors of the operating firms.

Holding companies provide a means by which corporate control can become highly concentrated through pyramiding. A holding company may gain control over an operating company which itself has several subsidiaries.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Holding corporations - ESA

Holding corporations are institutional units whose main function is to control and direct a group of subsidiaries.

Context: Entities forming part of a group of units engaged in production and keeping a complete set of accounts are deemed to be institutional units even if they have partially surrendered their autonomy of decision to the central body (the holding corporation) responsible for the general direction of the group; the holding corporation itself is deemed to be an institutional unit distinct from the units which it controls, unless (b) below is applicable. Holding corporations (i.e. corporations which direct a group of companies) are classified as follows:

a. in sector S.11, non-financial corporations, if the preponderant type of activity of the group of corporations which are market producers, as a whole is the production of goods and non-financial services;
b. in sector S.12, financial corporations, if the preponderant type of activity of the group of corporations as a whole is financial intermediation.

Source: ESA 2.13e

See also: Holding corporations – SNA

French equivalent: Sociétés holdings - SEC

Holding corporations – SNA

Holding corporations are corporations that control a group of subsidiary corporations and whose principal activity is owning and directing the group

Source: SNA 4.100

See also: Holding corporations - ESA

French equivalent: Sociétés holdings - SCN

Holding gains

Positive or negative holding gains 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")

Source: SNA 3.62

French equivalent: Gains de détention

Holding period

Holding period is the time interval during which an asset is held.

Source: OECD, June 2004, Glossary, OECD Economic Outlook, Paris, France

Holt method for autocorrection

The Holt method for autocorrection is an automatic correction method in which the least possible number of data items is changed and the Fellegi-Holt model is used to determine acceptable sets of values or ranges for the items that are imputed. Sequential or simultaneous imputation via cold-deck or hot-deck method may be applied.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Home country

The country of residence of the head office of the institutional entity.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Home page

The main or introductory page of a Web site. The home page provides visitors with an overview and links to the rest of the site. It often contains or links to a table of contents.

Source: United Kingdom, Office for National Statistics (ONS) website, site statistics

Homeless households

Homeless households are those households without a shelter that would form within the scope of living quarters

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.153

Homemakers

Homemakers are persons of either sex, not classified as usually economically active, who are engaged in household duties in their own home, for example, housewives and other relatives responsible for the care of the home and children (domestic employees, working for pay, however, are classified as economically active

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.202

French equivalent: Personnes s'occupant du foyer

Homeostasis

Homeostasis refers to the capability of ecosystems to resist change and interference through self- regulation and self—maintenance (regeneration)

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Resistance

French equivalent: Homéostase

Homeworkers - Eurostat

Homeworkers are a sub-division of persons employed of the observation unit who carry out their professional activity from their own home. Only homeworkers who appear on the pay-roll of the observation unit should be included

Source: Definitions of Structural Business Statistics Regulation (Commission Regulation (EC) No. 2700/98 of 17 December 1998) variables (16 13 5)

Homeworkers on the payroll (establishment surveys)

Homeworkers on the payroll are persons employed by the establishment, in general on a piece-work basis, who work in their own home and whose name appears on the payroll. Homeworkers paid by sub-contractors are not included in employment statistics for establishments.

Homeworkers on the payroll should be enumerated for single period. Where the numbers are significant and fluctuate. It may also be useful to collect the average number in the enquiry periods as defined for employees

Source: International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics, United Nations, New York, 1983, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 48, Rev. 1, paras. 108-110

See also: Outworkers – SNA

Homogeneity

This term is used in statistics in its ordinary sense, but most frequently occurs in connection with samples from different populations which may or may not be identical. If the populations are identical they are said to be homogeneous, and by extension, the sample data are also said to be homogeneous.

In a more restricted sense populations may be said to be homogeneous in respect of some of their constraints, e.g. k populations with identical means but different dispersions are homogeneous in their means.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Homogénéité

Homogeneity ratios

Despite the endeavour made to define the classes of ISIC, or the most detailed level of any other national activity classification, in such a way that their activities should be confined to the range of activities described in a single category of ISIC and to the one geographic area in the relevant geographic classification used, some of the activities of establishments, or similar units, which are classified to a given class will be characteristic of other classes of the classification.

In compiling data classified according to kind of economic activity, it will therefore be valuable to compute measures of homogeneity in respect of kinds of activity for the units falling into the various categories of the scheme of classification.

The two most important ratios to assess the homogeneity of the various categories are the specialisation ratio and the coverage ratio.

Source: ISIC Rev. 3, paras 55 and 154

See also: Coverage ratio; Specialisation ratio

Homogeneous process

A stochastic process is said to be homogeneous in space if the transition probability between any two state values at two given times depends only on the difference between those state values.

The process is homogeneous in time if the transition probability between two given state values at any two times depends only on the difference between those times.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Processus homogène

Homogeneous production unit

A unit of homogeneous production 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

Source: SNA 15.14

Homogenous products

Homogenous products are considered to be homogenous when they are perfect substitutes and buyers perceive no actual or real differences between the products offered by different firms.

Price is the single most important dimension along which firms producing homogenous products compete.

Context: However, empirical experience demonstrates that when the number of such firms is few, the existence of homogenous products may facilitate collusion. In various jurisdictions, collusive arrangements have been found to exist in homogenous products such as cement, flour, steel and sugar.

In contrast, heterogeneous products differ significantly from each other and are not easily substitutable.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Horizontal integration

See also: Merger

Horizontal integration (of a fishery)

A fishery (or industry) is horizontally integrated when firms in the fishery operate and manage multiple units at the same level of the supply chain. For example, a firm that operates several processing plants, across several regions or for different species, is considered horizontally integrated

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

See also: Vertical integration (of a fishery)

French equivalent: Intégration horizontale

Horizontal merger

A Horizontal merger is a merger between firms that produce and sell the same products, i.e., between competing firms. Horizontal mergers, if significant in size, can reduce competition in a market and are often reviewed by competition authorities. Horizontal mergers can be viewed as horizontal integration of firms in a market or across markets.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Vertical merger; Merger; Conglomerate merger

Horizontally integrated enterprise

A horizontally integrated enterprise is one in which several different kinds of activities which produce different kinds of goods or services for sale on the market are carried out in parallel with each other

Source: SNA 5.30

See also: Vertically integrated enterprise

French equivalent: Entreprise horizontalement intégrée

Hospital employment, total

Total hospital employment refers to the number of persons employed (full-time and part-time) in general and specialty hospitals, including specialised institutions for rehabilitation and long-term nursing care, converted to FTEs. Self- employed are included

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Host country (of banks)

The host country of banks is the country where a bank's foreign affiliate is located

Source: External Debt: Definition, Statistical Coverage and Methodology, A Report by an International Working Group on External Debt Statistics of the World Bank, IMF, BIS, OECD, OECD, Paris, 1988, Glossary

Hot deck

A hot-deck is a correction base for which the elements are continuously updated during the data set check and correction. Typically edit-passing records from the current database are used in the correction database.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

See also: Deck imputation; Cold deck

Hot deck imputation

Hot deck imputation is a method of imputation whereby values of variables for good records in the current (hot) survey file are used to impute for blank values of incomplete records.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

See also: Cold deck; Deck imputation

Hoteling rent

Hoteling rent is the net return realized from the sale of a natural resource under particular conditions of long—term market equilibrium. It is defined as the revenue received minus all marginal costs of resource exploitation, exploration and development including a normal return to fixed capital employed.

Context: The Hoteling rent is used as a measure of natural resource depletion in environmental accounting.

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Rent - UN

French equivalent: Rente naturelle

Hourly direct pay

Hourly direct pay includes all payments made directly to the worker, before any deductions for workers' contributions to social security and pension schemes, life and health insurance premiums, union dues and other obligations, income-tax liabilities, and so on.

Context: This definition is the equivalent of the ILO concept of "gross earnings", which consists of:

a. pay for time worked, including basic time and piece rates, overtime premiums, shift differentials, other premiums and bonuses paid regularly each pay period, and cost-of-living adjustments, and
b. other direct pay, such as pay for time not worked (vacations, holidays and other paid leave for personal or family reasons, civic duties, and so on, except sick leave), seasonal or irregular bonuses and other special payments, selected social allowances and the cost of payments in kind.

Source: [Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM): 2001-2002, International Labour Organisation, Geneva, 2002, page 608

Hours actually worked

Hours actually worked includes time spent at the workplace on productive activities and on other activities which are part of the tasks and duties of the jobs concerned (for example, cleaning and preparing working tools).

It also includes time spent at the place of work when the person is inactive for reasons linked to the production process or work organization (for example, standby time), as during these periods paid workers remain at the disposal of their employer.

Hours actually worked also includes short rest periods spent at the place of work because they are difficult to distinguish separately, even if workers are not "at the disposal" of their employer during those periods. Explicitly excluded are lunch breaks, as they normally are sufficiently long to be easily distinguished from work periods.

Source: Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM): 2001-2002, International Labour Organisation, Geneva, 2002, page 207

Hours paid for

"Hours paid for" are generally the hours actually worked plus the hours paid for but not worked, such as paid annual leave,

paid public holidays, paid sick leave, paid meal breaks and time spent travelling between the home and the workplace.

Source: Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM): 2001-2002, International Labour Organisation, Geneva, 2002, page 528

Hours worked, number

Statistics on the number of hours worked should include:

- 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 work place, 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 work place, including tea and coffee breaks.

Statistics of hours worked should exclude:

- 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 vice versa

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO) Resolutions Concerning Consumer Price Indices Adopted by the 10th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, October 1962, para. 5

See also: Total hours worked

Hours worked, total

Total hours worked are the aggregate number of hours actually worked during the period in employee and self-employment jobs

Source: SNA 15.102

See also: Hours worked, number

French equivalent: Total des heures travaillées

Household

The concept of household is based on the arrangements made by persons, individually or in groups, for providing themselves with food or other essentials for living. A household may be either (a) a one-person household, that is to say, a person who makes provision for his or her own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household or (b) a multi-person household, that is to say, a group of two or more persons living together who make common provision for food or other essentials for living. The persons in the group may pool their incomes and may, to a greater or lesser extent, have a common budget; they may be related or unrelated persons or constitute a combination of persons both related and unrelated.

A household may be located in a housing unit or in a set of collective living quarters such as a boarding house, a hotel or a camp, or may comprise the administrative personnel in an institution. The household may also be homeless

Context: The SNA 93 definition of household is more succinct, namely: "A household 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])

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1. United Nations, New York, 1998, Series M, No. 67, Rev. 1, paras. 2.61-2.62

See also: Types of household

French equivalent: Ménage

Household actual final consumption

Actual final consumption of households is the value of the consumption goods and services acquired by households, whether by purchase in general, or by transfer from government units or NPISHs, and used by them for the satisfaction of their needs and wants; it is derived from their final consumption expenditure by adding the value of social transfers in kind receivable

Source: SNA 9.11 and 9.3 [9.72, 9.96]

French equivalent: Consommation finale effective des ménages

Household budget surveys

Sample surveys of households in which the households are asked to provide data, or estimates, of the amounts they spend on consumption goods and services and for other purposes over a given period of time.

Context: Sometimes referred to as Household consumption expenditure or Household expenditure surveys

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

Household consumption expenditure surveys

See also: Household budget surveys

Household expenditure surveys

See also: Household budget surveys

Household final consumption expenditure

Household final consumption expenditure consists of the expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by resident households on individual consumption goods and services, including those sold at prices that are not economically significant

Source: SNA 9.94 [9.45]

French equivalent: Dépense de consommation finale des ménages

Household production for own use

Household production for own use comprise 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

Source: Measuring the Non-Observed Economy: A Handbook, OECD, IMF, ILO, Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, 2002, Annex 2, Glossary.

Household saving

Household saving is defined in the OECD's Economic Outlook as household sector saving as a per cent of household sector disposable income.

Source: OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

See also: Saving; Disposable income

Household types

See also: Types of household; Household

Household unincorporated market enterprises

Household unincorporated market enterprises 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

Source: SNA 4.144 and 4.145

French equivalent: Entreprises marchandes non constituées en sociétés appartenant à des ménages

Household waste

Household waste refers to waste material usually generated in the residential environment. Waste with similar characteristics may be generated in other economic activities and can thus be treated and disposed of together with household waste

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Waste

French equivalent: Ordures ménagères

Housing census

A housing census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing and publishing or otherwise disseminating statistical data pertaining, at a specified time, to all living quarters and occupants thereof in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 1.3

French equivalent: Recensement des logements

Housing situation

At the highest level, people are divided into three categories:

People living in:

- conventional dwellings,
- non-conventional dwellings, and
- those living in households in collective living quarters.

Source: Eurostat, 1999, Guidelines and table programme for the Community programme of population and housing censuses in 2001, Vol. 1: Guidelines, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg

Housing tenure

Tenure refers to the arrangements under which the household occupies all or part of a housing unit. Types of tenure include ownership by a member of the household, rental of all or part of the housing unit by a member of the household, etc

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.410

Housing unit

A housing unit is a separate and independent place of abode intended for habitation by a single household, or one not intended for habitation but occupied as living quarters by a household at the time of the census. Thus it may be an occupied or vacant dwelling, an occupied mobile or improvised housing unit or any other place occupied as living quarters by a household at the time of the census. This category includes housing of various levels of permanency and acceptability

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.330

French equivalent: Unité d'habitation

Houston terms

See also: Lower-middle-income country terms

Hovercraft (air cushion vehicle)

A vessel which supports herself a short distance above the surface of the water (or land) on a cushion of air contained by a flexible skirt attached to the outer perimeter of the vehicle.

Context: Hovercrafts are used mostly as passenger ferries.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Aéroglisseur

HTML

HyperText Mark-up Language

HTTP

Hyper-Text Transfer Protocol

Hub

Central point for the collection, sorting, transshipment and distribution of goods for a particular area.

Context: This concept comes from a term used in air transport for passengers as well as freight. It describes collection and distribution through a single point ("Hub and Spoke" concept).

Source: Terminology on combined transport, UNECE/ECMT/EC, UNITED NATIONS, New York and Geneva, 2001

Hui-Heubel Ratio

A measure of resilience and depth in financial markets. The ratio relates the volume of trades (as a proportion of the outstanding stock of the instrument) to its impact on prices. The larger the volume of trades relative to the price changes, the deeper and more resilient the market is.

Source: IMF, 2004, Compilation Guide on Financial Soundness Indicators, IMF, Washington DC, Appendix VII, Glossary

Human capital

Human capital is productive wealth embodied in labour, skills and knowledge

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Capital humain

Human development

Human development is the process of enlarging people's choices. Their three essential choices are to lead a long and healthy life, to acquire knowledge and to have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living.

Additional choices, highly valued by many people, range from political, economic and social freedom to opportunities for being creative and productive and enjoying personal self—respect and guaranteed human rights

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Sustainable development

French equivalent: Développement humain

Human settlements

The term human settlements is an integrative concept that comprises: (a) physical components of shelter and infrastructure; and (b) services to which the physical elements provide support, that is to say, community services such as education, health, culture, welfare, recreation and nutrition

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Etablissements humains

Hybrid DB plan

A defined benefits (DB) plan where benefits depend on a rate of return credited to contributions, where this rate of return is either specified in the plan rules, independently of the actual return on any supporting assets (e.g. fixed, indexed to a market benchmark, tied to salary or profit growth, etc.), or is calculated with reference to the actual return of any supporting assets and a minimum return guarantee specified in the plan rules.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Traditional DB plan; Defined benefit (DB) occupational pension plans; Mixed DB plans; Defined contribution (DC) occupational pension plans

French equivalent: Plans à prestations définies hybrides

Hybrid flow accounts

A single matrix account containing both national accounts in monetary terms and physical flow accounts showing the absorption of natural resources and ecosystem inputs and the generation of residuals.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 4.4

Hybrid input-output tables

A symmetric table where the SNA monetary input output table is combined with the corresponding physical input output table.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 4.9

Hybrid supply and use tables

A particular form of matrix accounting which includes in the same table monetary flows relating to products and physical flows relating to natural resources, ecosystem inputs and residual generation.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 2.69 & 4.8

Hybrid values or expenditures

Hypothetical values, or expenditures, in which the quantities are valued at a different set of prices from those at which they were actually bought or sold: for example, when the quantities purchased in an earlier period are valued at the prices prevailing in a later period.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

Hybrid weights

Weights defined as hybrid value, or hybrid expenditure, shares.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

Hydrocarbons

Hydrocarbons are compounds of hydrogen and carbon in various combinations that are present in petroleum products and natural gas. Some hydrocarbons are major air pollutants, some may be carcinogenic and others contribute to photochemical smog

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Hydrocarbures

Hydrochloro-fluorocarbons (HCFCs)

Hydrochloro-fluorocarbons (HCFCs) are compounds used as replacements for chloro—fluorocarbons (CFCs) in refrigeration because they are less active ozone depleters

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Hydrochlorofluorocarbones (HCFC)

Hydrofoil

A fast vessel which, when at speed, lifts her hull clear of the surface of the water, supporting herself upon foils, or wings or legs, which project beneath her bottom.

Context: Hydrofoils are used mostly as passenger ferries.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Hydroptère

Hydrologic cycle

A hydrologic cycle is a succession of stages undergone by water in its passage from the atmosphere to the earth and its return to the atmosphere. The stages include evaporation from the land or sea or inland water, condensation to form clouds, precipitation, accumulation in the soil or in bodies of water, and re—evaporation

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Cycle hydrologique

Hydroponics

Hydroponics is the cultivation of plants in water with added fertilizers, the soil substrate thereby being completely replaced

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Hydroponique

Hydropower

Hydropower is electricity generation using the power of falling water

Context: Potential and kinetic energy of water converted into electricity in hydroelectric plants (Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 2 – Notes on Energy Sources).

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Hydroélectricité

Hypermarket

A hypermarket or superstore is a retail self-service establishment offering a broad range of food and non-food products, with car parking facilities and with a floor space of:

- Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal: 2 500 m² or more;
- Germany: 1 500 m² to 4 999 m²; (Verbrauchermarkt) 5 000 m² or more (SB-Warenhaus);
- Ireland, United Kingdom: 2 323 m² or more.

These superstores have a very reduced non-food section compared with continental hypermarkets.

Source: Eurostat, 1993, "Retailing in the European Single Market", Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg

Hypothesis testing

A term used generally to refer to testing significance when specific alternatives to the null hypothesis are considered.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Hypothèse à tester

Hypothetical restoration costs

Hypothetical costs of restoring the environment to defined standards. The hypothetical costs include the mitigation/abatement of accumulated damage required to return to this standard.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 9.51

I

IAOS

International Association for Official Statistics

IASS

See also: International Association of Survey Statisticians (IASS)

IATA

International Air Transport Association

ICAO

International Civil Aviation Organisation

ICD

International Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems

ICGS

International Standard Classification of all Goods and Services

ICIDH

See also: International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities, and Handicaps (ICIDH)

ICP

International Comparison Programme

See also: International comparison program

ICSE

International Standard Classification of Status in Employment

ICSE

International Classification by Status in Employment (ICSE-1993)

See also: International Classification by Status in Employment (ICSE-1993)

ICST (94)

International Standard Classification of Ships by Type, Revised 1994

ICT Goods

See also: Information, Communication Technology (ICT) goods

ICT sector

See also: Information, Communication Technology (ICT) sector

Identifiable data

Information that allows the identification of the survey respondent or data provider that it relates to its identification to be determined either directly (e.g. by name, address, reference number) or indirectly (e.g. by some distinguishing feature such as business activity, size, location).

Source: Ireland Central Statistics Office, Freedom of Information – Appendix 5: Glossary of CSO Terminology

Identification

Identification is the association of a particular record within a set of data with a particular population unit.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Identification data

Those personal data that allow direct identification of the data subject, and which are needed for the collection, checking and matching of the data, but are not subsequently used for drawing up statistical results.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Identification dataset

A dataset that contains formal identifiers.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Identification key

Synonym of key.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

See also: Key

Identification risk

This risk is defined as the probability that an intruder identifies at least one respondent in the disseminated microdata. This identification may lead to the disclosure of (sensitive) information about the respondent. The risk of identification depends on the number and nature of quasi-identifiers in the microdata and in the a priori knowledge of the intruder.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Identifier

Identifier is a sequence of characters, capable of uniquely identifying that with which it is associated, within a specified context.

Context: A name should not be used as an identifier because it is not linguistically neutral.

Source: ISO/IEC FDIS 11179-1 "Information technology - Metadata registries - Part 1: Framework", March 2004

See also: Organisation identifier; ISO / IEC 11179; Country identifier; Data identifier; Data provider series key

Identifying variable

A variable that either is a formal identifier or forms part of a formal identifier.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint

UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Identity

Specifications where the items compared in different countries are as close to identical as possible, as for the same brand name and model.

Source: Handbook of the International Comparison Programme, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 62, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development, Statistical Division, New York, 1992, Glossary

Identity preservation

Identity preservation is a tracking system of crop management that preserves the identity of the source or nature of the materials

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2001-2006, OECD, 2001, Annex II – Glossary of Terms

French equivalent: Préservation de l'identité

Identity test

A test that may be used under the axiomatic approach which requires that if the prices remain unchanged between the two periods (that is, the sets of prices are identical) the price index should equal unity.

Also known as the "constant prices test".

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Idle land

Idle land is land that was cultivated but is now in a state of disuse; abandoned land; fallow land

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Friche

IEA Civic Education Study

The International Association for the Evaluation (IEA) Civic Education Study tested 14-year-olds in 28 countries, including 17 OECD countries, on their knowledge of civic-related content, their skills in understanding political communication, their concepts and attitudes towards civics, and their participation or practice in this area.

The test was designed to identify and examine the ways in which young people are prepared to undertake their role as citizens in democracies, both inside and outside the school.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

IEC

International Electrotechnical Commission

See also: International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO)

IGU

See also: International Geographical Union (IGU)

IIP

See also: International investment position

Illegal production

Illegal production comprises:

- 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, e.g., unlicensed medical practitioners (SNA 6.30).

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).

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

Source: Measuring the Non-Observed Economy: A Handbook, OECD, IMF, ILO, Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, 2002, Annex 2, Glossary.

See also: Hidden economy; Underground production; Informal sector – ILO; Informal sector – SNA

Illegitimate child

An illegitimate child is the child of parents who, according to national law or customs, were not married at the time of its birth

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Illiterate person

See also: Literate person

Illness or morbid condition

An illness or morbid condition may be defined as a departure, subjective or objective, from a state of physical or mental well-being, as a result of either disease or injury

Source: Handbook of Household Surveys, Revised Edition, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 31, United Nations, New York, 1984, para. 14.41

ILO

See also: International Labour Organisation (ILO)

French equivalent: OIT

ILO international labour standards

See also: International labour standards

Imbedded process

A stochastic process in continuous time is observed only at the time points where a change of state occurs. These points of discontinuity can be thought of as forming a new discrete time variable.

A new stochastic process can be derived by defining the state of the process at time n to be that immediately following the nth transition in the old process. The new process in discrete time is said to be "imbedded" in the old process in continuous time.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

IMF

See also: International Monetary Fund (IMF)

French equivalent: FMI

IMF adjustment program

An adjustment program in a member country of the IMF. An IMF-supported program is a detailed economic program that is based on an analysis of the economic problems of the member country. It specifies the policies being implemented or that will be implemented by the country in the monetary, fiscal, external, and structural areas, as necessary, in order to achieve economic stabilization and set the basis for self-sustained economic growth. It usually, though not necessarily, refers to a program that is supported by the use of IMF resources.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

IMF arrangement

Agreement between the IMF and a member country on the basis of which the IMF provides financial assistance to a member country seeking to redress its balance of payments problems and to help cushion the impact of adjustment. Non-concessional resources are provided mainly under Stand-By Arrangements and the Extended Fund Facility (EFF), and concessional resources are provided under the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF).

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Immediate host / investing country

Geographic analysis of direct investment transactions is complicated by holding companies; that is, when the ultimate parent enterprise's investment in a foreign country is held through another subsidiary in a third country. Because the principle of classification used in balance of payments regional statistics is based on the change of ownership, direct investment flows should be compiled only in respect of the immediate host/investing country.

The same rule applies for the international investment position statement; liabilities should be classified by the country of residence of the owner of the claim, and assets should be classified by the country of the liability holder. However, it is suggested that the stock of net assets of direct investment could also be compiled in respect of the ultimate host or controlling country, as supplementary information

Source: Report on the Survey of Implementation of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment – IMF, OECD, March 2000 – Appendix II: Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms.

Immediate interest rates

Are those of an on-going nature such as policy rates set by central banks, prime rates for business loans, and those which are extremely short-term such as overnight or next day interbank rates or call money (i.e. money left at the banks' disposal).

Source: OECD, monthly, OECD Main Economic Indicators, OECD, Paris, Explanatory Notes

Immigrant population

The immigrant population is usually defined in one of two ways. Some countries have traditionally focused on producing data that represents foreign nationals (European countries and Japan) whilst others refer to the foreign-born (Australia, Canada and the United States).

This difference in focus relates in part to the nature and the history of immigration systems and legislation on citizenship and Naturalisation

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.145

Immunisation

Rendering a person or animal immune to certain infections by the process of injecting either antigen or a serum containing specific antibodies.

Source: S.W.A. Gunn. Multilingual Dictionary of Disaster Medicine and International Relief, English, Français, Español, Arabic. Boston, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1990.

Immunisation rate (for children)

The immunisation rate for children refers to the percentage of children reaching their first birthday who have been fully immunised against Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis (DTP)

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Immunisation rate for measles (for children)

The immunisation rate for children for measles refers to the percentage of children reaching their first birthday who have been fully immunised against measles

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Impact pathway

A sequence of steps to be follow in order to translate residual generation to monetary estimates of particular forms of damage.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 9.55

Impairment

Impairment concerns any loss or deviation of physiological, neurological or anatomical structure or function of an organ or body part (organ and body dimension)

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.260

See also: Handicap; Disability

French equivalent: Déficience

Impairment-free life expectancy

Impairment-free life expectancy is the average number of years an individual is expected to live free of impairment if current patterns of mortality and impairment continue to apply

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Implicit edit

See also: Implied edit

Implicit price deflator

An implicit price deflator (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

Source: Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods: Glossary, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra, 2000

French equivalent: Déflateur implicite des prix

Implicit price index

The implicit price index is the price index derived as the ratio of a value over a volume index

Source: Statistical Series for the Euro Area - Conclusions and Recommendations of the OECD ASTF Euro Subgroup, 15 May 2001

Implicit price index based on constant exchange rates (or constant international prices) of period t

The implicit price index based on constant exchange rates (or constant international prices) of period t is an aggregate price index derived as the ratio of a value index at constant exchange rates (or constant international prices) of period t-1 over a volume index at constant exchange rates (or constant international prices) of period t-1

Source: Statistical Series for the Euro Area - Conclusions and Recommendations of the OECD ASTF Euro Subgroup, 15 May 2001

Implicit price index based on constant exchange rates (or constant international prices) of period t0

The implicit price index based on constant exchange rates (or constant international prices) of period t0 is an aggregate price index derived as the ratio of a value index at constant exchange rates (or constant international prices) of period t0 over a volume index at constant exchange rates (or constant international prices) of period t0.

Context: This price index is suitable for statements about domestic price developments in a geographical zone. But note that in cases where the geographical zone comprises some, or even only one, high inflation country, the large domestic price changes in this economy are fully reflected in this price index and may dominate the measure to the point of rendering it meaningless

Source: Statistical Series for the Euro Area - Conclusions and Recommendations of the OECD ASTF Euro Subgroup, 15 May 2001

Implicit price index based on current exchange rates (or current international prices)

The implicit price index based on current exchange rates (or current international prices) is an aggregate price index derived as the ratio of a value index at current exchange rates (or current international prices) over a volume index at constant exchange rates (or constant international prices) of period t0.

Context: When this price index is exchange-rate based, it reflects the shifts in exchange rates and devaluation or appreciation of individual currencies can influence the price aggregate even if domestic prices are unchanged. When the price index is PPP-based, it reflects domestic inflation of the reference country or average inflation of the reference countries

Source: Statistical Series for the Euro Area - Conclusions and Recommendations of the OECD ASTF Euro Subgroup, 15 May 2001

Implicit quality adjustment

Inferring the change in the quality of a product whose characteristics change over time indirectly by estimating, or assuming, the 'pure' price change that has occurred. For example, if the pure price change is assumed to be equal to the average for some other group of products, the implied change in quality is equal to the actual observed price change divided by the assumed pure price change. If the whole of the observed price change is assumed to be pure price change, there is assumed to be no change in quality.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

See also: Quality adjustment; Explicit quality adjustment

Implied conflict rule

An implied conflict rule is a conflict rule which can be deduced from the explicitly given conflict rules.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Implied edit

An implied edit is an unstated edit derived logically from explicit edits that were written by a subject matter specialist.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

See also: Explicit edit

Implied volatility

Implied volatility is the value of the expected volatility imputed from an option pricing model such as the Black-Scholes formula, given the option price, the asset's price, the exercise price, the time to maturity, and the risk-free interest rate.

Source: OECD Economic Outlook Glossary

See also: Risk-free interest rate; Black-Scholes formula

Import coverage ratio

An import coverage ratio is the share (or percentage) of a country's own imports that is subject to a particular non tariff barrier, or any one of a specified group of non tariff barriers. They are calculated by attaching actual values to bilateral trade flows between various exporters and the importing country.

Context: The import coverage ratio suffers from the drawback that those products facing very restrictive non-tariff barriers enter the calculation with low weights. A further drawback of the ratio is that, in common with the frequency ratio, it captures the effects of relaxation of NTBs only insofar as such measures are completely eliminated. In situations where NTBs are not eliminated, the import coverage ratio may even give perverse results, which is not the case with the frequency ratio

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Import duties

Import duties consist of customs duties, or other import charges, which are payable on goods of a particular type when they enter the economic territory

Source: SNA 7.66 [OECD 5123]

French equivalent: Droits sur les importations

Import price index

An import price index measures changes in the prices of imports of merchandise into a country. The index numbers for each reference period relate to prices of imports landed into the country during the period

Source: Producer and International Trade Price Indexes: Concepts Sources and Methods, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra, 1995, Chapter 11, Import Price Index

See also: Export price index

Import quotas

Import quotas are restrictions on the quantity and or value of imports of specific commodities for some given time period, which are administered globally, selectively or bilaterally

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

French equivalent: Quota d'importation

Import subsidies

Import subsidies consist of subsidies on goods and services that become payable to resident producers when the goods cross the frontier of the economic territory or when the services are delivered to resident institutional units

Source: SNA 7.74

French equivalent: Subventions sur les importations

Importance of an item

In choosing items within a basic heading to be priced, the importance of the item in terms of wide availability and use should be a leading criterion.

Source: Handbook of the International Comparison Programme, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 62, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development, Statistical Division, New York, 1992, Glossary

Importance sampling

This method of sampling, used in Monte Carlo analysis, is to concentrate the distribution of sample points in those parts of the variate interval which are of greatest interest. It is a form of stratified sampling with variable sampling fraction.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Echantillonnage d'importance

Imports of goods and services – SNA

Imports of goods and services 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 System of National Accounts is generally identical with that in the balance of payments accounts as described in the Balance of Payments Manual.

Context: The international standard for the concepts and definitions for merchandise trade are outlined in the UN publication, International Merchandise Trade Statistics, Concepts and Definitions, United Nations, New York, 1998, Studies in Methods, Series M, No. 52, Rev. 2

Source: SNA 14.88 [14.91, 14.94]. See also ESA [3.129].

See also: Imports of goods and services – UN

French equivalent: Importations de biens et de services - SCN

Imports of goods and services – UN

Imports of goods and services (merchandise trade) are goods which add to the stock of material resources of a country by entering its economic territory.

Context: Goods simply being transported through a country (goods in transit) or temporarily admitted (except for goods for inward processing) do not add to the stock of material resources of a country and are not included in the international merchandise trade statistics. In many cases, a country's economic territory largely coincides with its customs territory, which is the territory in which the customs law of a country applies in full. Countries can choose f.o.b.-type or c.i.f.-type values.

FOB-type values include the transaction value of the goods and the value of services performed to deliver goods to the border of the exporting country.

CIF-type values include the transaction value of the goods, the value of services performed to deliver goods to the border of the exporting country and the value of the services performed to deliver the goods from the border of the exporting country to the border of the importing country. It is recommended that the statistical value of imported goods be c.i.f.-type value

Source: International Merchandise Trade Statistics – Concepts and Definitions, United Nations, 1998, Series F, No. 52, Rev. 2, paras. 14 and 115-116

See also: Imports of goods and services – SNA; Exports of goods and services – UN; Cif price

French equivalent: Importations de biens et de services - NU

Improvised housing units

An improvised housing unit is an independent, makeshift shelter or structure, built of waste materials and without a predetermined plan for the purpose of habitation by one household, which is being used as living quarters at the time of the census

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.349

French equivalent: Unités d'habitation improvisées

Imputation

Imputation is a procedure for entering a value for a specific data item where the response is missing or unusable.

Context: Imputation is the process used to determine and assign replacement values for missing, invalid or inconsistent data that have failed edits. This is done by changing some of the responses or assigning values when they are missing on the record being edited to ensure that estimates are of high quality and that a plausible, internally consistent record is created. (Statistics Canada, "Statistics Canada Quality Guidelines", 4th edition, October 2003, page 41, available at: http://www.statcan.ca:8096/bsolc/english/bsolc?catno=12-539-X&CHROPG=1)

Source: Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Glossary of Terms on Statistical Data Editing", Conference of European Statisticians Methodological material, Geneva, 2000

See also: Missing data

French equivalent: Imputation

Imputation variance

An imputation variance is a component of the total variance of the survey estimate introduced by the imputation procedure.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Imputed abatement costs

Imputed abatement costs correspond to expenditures related with the measures which would be necessary to reduce the direct pressures on natural assets (for example from air emissions or waste disposal). Ideally, imputed abatement costs should always be calculated as the sum of direct and indirect cost effects of additional prevention measures.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 9.37

Imputed expenditure

Some transactions which it is desirable to include in the accounts do not take place in money terms and so cannot be measured directly; in such cases a conventional value is imputed to the corresponding expenditure (the conventions used vary from case to case and are described in the SNA as necessary)

Source: SNA [3.34, 9.30]

French equivalent: Dépense imputée

Imputed parities

The use of parities for one or several basic headings as estimates of the parities for other basic headings where

similar items are purchased, e.g., parities for books purchased by educational institutions imputed from book purchases by consumers.

Source: Handbook of the International Comparison Programme, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 62, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development, Statistical Division, New York, 1992, Glossary

Imputed price

The price assigned to an item for which the price is missing in a particular period. The term "imputed price" may also refer to the price assigned to an item that is not sold on the market, such as a good or service produced for own consumption, including housing services produced by owner occupiers, or one received as payment in kind or as a free transfer from a government or non-profit institution.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

Imputed social contributions

Social contributions are imputed when employers provide social benefits themselves directly to their employees, former employees or dependants out of their own resources without involving an insurance enterprise or autonomous pension fund, and without creating a special fund or segregated reserve for the purpose; the imputed contributions are equal in value to the amount of social contributions that would be needed to secure the de facto entitlements to the social benefits they accumulate

Source: SNA 7.45

French equivalent: Cotisations sociales imputées

Inactive member

See also: Deferred member

French equivalent: Membre adhérent inactif

Inactive persons (labour market)

All persons who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as inactive.

Source: Eurostat, 1999, "Labour force survey: Methods and definitions, 1998 Edition", Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg, p.13

Inactivity rate

The inactivity rate is the proportion of the population that is not in the labour force.

Context: When added together, the inactivity rate and the labour force participation rate will sum to 100 per cent.

Source: Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM): 2001-2002, International Labour Organisation, Geneva, 2002, page 391

See also: Participation rate

Inadequate employment related to excessive hours

Inadequate employment related to excessive hours (also called "overemployment") is defined as "a situation where persons in employment wanted or sought to work less hours than they did during the reference period, either in the same job or in another job, accepting a corresponding reduction of income".

Context: "Excessive" hours of work may also be a concern; persons may work more than a normal work-week because of inadequate wages earned in the job or jobs that they hold. Long hours can be voluntary, or involuntary when imposed by employers (Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM): 2001-2002, International Labour Organisation, Geneva, 2002, page 204)

Source: ILO: Final report, 16th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, 1998

Inbound tourism

Inbound tourism is the tourism of non-resident visitors within the economic territory of the country of reference

Source: Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework, Eurostat, OECD, WTO, UNSD, 2001, para 2.61

Inbound tourism consumption

Inbound tourism consumption comprises the consumption of non-resident visitors within the economic territory of the country of reference and/or that provided by residents. Purchases that took place in other countries are excluded. The goods and services purchased in the country may have been imported

Source: Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework, Eurostat, OECD, WTO, UNSD, 2001, paras. 2.61, 2.63

Incapacity for work

Incapacity for work refers to the inability of the victim, due to an occupational injury, to perform the normal duties of work in the job or post occupied at the time of the occupational accident.

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO) Resolutions Concerning statistics of occupational injuries (resulting from occupational accidents), adopted by the Sixteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (October 1998), page 2

Incineration

Incineration is the controlled burning of solid, liquid or gaseous waste materials at high temperatures

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Incinération

Incineration at sea

Incineration at sea is the disposal of waste by burning at sea on specially designed incinerator ships. Ocean incineration includes the burning of organo-chlorine compounds and other toxic wastes that are difficult to dispose of

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Incinération en mer

Incineration with recovery of energy

Incineration with recovery of energy refers to the incineration in which evolving thermal energy is used for the production of steam, hot water or electric energy

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Incinération avec récupération de l'énergie

Incinerator

An incinerator is a furnace for burning wastes under controlled conditions

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Incinérateur

Income – Eurostat

According to Article 24 of the Fourth Council Directive income contains the following items:

1. Net turnover.
2. Increase in stocks of finished goods and in work in progress.

3. Work performed by the undertaking for its own purposes and capitalised.
4. Other operating income.
5. Income from participating interests, with a separate indication of that derived from affiliated undertakings.
6. Income from other investments and loans forming part of the fixed assets, with a separate indication of that derived from affiliated undertakings.
7. Other interest receivable and similar income, with a separate indication of that derived from affiliated undertakings.
8. Profit or loss on ordinary activities after taxation.
9. Extraordinary income.
10. Profit or loss for the financial year

Source: Fourth Council Directive (EEC), No. 78/660, Article 24 of 25.07.1978 based on Article 54 (3) of the Treaty on the annual accounts of certain types of companies

See also: Income – SNA

French equivalent: Revenu - Eurostat

Income – SNA

Income, as it is generally understood in economics, is theoretically defined as the maximum amount that a household, or other unit, can consume without reducing its real net worth.

Disposable income in the System of National Accounts is equivalent to the economic theoretic concept only when 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

Context: Because of its use as an indicator of economic well-being, the concept of "income" also receives wide usage, not only with respect to individuals, but also household income. Although there is considerable debate on the definitional boundaries for income, for the micro-analyst, whose primary interest is the measurement of income distribution, income is primarily determined on the basis of what an individual perceives to be an income receipt of direct benefit to him or her.

Total income is the broadest measure of income and in this sense refers to regular receipts such as wages and salaries, income from self-employment, interest and dividends from invested funds, pensions or other benefits from social insurance and other current transfers receivable. Large and irregular receipts from inheritances, etc, are considered to be capital transfers because they are unlikely to be spent immediately on receipt and are 'one-off' in nature.

Because it is measured after the receipt of property and transfer receipts, but before any payments are made at the aggregate household level, total income includes a degree of double counting the extent of which varies between countries due to differing institutional arrangements. In countries where social insurance schemes are more extensive the higher total income will be relative to, say, income from employment.

In fact, the concept of total income of an individual as a measure of the economic well-being of individuals may be at best be regarded as a partial measure of well-being in the light of a high proportion of dual-earner, dual-income families that exist in many OECD Member countries. The precise relationship between employment-related income and total income to household income needs to be explored further.

Source: SNA [8.15]

See also: Disposable income; Income – Eurostat

French equivalent: Revenu - SCN

Income elasticity of demand

The Income elasticity of demand is the quantity demanded of a particular product depends not only on its own price (see elasticity of demand) and on the price of other related products (see cross price elasticity of demand), but also on other factors such as income. The purchases of certain commodities may be particularly sensitive to changes in nominal and real income.

Context: The concept of income elasticity of demand therefore measures the percentage change in quantity demanded of a given product due to a percentage change in income. The measures of income elasticity of demand may be either positive or negative numbers and these have been used to classify products into "normal" or "inferior goods" or into "necessities" or "luxuries".

If as a result of an increase in income the quantity demanded of a particular product decreases, it would be classified as an "inferior" good. The opposite would be the case of a "normal" good. Margarine has in past studies been found to have a negative income elasticity of demand indicating that as family income increases, its consumption decreases possibly due to substitution of butter. This finding may, however, be less applicable today given health concerns regarding heart disease and cholesterol levels and new information on beneficial attributes of margarine. This illustrates the inherent risks likely to be associated with generalizations or classification of products based on income elasticity measures.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Income in kind received by employees

Income in kind received by employees is measured by the value of the goods and services provided by employers to their employees in remuneration for work done

Source: SNA 9.50

French equivalent: Revenu en nature reçu par les salariés

Income on debt (interest accrued)

Income on debt (interest accrued) consists of interest payable on intercompany debt to/from direct investors from/to associated enterprises abroad. It covers interest on the borrowing and lending of funds (including debt securities and suppliers' credits) between direct investors and direct investment enterprises

Source: Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms, OECD, 2001 – not published

Income on equity

Income on equity comprises: (i) dividends and distributed branch profits; and (ii) reinvested earnings and undistributed branch profits

Source: Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms, OECD, 2001 – not published

Income replacement rate

See also: Replacement rate

French equivalent: Taux de remplacement du revenu

Incomes of health and social workers (average)

Incomes of health and social workers refers to the average compensation per employee in the health and social work industry, before taxes

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Incomes of physicians, general practitioners, dentists

Incomes of physicians, general practitioners, dentists refers to the annual compensation per physician, general

practitioner and dentist (including self-employed professionals)

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Incomplete achievement

See also: Non-response

Incomplete census

See also: Census

Incomplete coverage

A survey (or census) should be called incomplete if a substantial number of the units in the population under study ate arbitrarily excluded.

Source: Statistical Policy Working Paper 4 - Glossary of Nonsampling Error Terms: An Illustration of a Semantic Problem in Statistics, United States Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology, 1978

Incomplete markets

See also: Market failure

Incomplete response

See also: Non-response

Incorporated enterprise

See also: Corporation

French equivalent: Société par actions

Increasing returns to scale

See also: Economies of scale

Incremental product innovation

Incremental product innovation concerns an existing product whose performance has been significantly enhanced or upgraded. This again can take two forms. A simple product may be improved (in terms of improved performance or lower cost) through use of higher performance components or materials, or a complex product which consists of a number of integrated technical subsystems may be improved by partial changes to one of the subsystems

Source: OECD Frascati Manual, Fifth edition, 1993, Annex 2, para. 29, page 116

Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier (ILEC)

A licensed local operator in the US and Canada which historically operated all or almost all the local loops in a geographic region. Compare with CLEC.

Source: OECD, 2004, Access Pricing in Telecommunications, OECD, Paris, Glossary of Terms

See also: Competing Local Exchange Carrier (CLEC)

Indefinite duration contract of employment

An indefinite duration contract of employment was a contract between the employee and the employer, for which the actual duration of the contract has not been agreed in advance.

Source: Eurostat, 1999, "Statistics on the structure and distribution of earnings: Methods and definitions", Data 1995, 1998 Edition, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg, p.14

Independence / Independent auditor

Refers to an auditor who carries out audit work freely and objectively.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

Independent private institution

An independent private institution is an institution that receives less than 50 per cent of its core funding from government agencies. The term "independent" refers only to the degree of a private institution's dependence on funding from government sources; it does not refer to the degree of government direction or regulation.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Educational institution; Public education institution; Government-dependent private institution; Private education institution

Independent variable

This term is regularly used in contradistinction to "dependent variable" in regression analysis. When a variate y is expressed as a function of variables x1, x2, ……, plus a stochastic term the x's are known as "independent variables".

Context: The terminology is rather unfortunate since the concepts has no connection with either mathematical or statistical dependence. Modern usage prefers "explanatory variable", "predicated variable" or, best of all, "regressor".

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Variable indépendante

Index item

An elementary or lower-level index with a fixed weight within the upper-level index structure.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Index linked derivatives

Index-linked securities are debt instruments with coupon and/or principal payments linked to commodity prices, interest rates, stock exchange, or other price indices. The benefits to the issuer of indexing include a reduction in interest costs if the deal is targeted at a particular group of investors' requirements, and/or an ability to hedge an exposed position in a particular market.

Context: The benefit to investors is in the ability to gain exposure to a wide range of markets (for example, foreign exchange or property markets) without the same degree of risk that may be involved in investing in the markets directly. Issues linked to a consumer price index also provide investors with protection against inflation.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

Index linking

See also: Indexation of contracts

Index number

A quantity which shows by its variations the changes of a magnitude over time or space.

Context: Index type refers to any of the various indices (e.g., Laspeyres, modified Laspeyres, Paasche, Value-Added, Fisher, Törnqvist, etc.) used in the statistical production process.

Important features in the construction of an index number are its coverage, base period, weighting system and method of averaging observations. A price index reflects an average of the proportionate changes in the prices of a specified set of goods and services between two periods of time (United Nations, "System of National Account (SNA) 1993", 16.14,

available at http://unstats.un.org/unsd/sna1993/introduction.asp).

Source: The International Statistical Institute, "The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms", edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press, 2003

See also: Laspeyres index number; Chain index - ISI; Statistical processing

Index number problem

How to combine the relative changes in the prices and quantities of various products into (i) a single measure of the relative change of the overall price level and (ii) a single measure of the relative change of the overall quantity level. Or, conversely, how a value ratio pertaining to two periods of time can be decomposed in a component that measures the overall change in prices between the two periods - that is the price index - and a component that measures the overall change in quantities between the two periods - that is the quantity index.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Index points change

The change in an index number series from one period to another expressed in terms of the difference in the number of index points in each index number.

Source: Producer and International Trade Price Indexes, Glossary of terms – Australian Bureau of Statistics

Index points contribution

A quantitative expression of how much each component contributes to the magnitude of the All Groups index number.

Source: Producer and International Trade Price Indexes, Glossary of terms – Australian Bureau of Statistics

Index reference period

The period for which the value of the index is set at 100.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Indexation

The periodic adjustment of the money values of some regular scheduled payments based on the movement of the CPI or some other price index. The payments may be wages or salaries, social security or other pensions, other social security benefits, rents, interest payments, etc.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

French equivalent: Indexation

Indexation (of pension benefits)

The method with which pension benefits are adjusted to take into account changes in the cost of living (e.g. prices and/or earnings.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Wage indexation (for pension benefits); Indexation of contracts; Price indexation (of pension benefits); Mixed indexation (of pension benefits)

Indexation of contracts

A procedure whereby a long-term contract for the provision of goods or services includes a periodic adjustment to the prices paid for the goods or services based on the increase or decrease in the level of a nominated price index. The purpose of indexation is to take inflationary risk out of the contract.

Also known as "index linking" and "contract escalation."

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Index-linked securities

Index-linked securities are financial instruments for which the amounts of the coupon payments (interest) and/or the principal outstanding are linked to a general price index, a specific price index or an exchange rate index

Source: SNA 7.104 [11.78]

French equivalent: Obligations indexées

Indicator (biological, environmental)

See also: Environmental indicator; Biological indicator

Indicators of sustainable development

See Sustainable development indicators

French equivalent: Indicateurs relatifs à un développement durable

Indirect compilation method

An indirect compilation method is one in which a national account data item is obtained indirectly, often through the use of indicators, rather than from direct observation through survey or administrative source.

Source: Measuring the Non-Observed Economy: A Handbook, OECD, IMF, ILO, Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, 2002, Annex 2, Glossary.

Indirect identification

Inferring the identity of a population unit within a microdata release other than from direct identification.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Indirect sampling

Sampling from documents, or some record of the characteristics of a population, rather than the recording of information obtained at first hand from units of the population themselves. For example, it is customary to obtain preliminary information on the results of, say, a national census by analysing a sample of the census forms before the full analysis is undertaken; the population is then subject to indirect sampling.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Direct sampling

French equivalent: Échantillonnage indirect

Indirect taxes – Eurostat

For the purposes of structural business statistics, indirect taxes can be separated into three groups:

- The first comprises VAT and other deductible taxes directly linked to turnover which are excluded from turnover. These taxes are collected in stages by the enterprise and fully borne by the final purchaser.
- The second group concerns all other taxes and duties linked to products which are either: (1) linked to turnover and not deductible; or (2) taxes on products not linked to turnover. Included here are taxes and duties on imports and taxes on the production, export, sale, transfer, leasing

or delivery of goods and services or as a result of their use for own consumption or own capital formation.

- The third group concerns taxes and duties linked to production. These are compulsory, unrequited payments, in cash or in kind which are levied by general government, or by the Institutions of the European Union, in respect of the production and importation of goods and services, the employment of labour, the ownership or use of land, buildings or other assets used in production irrespective of the quantity or the value of goods and services produced or sold.

Context: For the purposes of national accounts, taxes on production and imports can be separated into five groups, the first and last of which are essentially then same as the first and third groups used in business statistics.

- value added type taxes
- import duties
- taxes on imports excluding VAT and import duties
- taxes on products except VAT and import taxes
- other taxes on production

Source: Extract from the definitions of Structural Business Statistics Regulation (Commission Regulation (EC) No. 2700/98 of 17 December 1998) variables (12 11 0) and ESA [4.15]

See also: Indirect taxes – SNA

French equivalent: Impôts indirects - Eurostat

Indirect taxes – SNA

As traditionally understood, indirect taxes are taxes that supposedly can be passed on, in whole or in part, to other institutional units by increasing the prices of the goods or services sold; however the term "indirect taxes" is not used in SNA93; rather, taxes are specifically identified by their purpose (e.g. taxes on products)

Source: SNA 7.50

See also: Indirect taxes – Eurostat

French equivalent: Impôts indirects - SCN

Indirect use benefit

Indirect use benefits do not change the physical characteristics of the environment and are sometimes described as being "non-consumptive". The amenity benefit of landscape is one example.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.36

Indirectly owned direct investment enterprises

As a matter of principle, foreign direct investment statistics cover all enterprises in which direct investors have, directly or indirectly, a direct investment interest.

The OECD Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment and the IMF Balance of Payments Compilation Guide describe the scope of enterprises, both directly and indirectly owned, that should be included in the definition. The OECD's specification of this group of enterprises is referred to as the "Fully Consolidated System" (FCS)

Source: Report on the Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment – IMF, OECD, March 2000 – Appendix II: Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms.

Individual [fishing] quota

An individual [fishing] quota (IQ or IFQ) is an allocation to an individual (a person or a legal entity (e.g., a company)) of a right [privilege] to harvest a certain amount of fish in a certain period of time. It is also often expressed as an individual share of an aggregate quota, or total allowable catch (TAC).

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Contingents ou quotas individuels (CI ou QI)

Individual consumption good or service

An individual consumption good or service is one that is acquired by a household and used to satisfy the needs and wants of members of that household

Source: SNA 9.42

French equivalent: Bien ou service de consommation individuel

Individual pension funds

A pension fund that comprises the assets of a single member and his/her beneficiaries, usually in the form of an individual account.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Related member fund; Group pension funds

French equivalent: Fonds de pension individuel

Individual quota

A quota (possibly a percentage) of a total allowable catch (TAC) assigned to an individual, a vessel or a company. If an individual quota is transferable, it is referred to as an Individual Transferable Quota (ITQ).

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.292

See also: Individual transferable quota (ITQ)

Individual transactions basis

Individual transactions basis data consist of data collected for each of the transactions engaged in by respondents

Source: Report on the Survey of Implementation of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment – IMF, OECD, March 2000 – Appendix II: Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms.

Individual transferable quota (ITQ)

A type of quota (a part of a Total Allowable Catch) allocated to individual fishermen or vessel owners and which can be sold to others.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.273

See also: Individual quota; Total allowable catch (TAC)

Individual transferable share quota (ITSQ)

A management tool used to allocate a fixed share of the quota to individual fishermen or companies. ITSQs are usually granted as a form of long-term fishing rights and are tradable (transferable).

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.273

Indoor air pollution

Indoor air pollution refers to chemical, biological and physical contamination of indoor air. It may result in adverse health effects. In developing countries, the main source of indoor air pollution is biomass smoke which contains suspended particulate matter (5PM), nitrogen dioxide (NO2), sulphur dioxide (SO2), carbon monoxide (Ca), formaldehyde and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).

In industrialized countries, in addition to NO2, CO, and formaldehyde, radon, asbestos, mercury, human-made mineral fibres, volatile organic compounds, allergens, tobacco smoke, bacteria and viruses are the main contributors to indoor air pollution

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Pollution de l'air des locaux fermés

Industrial oilseeds

Industrial oilseeds are a category of oilseed production in the European Union for industrial use (i.e. bio- fuels) that is subject to subsidy limits

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2001-2006, OECD, 2001, Annex II – Glossary of Terms

French equivalent: Oléagineux industriels

Industrial production

Industrial production comprises the output of industrial establishments, covering: mining and quarrying; manufacturing; and electricity, gas and water supply

Source: International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics, United Nations, 1983, Statistical Office, Series M, No. 48, Rev. 1, para. 25

Industrial production index

An industrial production index is an index covering production in mining, manufacturing and public utilities (electricity, gas and water), but excluding construction.

The exact coverage, the weighting system and the methods of calculation vary from country to country but the divergences are less important than e.g. in the case of the price and the wage indices

Context: Production indices are normally compiled at monthly or quarterly frequency to measure increases and decreases in production output. Indices of industrial production that are compiled in all OECD Member countries which are used as a main short-term economic indicator in their own right because of the impact that fluctuations in the level of industrial activity have on the remainder of the economy. The availability of such indices on a monthly basis and the strong relationship between changes in the level of industrial production and economic cyclical behaviour facilitates the use of production indices as a reference series in the compilation of cyclical or leading indicators in a number of countries and by the OECD.

The most relevant international statistical guidelines and recommendations for the compilation of industrial production indices are those published by the United Nations in Studies in Methods – Index Numbers of Industrial Production, (Series F, No. 1 (1950)). Recommendations for the compilation of annual statistics for industry are provided in another UN publication, International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics (UN Statistical Papers, 1983, Series M, No. 48 Rev. 1).

The focus of these recommendations, however, is the compilation of annual statistics for industry, though brief mention is given to sub-annual statistics. More specific guidelines for member countries of the European Union have been published by Eurostat in Methodology of Industrial Short-term Indicators: Rules and Recommendations (Eurostat, 1996).

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Industrial waste (for energy)

Industrial waste consists of solid and liquid products (e.g. tyres) combusted directly, usually in specialised plants, to produce heat and/or power and that are not reported in the category solid biomass.

Source: Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 2 – Notes on Energy Sources

See also: Solid biomass

Industrial wastes

Industrial wastes are liquid, solid and gaseous wastes originating from the manufacture of specific products

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Waste

French equivalent: Déchets industriels

Industry – ESA

The European System of Accounts (ESA) defines the term 'Industry' as consisting of a group of local KAUs engaged in the same, or similar, kind-of- activity. At the most detailed level of classification, an industry consists of all the local KAUs falling within a single class (4- digits) of NACE Rev. 1 and which are therefore engaged in the same activity as defined in the NACE Rev. 1.

Source: ESA [2.108]

See also: Industry – ISIC Rev. 3; Industry – SNA; Industry – UN

French equivalent: Branche d'activité - SEC/NACE

Industry – ISIC Rev. 3

Industry 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

Source: ISIC Rev. 3

See also: Industry – UN; ISIC; Industry – ESA; Industry – SNA

French equivalent: Industrie - CITI Rév. 3

Industry – SNA

An industry consists of a group of establishments engaged on the same, or similar, kinds of production activity.

Context: There is no harmonised definition for the term 'Industry' in business statistics due to its wide usage in different circumstances.

'Industry' is often used as a synonym for 'activity', for the 'industrial sector' and for 'industrial activity'. However, it is broader than the industrial sector in that it may be used to refer to a population based on observation units other than the enterprise or the local unit, namely the kind of activity unit (KAU) or the local KAU. Care should be taken to avoid confusion with a 'branch' which is based on the unit of homogeneous production (UHP) or the local UHP.

The European System of Accounts (ESA) defines the term 'Industry' as consisting of a group of local KAUs engaged in the same, or similar, kind-of-activity. At the most detailed level of classification, an industry consists of all the local KAUs falling within a single class (4-digits) of NACE Rev. 1 and which are therefore engaged in the same activity as defined in the NACE Rev. 1.

Industries comprise both local KAUs producing market goods and services and local KAUs producing non-market goods and services. An industry by definition consists of a group of local KAUs engaged in the same type of productive activity, irrespective of whether or not the institutional units to which they belong produce market or non-market output.

The classification of productive activities used in the System of National Accounts is ISIC (Rev.3)

Source: United Nations, "System of National Account (SNA) 1993", par. 5.5 and 5.40

See also: Industry – ISIC Rev. 3; Industry – UN; ISIC; Activity; Industry – ESA

French equivalent: Branche d'activité - SCN

Industry – UN

Industry refers to the activity of the establishment in which the person worked or was employed during the reference period

Source: Handbook of Household Surveys, Revised Edition, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 31, United Nations, New York, 1984, para. 11.87

See also: Industry – ISIC Rev. 3; Industry – SNA; Industry – ESA

Industry (producer) technology

Industry (producer) technology is one of two types of technology assumptions used in converting supply and use tables into symmetric input-output tables; it assumes that all products produced by an industry are produced with the same input structure

Source: SNA 15.144

French equivalent: Hypothèse d'une technologie producteur

Industry concentration

See also: Concentration

Industry pension funds

Funds that pool the assets of pension plans established for unrelated employers who are involved in the same trade or businesses.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Group pension funds; Single employer pension funds; Multi-employer pension funds; Related member fund; Individual pension funds

French equivalent: Fonds de pension sectoriels

Industry-by-industry table

An industry-by-industry table 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

Source: SNA 15.150

French equivalent: Tableau branche d'activité x branche d'activité

Infant mortality rate

The infant mortality rate is the number of deaths under one year of age occurring among the live births in a given geographical area during a given year, per 1,000 live births occurring among the population of the given geographical area during the same year

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

French equivalent: Taux de mortalité infantile

Inferential disclosure

Inferential disclosure occurs when information can be inferred with high confidence from statistical properties of the released data. For example, the data may show a high correlation between income and purchase price of a home. As the purchase price of a home is typically public information, a third party might use this information to infer the income of a data subject.

Context: In general, NSIs are not concerned with inferential disclosure for two reasons. First, a major purpose of statistical data is to enable users to infer and understand relationships between variables. If NSIs equated disclosure with inference, no data could be released. Second, inferences are designed to predict aggregate behaviour, not individual attributes, and thus often poor predictors of individual data values.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Influent

Influent is water, waste water or other liquid flowing into a reservoir, basin or treatment plant

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Influx

Informal sector – ILO

The informal sector is broadly characterised as consisting of units engaged in the production of goods or services with the primary objective of generating employment and incomes 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

Context: This broad definition is operationalised for statistical purposes and the informal sector defined as comprising those household unincorporated enterprises with market production that are:

- 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 Organization (ILO) Resolutions Concerning Statistics of Employment in the Informal Sector Adopted by the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, January 1993, paras. 5, 8 and 9).

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO) Resolutions Concerning Statistics of Employment in the Informal Sector Adopted by the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, January 1993, para. 5

See also: Illegal production; Underground production; Informal sector – SNA

French equivalent: Secteur informel - OIT

Informal sector – SNA

The informal sector is broadly characterised as comprising production units that operate on a small scale and at a low level of organisation, with little or no division between labour and capital as factors of production, and with the primary objective of generating income and employment for the persons concerned.

Context: Operationally, the sector is defined on a country specific basis as the set of unincorporated enterprises owned by households which produce at least some products for the market but which either have less than a specified number of employees and/or are not registered under national legislation referring, for example, to tax or social security obligations, or regulatory acts

Source: SNA 1993, Annex to Chapter 4

See also: Underground production; Informal sector – ILO; Illegal production

French equivalent: Secteur informel - SCN

Informal settlements

Informal settlements are:

1. areas where groups of housing units have been constructed on land that the occupants have no legal claim to, or occupy illegally;
2. unplanned settlements and areas where housing is not in compliance with current planning and building regulations (unauthorized housing)

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Marginal settlements

French equivalent: Implantations sauvages

Informant

An informant is the individual whose responsibility, designated by law, is to report to the local registrar the fact of the occurrence of a vital event and to provide all the information and characteristics related to the event. Only on the basis of his or her report may the event be legally registered by the local registrar

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Information

Information (in information processing) refers to knowledge concerning objects, such as facts, events, things, processes, or ideas, including concepts, that within a certain context has a particular meaning.

Source: ISO/IEC 2382-1; 1992 - Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Terminology on Statistical Metadata", Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, Geneva, 2000

Information system

A system which supports decision-making concerning some piece of reality, the object system by giving the decision makers access to information concerning relevant aspects of the object system and its environment

Context: A "statistical information system" is the information system oriented towards the collection, storage, transformation and distribution of statistical information.

Source: Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Terminology on Statistical Metadata", Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, Geneva, 2000

See also: Statistical information system

Information, Communication Technology (ICT) goods

ICT goods are those that are either intended to fulfil the function of information processing and communication by electronic means, including transmission and display, OR which use electronic processing to detect, measure and/or record physical phenomena, or to control a physical process.

ICT goods are defined by the OECD in terms of the United Nations Harmonised System.

Context: The guiding principle for the delineation of ICT goods is that such goods must either be intended to fulfil the function of information processing and communication by electronic means, including transmission and display, OR use electronic processing to detect, measure and/or record physical phenomena, or to control a physical process.

Another guiding principle was to use existing classification systems in order to take advantage of existing data sets and therefore ensure the immediate use of the proposed standard. In this case, the underlying system is the Harmonized System (HS). The HS is the only commodity classification system used on a sufficiently wide basis to support international data comparison. A large number of countries use it to classify export and import of goods, and many countries use it (or a classification derived from or linked to it) to categorise domestic outputs.

The application of the ICT product definition to selection of in-scope HS categories is a somewhat subjective exercise. The fact that the HS is not built on the basis of the functionality of products makes it much more difficult. The distinction between products which fulfil those functions and products that simply embody electronics but fundamentally fulfil other functions is not always obvious.

It is possible to adopt a narrow or broad interpretation of the guideline, though the OECD chose a broader interpretation, an approach which is consistent with that adopted to develop the ICT sector definition.

ICT goods as defined by the OECD in terms of the HS are presented in the Annex to the paper referred to in the Source Publication.

Source: OECD, 2003, A Proposed Classification of ICT Goods, OECD Working Party on Indicators for the Information Society, OECD, Paris

See also: Information, Communication Technology (ICT) sector

Information, Communication Technology (ICT) sector

The Information, Communication Technology sector (ICT) is defined by the OECD in terms of the following ISIC Rev. 3.1 classes:

Manufacturing

3000 – Office, accounting and computing machinery

3130 – Insulated wire and cable 3210 – Electronic valves and tubes and other electronic components

3220 – Television and radio transmitters and apparatus for line telephony and line telegraphy

3230 – Television and radio receivers, sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus, and associated goods

3312 – Instruments and appliances for measuring, checking, testing, navigating and other purposes, except industrial process equipment

3313 – Industrial process equipment

Services

5151 – Wholesale of computers, computer peripheral equipment and software

5152 - Wholesale of electronic and telecommunications parts and equipment

6420 - Telecommunications

7123 - Renting of office machinery and equipment (including computers)

72 - Computer and related activities

Context: The current OECD ICT sector definition was originally approved in 1998. It was amended slightly in 2002 to reflect ISIC Rev. 3.1 changes to Wholesale.

Source: OECD, 2003, A Proposed Classification of ICT Goods, OECD Working Party on Indicators for the Information Society, Paris

See also: ISIC; Information, Communication Technology (ICT) goods

Informed consent

Informed consent refers to a person's agreement to allow personal data to be provided for research and statistical purposes.

Agreement is based on full exposure of the facts the person needs to make the decision intelligently, including awareness of any risks involved, of uses and users of the data, and of alternatives to providing the data.

Context: A basic ethical tenet of scientific research on human populations is that sociologists do not involve a human being as a subject in research without the informed consent of the subject or the subject's legally authorized representative, except as otherwise specified.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Infrastructure

The system of public works in a country, state or region, including roads, utility lines and public buildings.

Source: Handbook on Geographic Information Systems and Digital Mapping, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 79, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, New York, 2000, Annex VI - Glossary

Inherent bias

A rather loosely defined expression which in general means, or ought to mean, a bias which is due to the nature of the situation and cannot, for example, be removed by increasing the sample size or choosing a different type of estimator.

An example of inherent bias is the systematic error of an observer or an instrument; a further example, in the interrogation of human population, is the distortion of truth by the respondent for reasons of prestige, vanity or sympathy with the investigator.

Context: It is possible also to speak of the inherent bias of a method of estimation, although in this context the word "inherent" appears redundant. For example, in the theory of index numbers it may be shown that the standard formulae of Laspeyres and Paasche possess an inherent bias due to the methods of weighting and averaging the items.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Biais inhérent

Injuries in road traffic accidents

Injuries in road traffic accidents refers to the number of people injured in road traffic accidents per million population

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Inland waterways cabotage transport

National inland waterways transport (IWT) performed by an IWT vessel registered in another country.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Cabotage par voies navigables intérieures

Inland waterways convoy

One or more non-powered inland waterways transport (IWT) vessels which are towed or pushed by one or more powered IWT vessels.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Convoi de navigation intérieure

Inland waterways fleet

Number of IWT vessels registered at a given date in a country and authorized to use inland waterways open for public navigation.

Context: Changes in the fleet refer to changes, in total or within a vessel type, in the inland waterway fleet of the reporting country, resulting from new construction, modification in type or capacity, purchases or sales abroad, scrapping, casualties, or transfers to or from the marine register.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Flotte de navigation intérieure

Inland waterways journey

Any movement of an IWT vessel from a specified point of origin to a specified point of destination.

Context: Journey can be divided in a number of stages or sections.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Parcours de navigation intérieure

Inland waterways passenger

Any person who makes a journey on board of an IWT vessel. Service staff assigned to inland waterways transport (IWT) vessels are not regarded as passengers.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Voyageur par voies navigables intérieures

Inland waterways passenger disembarked

A passenger disembarking from an inland waterways transport (IWT) vessel after having been conveyed by it.

Context: A transfer from one IWT vessel to another is regarded as disembarkment before re-embarkment.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Voyageur par voies navigables intérieures débarqué

Inland waterways passenger embarked

Passenger who boards an inland waterways transport (IWT) vessel to be conveyed by it.

Context: A transfer from one IWT vessel to another is regarded as embarkment after disembarkment.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Voyageur par voies navigables intérieures embarqué

Inland waterways passenger transport link

The combination of the place of embarkment and the place of disembarkment of the passenger conveyed by inland waterways whichever itinerary is followed.

Context: Places are defined by using international classification systems such as NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics - EUROSTAT).

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Relation de transport de voyageurs par voies navigables

Inland waterways passenger-kilometre

Unit of measure representing the transport of one passenger by inland waterway over one kilometre.

Context: The distance to be taken into consideration is the distance actually travelled by the passenger.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Voyageur-kilomètre par voies navigables intérieures

Inland waterways traffic

Any movement of an inland waterways transport (IWT) vessel on a given network.

Context: When a vessel is being carried on another vehicle, only the movement of the carrying vehicle (active mode) is taken into account.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Circulation de navigation intérieure

Inland waterways traffic on national territory

Any movement of an inland waterways transport (IWT) vessel within a national territory irrespective of the country in which the vessel is registered.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Circulation de navigation intérieure sur le territoire national

Inland waterways transit

Inland waterways transport (IWT) through a country between two places (a place of loading/embarkment and a place of unloading/disembarkment) both located in another country or in other countries provided the total journey within the country is by an IWT vessel and that there is no loading and unloading in that country.

Context: IWT vessels loaded/unloaded at the frontier of that country onto/from another mode of transport are included.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Transport par voies navigables intérieures en transit

Inland waterways transport (IWT)

Any movement of goods and/or passengers using an IWT vessel on a given inland waterways network.

Context: When an IWT vessel is being carried on another vehicle, only the movement of the carrying vehicle (active mode) is taken into account.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Transport par voies navigables intérieures

Inland waterways transport (IWT) freight vessel

Vessel with a carrying capacity of not less than 20 tonnes designed for the carriage of freight by navigable inland waterways.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Bateau pour le transport de marchandises par voies navigables

Inland waterways transport (IWT) passenger vessel

Vessel designed exclusively or primarily for the public carriage of passengers by navigable inland waterways.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Bateau pour le transport de voyageurs par voies navigables

Inland waterways transport (IWT) enterprise

Enterprise carrying out in one or more places activities for the production of IWT services using IWT vessels and whose main activities according to the value added is inland waterway transport.

In terms of activity classifications the following classes are involved:

- ISIC/Rev.3
- Class 6120 - Inland waterway transport
- NACE/Rev.1
- Class 61.20 - Fluvial transport

Context: Even those enterprises without salaried employees are taken into account. Only units that actually carry out an activity during the reference period should be included. "Dormant" units or those that have not as yet begun their activity are excluded.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Entreprise de transport par voies navigables intérieures

Inland waterways transport (IWT) vessel

Floating craft designed for the carriage of goods or public transport of passengers by navigable inland waterways.

Context: Vessels under repair are included. Vessels suitable for inland navigation but which are authorized to navigate at sea (mixed seagoing and inland waterways vessels) are included. This category excludes: harbour craft, seaport lighters and seaport tugs, ferries, fishery vessels, dredgers, vessels performing hydraulic work and vessels used exclusively for storage, floating workshops, houseboats and pleasure craft.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Bateau pour le transport par voies navigables intérieures

Inlier

An inlier is a data value that lies in the interior of a statistical distribution and is in error. Because inliers are difficult to distinguish from good data values they are sometimes difficult to find and correct.

Context: A simple example of an inlier might be a value in a record reported in the wrong units, say degrees Fahrenheit instead of degrees Celsius.

Source: Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Glossary of Terms on Statistical Data Editing", Conference of European Statisticians Methodological material, Geneva, 2000

See also: Outlier

Innovating firm, technological product and process

A technological product and process innovating firm is one that has implemented technologically new or significantly technologically improved products or processes during the period under review

Source: Measuring the ICT Sector: Information Society, OECD, 2000, Defining the ICT Sector, page 7

Innovation

An innovation is the implementation of a new or significantly improved product (good or service), or process, a new marketing method, or a new organisational method in business practices, workplace organisation or external relations.

Source: OECD, 2005, "The Measurement of Scientific and Technological Activities: Guidelines for Collecting and Interpreting Innovation Data: Oslo Manual, Third Edition" prepared by the Working Party of National Experts on Scientific and Technology Indicators, OECD, Paris, para. 146

Innovation activities

Innovation activities are all scientific, technological, organisational, financial and commercial steps which actually, or are intended to, lead to the implementation of innovations. Some innovation activities are themselves innovative, others are not novel activities but are necessary for the implementation of innovations. Innovation activities also include R&D that is not directly related to the development of a specific innovation.

Context: During a given period, a firm's innovation activities may be of three kinds:

- Successful in having resulted in the implementation of a new innovation (though not necessarily commercially successful).
- Ongoing, work in progress, which has not yet resulted in the implementation of an innovation.
- Abandoned before the implementation of an innovation.

OECD, 2005, "The Measurement of Scientific and Technological Activities: Guidelines for Collecting and Interpreting Innovation Data: Oslo Manual, Third Edition" prepared by the Working Party of National Experts on Scientific and Technology Indicators, OECD, Paris, para. 42

Source: OECD, 2005, "The Measurement of Scientific and Technological Activities: Guidelines for Collecting and Interpreting Innovation Data: Oslo Manual, Third Edition" prepared by the Working Party of National Experts on Scientific and Technology Indicators, OECD, Paris, para. 149

Innovation activities, Technological product and process

Innovation activities include all scientific, technological, organisational, financial and commercial steps which actually lead, or are intended to lead, to the implementation of innovations. Some of these activities may be innovative in their own right, while others are not novel but are necessary to implementation.

Context: During a given period, a firm's innovation activities may be of three kinds:

- Successful in having resulted in the implementation of a new innovation (though not necessarily commercially successful).
- Ongoing, work in progress, which has not yet resulted in the implementation of an innovation.
- Abandoned before the implementation of an innovation.

Source: OECD, 2005, "The Measurement of Scientific and Technological Activities: Guidelines for Collecting and Interpreting Innovation Data: Oslo Manual, Third Edition" prepared by the Working Party of National Experts on Scientific and Technology Indicators, OECD, Paris, paras. 40, 42

Innovation co-operation

Innovation co operation involves active participation in joint innovation projects with other organisations. These may either be other enterprises or non commercial institutions. The partners need not derive immediate commercial benefit from the venture. Pure contracting out of work, where there is no active collaboration, is not regarded as co operation. Co operation is distinct from open information sources and acquisition of knowledge and technology in that all parties take an active part in the work.

Context: Innovation co operation allows enterprises to access knowledge and technology that they would be unable to utilise on their own. There is also great potential for synergies in co operation as partners learn from each other.

Source: OECD, 2005, "The Measurement of Scientific and Technological Activities: Guidelines for Collecting and Interpreting Innovation Data: Oslo Manual, Third Edition" prepared by the Working Party of National Experts on Scientific and Technology Indicators, OECD, Paris, para. 271

Innovation in firms

Innovation in firms refers to planned changes in a firm's activities with a view to improving the firm's performance.

Source: OECD, 2005, "The Measurement of Scientific and Technological Activities: Guidelines for Collecting and Interpreting Innovation Data: Oslo Manual, Third Edition" prepared by the Working Party of National Experts on Scientific and Technology Indicators, OECD, Paris, para. 101

Innovations in pricing

Innovations in pricing involve the use of new pricing strategies to market the firm's goods or services.

Context: Examples are the first use of a new method for varying the price of a good or service according to demand (e.g. when demand is low, the price is low) or the introduction of a new method which allows customers to choose desired product specifications on the firm's Web site and then see the price for the specified product. New pricing methods whose sole purpose is to differentiate prices by customer segments are not considered innovations.

Source: OECD, 2005, "The Measurement of Scientific and Technological Activities: Guidelines for Collecting and Interpreting Innovation Data: Oslo Manual, Third Edition" prepared by the Working Party of National Experts on Scientific and Technology Indicators, OECD, Paris, para. 175

Innovative active firm

An innovation-active firm is one that has had innovation activities during the period under review, including those with ongoing and abandoned activities. In other words, firms that have had innovation activities during the period under review, regardless of whether the activity resulted in the implementation of an innovation, are innovation-active.

Source: OECD, 2005, "The Measurement of Scientific and Technological Activities: Guidelines for Collecting and Interpreting Innovation Data: Oslo Manual, Third Edition" prepared by the Working Party of National Experts on Scientific and Technology Indicators, OECD, Paris, para. 215

Innovative biotechnology firm

Is defined as a biotechnology active firm that applies biotechnology techniques for the purpose of implementing new or significantly improved products or processes (per the OECD Oslo Manual for the measurement of innovation).

It excludes end users which innovate simply by using biotechnology products as intermediate inputs (for instance, detergent manufacturers which change their formulation to include enzymes produced by other firms via biotechnology techniques).

Source: OECD, 2005, A Framework for Biotechnology Statistics, OECD, Paris, Chapter 2: Basic Concepts and Definitions

Innovative firm

An innovative firm is one that has implemented an innovation during the period under review.

Context: The broad definition of an innovative firm may not be appropriate for all policy and research needs. More narrow definitions can be useful in many cases, particularly for comparisons of innovation across sectors, firm size categories or countries. An example of a more narrow definition is a product or process innovator.

Source: OECD, 2005, "The Measurement of Scientific and Technological Activities: Guidelines for Collecting and Interpreting Innovation Data: Oslo Manual, Third Edition" prepared by the Working Party of National Experts on Scientific and Technology Indicators, OECD, Paris, para. 152

Inorganic matter

Inorganic matter are substances of mineral origin that are not characterized by primarily carbon—based structures

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Matières inorganiques

Inorganic pesticides

Inorganic pesticides are compounds like sulphates, arsenate's, chlorides of lead, copper and so forth used for agricultural pest control

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

In-patient care

In-patient care refers to care for a patient who is formally admitted (or 'hospitalised') to an institution for treatment and/or care and stays for a minimum of one night in the hospital or other institution providing in-patient care.

In-patient care is delivered in hospitals, other nursing homes and residential care facilities or in establishments which are classified according to their focus of care under the ambulatory care industry but perform in-patient care as a secondary activity.

Included are services delivered to in-patients in prison and army hospitals, tuberculosis hospitals and sanatoriums. In-patient care includes accommodation provided in combination with medical treatment when the latter is the predominant activity provided during the stay as an in-patient.

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

In-patient care beds

In-patient care beds are beds accommodating patients who are formally admitted (or 'hospitalised') to an institution for treatment and/or care and who stay for a minimum of one night in the hospital or other institution providing in-patient care.

In-patient care is delivered in hospitals, other nursing and residential care facilities or in establishments which are classified according to their focus of care under the ambulatory care industry but perform in-patient care as a secondary activity

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

In-patient care beds, total

Total in-patient care beds refers to the average daily census or mid-year count of the available beds in all public and private in-patient institutions, including acute care, psychiatric care and nursing homes

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

See also: Available bed

Input decay

Input decay is the loss in the physical efficiency of an asset because, over time, it requires a greater input of labour or materials to produce a given quantity of capital services

Source: Measuring Capital: OECD Manual, Annex 1 Glossary of Technical Terms Used in the Manual, OECD, 2001

French equivalent: Vieillissement du côté des intrants

Input device

A tool such as tape, cards, keyboard, diskette, CD-ROM, light pen, scanner, digital camera, via Internet, etc., used to input data.

Source: Statistics Canada, Educational Resources, Glossary of Statistical Terms

See also: Data capture

Input editing

Input editing is editing that is performed as data is input. The editing may be part of a data entry system.

Context: The process of analyzing the prices reported by an individual respondent and querying price changes that are above a specified level or are inconsistent across product lines. Important objectives of the process are to ensure that actual transaction prices are reported and to detect any changes in the specifications.

ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/tegppi/index.htm

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Input producer price indices

A measure of the change in the prices of goods and services bought as intermediate inputs by domestic producers. Covers both domestically-produced intermediate inputs and imported intermediate inputs. Valuation is at purchasers' prices.

Context: Thus an input producer price index (PPI) measures changes in the cost of the basket of purchases required as inputs into the production process, but these inputs must not be primary inputs like land, labour or capital inputs. Producer input prices should exclude deductible taxes on products (i.e. VAT) but include the retail or wholesale margins of the supplier, since they measure the actual cost of the good or service to the producer.

In constructing a family of input PPIs, import prices are usually collected from a separate source to produce a separate import price index. (Draft Producer Price Index Manual, The Technical Expert Groups on the Producer Price Index, Part 1 - The Theory and Concepts of PPI Measurement, Chapter 2. The Purpose and Uses of Producer Price Indices, paras. 2,3,5,6)

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

See also: Producer price index; Output producer price indices

Input-output table

An input-output table 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 (a) supply and use tables or (b) symmetric input-output tables

Source: SNA 15.1 and 15.8 [2.211, 15.2]

French equivalent: Tableau entrées-sorties

In-quota tariff

An in-quota tariff is the tariff applied on imports within a tariff-rate quota. The in-quota tariff is less than the over-quota tariff

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Insecticide

An insecticide is a substance that destroys or controls insect pests

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Insecticide

Instant messaging

A type of communications service that enables users to create a private chat room with another user. Typically, the instant messaging system alerts users whenever somebody on their chat room list is online, then the user can initiate a chat session with that person.

Source: OECD, 2003, Promise and Problems of E-Democracy: Challenges of online citizen engagement, OECD, Paris, Annex 1: Commonly used E-Engagement Terms

Institutional coverage - MetaStore

Within the OECD's list of Metadata Types refers to the range of institutions covered by the data.

Source: OECD, 2005, OECD MetaStore User Guide, OECD, OECD, unpublished, Appendix 1: Metadata Types

Institutional framework

A set of rules used as the basis for producing statistics.

Context: In SDMX, "Institutional Framework" refers to a law or other formal provision that assign primary responsibility as well as the authority to an agency for the collection, processing, and dissemination of the statistics; it also includes arrangements or procedures to facilitate data sharing and coordination between data producing agencies ("reporting requirements").

In detail, the institutional framework for statistics may include information on:

- The legislation within which the statistical agency operates. Typically it is proclaimed in one or more statistics acts and in accompanying or supplementary government regulations covering a number of issues including the right to collect data; ensuring confidentiality of data collected, etc.
- The organisational structure of the statistical agency. Such structures include economic data collection, processing and analysis; social data collection, processing and analysis; national accounts, balance of payments and economic analysis.
- Planning framework under which major initiatives and statistical outputs envisaged for the future are envisaged.
- Quality consciousness and organisational culture.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Internal access; Ministerial commentary; Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX); Integrity

Institutional households - Eurostat

The Economic Commission for Europe / Eurostat recommendations define an institutional household as “a legal body for the purpose of long-term inhabitation and provision of institutionalised care given to a group of persons”.

Context: The text gives a non-exhaustive list of examples, but does not propose any classification. It is becoming increasingly important to measure in detail the part of the population living in this type of household, for example because of the growing proportion of elderly population. Moreover, the census is often the unique source of information on that particular group, generally excluded in household surveys.

Therefore the following classification is recommended:

1. Educational institutions
2. Health care institutions
3. Institutions for retired or elderly persons
4. Military institutions
5. Religious institutions
6. Other institutions.

A particular institution could be placed in more than one class (e.g. a school for hearing-impaired persons giving general education but also carrying out rehabilitation activities could be either an educational institute or a health care institute). In these cases the institution is classified according to its principal purpose or target group. If the principal purpose or target group is not clear, the classification shows the order of priority in determining the class.

Source: Guidelines and Table Programme for the Community Programme of Population and Housing Censuses in 2001, 1999 Edition - Volume I: Guidelines

See also: Institutional population; Institutions

Institutional population

The institutional population comprises persons who are not members of households. These include persons living in military installations, correctional and penal institutions, dormitories of schools and universities, religious institutions, hospitals and so forth.

Persons living in hotels or boarding houses are not part of the institutional population and should be distinguished as members of one- or multi-person households, on the basis of the arrangements that they make for providing themselves with the essentials for living

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, paras. 1.330, 1.331

See also: Institutions; Institutional households - Eurostat

French equivalent: Population des institutions

Institutional sector - ESA

An institutional sector, or simply "sector", is an aggregation of institutional units on the basis of the type of producer and depending on their principal activity and function, which are considered to be indicative of their economic behaviour. A sector is divided into sub-sectors according to the criteria relevant to that sector; this permits a more precise description of the economic behaviour of the units.

Source: Eurostat, "European System of Accounts - ESA 1995", Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg, 1996, 2.17-2.18

See also: Institutional unit – Eurostat; Activity; Institutional sector – SNA

Institutional sector – SNA

The SNA 93 states that Institutional units are grouped together to form institutional sectors, on the basis of their principal functions, behaviour, and objectives.

Context: The resident institutional units that make up the total economy are grouped into five mutually exclusive sectors:

- non-financial corporations;
- financial corporations;
- general government;
- non-profit institutions serving households;
- households

SNA 4.6.

Source: SNA 2.20

See also: Institutional sector - ESA; Institutional units – SNA

Institutional unit – Eurostat

The institutional unit is an elementary economic decision-making centre characterised by uniformity of behaviour and decision-making autonomy in the exercise of its principal function.

A unit is regarded as constituting an institutional unit if it has decision-making autonomy in respect of its principal function and keeps a complete set of accounts.

- In order to be said to have autonomy of decision in respect of its principal function, a unit must be responsible and accountable for the decisions and actions it takes.
- In order to be said to keep a complete set of accounts, a unit must keep accounting records covering all its economic and financial transactions carried out during the accounting period, as well as a balance sheet of assets and liabilities.

Note: According to the Regulation on statistical units, an institutional unit may correspond to an enterprise in the corporate enterprises sector

Source: Council Regulation (EEC), No. 696/93, Section III B of 15.03.1993 on the statistical units for the observat in the Community

See also: Institutional unit – SNA

French equivalent: Unité institutionnelle - Eurostat

Institutional unit – SNA

An institutional unit 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

Source: SNA 4.2 [1.13, 2.19, 3.13]

See also: Institutional unit – Eurostat

French equivalent: Unité institutionnelle - SCN

Institutional units - ESA

The institutional unit is an elementary economic decision-making centre characterised by uniformity of behaviour and decision-making autonomy in the exercise of its principal function. A resident unit is regarded as constituting an institutional unit if it has decision-making autonomy in respect of its principal function and either keeps a complete set of accounts or it would be possible and meaningful, from both an economic and legal viewpoint, to compile a complete set of accounts if they were required.

Context: The need for aggregation means that it is impossible to consider individual institutional units separately; they must be combined into groups called institutional sectors or simply sectors, some of which are divided into sub-sectors (Eurostat, "European System of Accounts - ESA 1995", Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg, 1996, 2.12).

Criteria for assessing 'similar type of economic behaviour' are:

- type of producer;
- private and public market producers;
- private producers for own final use;
- private and public other non-market producers;
- principal activity and function.

The ESA distinguishes between the following institutional sectors:

- Non-financial corporations;
- Financial corporations;
- General government;
- Households (as consumers or entrepreneurs);
- Non-profit institutions serving households;
- Rest of the world

The System of National Accounts 1993 states that "Institutional units are grouped together to form institutional sectors, on the basis of their principal functions, behaviour, and objectives". (United Nations, "System of National Account (SNA) 1993", par. 2.20)

Source: Eurostat, "European System of Accounts - ESA 1995", Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg, 1996, 2.12.

See also: Institutional units – SNA; Institutional sector - ESA

Institutional units – SNA

An institutional unit may be defined as 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.

Context: The resident institutional units that make up the total economy are grouped into five mutually exclusive sectors:

- non-financial corporations;
- financial corporations;
- general government;
- non-profit institutions serving households;
- households

SNA 4.6

Source: SNA 4.2

See also: Institutional units - ESA; Institutional sector – SNA

Institutions

Institutions comprise any 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

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1. United Nations, New York, 1998, Series M, No. 67, Rev. 1, para. 2.359

See also: Institutional population; Collective living quarters; Institutional households - Eurostat

French equivalent: Institutions

Instream

Instream use or non—withdrawal use, that is, use of water taking place within a stream channel, for example, in hydroelectric power generation, navigation, fish farming and recreation

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

Instruction time

See also: Intended instruction time

Instructional educational institutions

Instructional educational institutions are educational institutions that directly provide instructional programmes (i.e., teaching) to individuals in an organised group setting or through distance education. Business enterprises or other institutions providing short-term courses of training or instruction to individuals on a "one-to-one" basis are not included.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Non-instructional educational institution - UNESCO; Non-instructional educational institutions - OECD; Expenditure on educational institutions

French equivalent: Etablissement d'enseignement à vocation pédagogique

Instructional personnel - OECD

Instructional Personnel comprises two sub-categories: Classroom teachers at ISCED 0-4 and academic staff at ISCED 5-6; and teacher aides at ISCED 0-4 and teaching / research assistants at ISCED 5-6.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Maintenance and operations personnel; Instructional personnel - UNESCO; Teaching time; Ratio of students to teaching staff; Management/Quality control/ Administration; Teaching staff; Educational personnel

Instructional personnel - UNESCO

Instructional personnel includes two sub- categories. The first: Classroom teachers at ISCED 0-4 and Academic staff at ISCED 5-6; the second is Teacher aides at ISCED 0-4 involved in direct student instruction. The classification includes: classroom teachers; special 0-4 and Teaching / Research assistants at ISCED 5-6

Source: 2001 Data Collection on Education Systems: Definitions, Explanations and Instructions, UNESCO, OECD, Eurostat, page 44

See also: Instructional personnel - OECD

Insulated wagon

Covered wagon of which the body is built with insulating walls, doors, floor and roof, by which the heat exchanges between the inside and outside of the body can be so limited that the overall coefficient of heat transfer (K coefficient), is such that the equipment is assignable to one or other of the following two categories:

- I N = Normally insulated equipment - characterized by a K coefficient equal to or less than 0.7 W/m 2 degrees C

- I R = Heavily insulated equipment - characterized by a K coefficient equal to or less than 0.4 W/m 2 degrees C

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Wagon isotherme

Insurance - Eurostat

The following types of insurance services can be distinguished:

- Life insurance: includes insurance on a contractual basis of following items: life assurance, (which covers assurance on survival to a stipulated age only, assurance on death only, assurance on survival to a stipulated age or an earlier death, life assurance with return of premiums, marriage assurance and birth assurance) annuities, supplementary insurance (insurance against personal injury and disability resulting from an accident or sickness), and permanent health insurance;
- Non-life insurance: includes insurance against following risks: accident, sickness, land vehicles, railway rolling stock, aircraft, ships, goods in transit, fire and natural forces, other damage to property, motor vehicle liability, aircraft liability, liability for ships, general liability, credit, suretyship, miscellaneous financial loss and legal expenses;
- Reinsurance: an insurance enterprise undertaking insurance with policy holders often transfers some of the risks incurred to other insurance enterprises. These transactions between insurance enterprises are called reinsurance

Source: First Council Directive (EEC), No. 79/267, of 05.03.1979 on the coordination of laws, Regulations and administrative provisions relating to the taking-up and pursuit of the business of direct life assurance, Article 1, First Council Directive (EEC), No. 73/239, of 24.07.1973 on the coordination of laws, Regulations and administrative provisions relating to the taking-up and pursuit of direct insurance other than life assurance, Article 1, European System of Accounts (ESA) 1995, [Annex III], P. 268 and Insurance in Europe, Eurostat - DG XV, 1996

See also: Insurance – SNA

French equivalent: Assurance - Eurostat

Insurance – SNA

The activity of insurance is intended to provide individual institutional units exposed to certain risks with financial protection against the consequences of the occurrence of specified events.

It is also a form of financial intermediation in which funds are collected from policyholders and invested in financial or other assets which are held as technical reserves to meet future claims arising from the occurrence of the events specified in the insurance policies

Source: SNA 6.135

See also: Insurance - Eurostat

French equivalent: Assurance - SCN

Insurance corporations

Insurance corporations consist of incorporated, mutual and other entities whose principal function is to provide life, accident, sickness, fire or other forms of insurance to individual institutional units or groups of units

Source: SNA 4.97

French equivalent: Sociétés d'assurance

Insurance technical reserves

The technical reserves held by insurance enterprises consist of the actuarial reserves against outstanding risks in respect of life insurance policies, including reserves for with- profit

policies which add to the value on maturity of with-profit endowments or similar policies, prepayments of premiums and reserves against outstanding claims

Source: SNA 7.123 [11.89, 13.75, (AF.6) – Annex to chapter XIII]

French equivalent: Réserves techniques détenues par les entreprises d'assurance

Insured (guaranteed) export credit

An export credit that carries a guarantee, issued by an export credit agency, protecting the creditor against political, commercial, or transfer risks in the debtor country that may prevent the remittance of debt-service payments.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

See also: Export credit agency

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are non-financial produced fixed assets that mainly consist of mineral exploration, computer software, entertainment, literary or artistic originals intended to be used for more than one year

Source: AN.112 – Annex to chapter XIII

French equivalent: Actifs fixes incorporels

Intangible non-produced assets

Intangible non-produced assets are assets that entitle their owners to engage in certain specific activities or to produce certain specific goods or services and to exclude other institutional units from doing so except with the permission of the owner (e.g. patented entities or purchased goodwill)

Source: SNA 13.62 [(AN.22) – Annex to chapter XIII]

French equivalent: Actifs incorporels non produits

Integrated data

A class of statistical data in which the values for short unit intervals can be added together to give a series of values relating to longer intervals; for example, daily rainfall can be integrated into a new series of weekly, monthly or annual rainfall figures each of which will possess a longer time base than the previous series.

On the other hand, a series of, say, temperature readings cannot be integrated in this sense and series for longer time intervals must be derived by averaging or the selection of typical values.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Observations intégrées

Integrated economic accounts – BPM

Integrated economic accounts, in the form of T- account, provide an overview of structural elements of the System of National Accounts by depicting various facets of economic phenomena (e.g., production, income, consumption, accumulation, and wealth) in three types of accounts: current account, accumulation accounts, and balance sheets.

Context: Resources, stocks of liabilities, and net worth are shown on the right side of the accounts; uses and stocks of assets are shown on the left side in the tabular presentation. However, in the account for goods and services, the sources of supply (resources) from the economy's output and imports are shown on the left side, and the distribution of that supply is shown on the right side. For each category of the transaction, the sum of the entries on the right side of the account is equal to the sum of the entries on the left side

Source: BPM para. 45

See also: Integrated economic accounts – SNA

French equivalent: Comptes économiques intégrés - SCN

Integrated economic accounts – SNA

The integrated economic accounts 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

Source: SNA 2.88

See also: Integrated economic accounts – BPM

French equivalent: Comptes économiques intégrés - SCN

Integrated investments

Also called cleaner technologies. These are new or modified production facilities designed so that environmental protection is an integral part of the production process, reducing or eliminating emissions and discharges and thus the need for end-of-pipe equipment.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 5.98

See also: Clean technology

Integrated pest management (IPM) – OECD

Integrated pest management (IPM) is an approach to the management and control of agricultural pests which relies on site- and condition-specific information to manage pest populations below a level that causes economic injury and that minimises risks to humans and the natural environment.

Although any among a wide range of pest control agents may be used (including chemical sprays), IPM generally stresses the use of alternatives, such as crop rotations, mechanical cultivation, and biological agents, where such methods are deemed to be effective

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

See also: Integrated pest management (IPM) – UN

French equivalent: Lutte intégrée contre les ravageurs - OCDE

Integrated pest management (IPM) – UN

Integrated pest management (IPM) is a strategy relying on natural mortality factors, such as natural enemies, weather and crop management, that seeks to promote tactics that disrupt these factors as little as possible while enhancing their effectiveness

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Integrated pest management (IPM) – OECD

French equivalent: Lutte intégrée contre les ravageurs - NU

Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN)

An international telecommunications standard that allows a communications channel to carry voice, video, and other data.

Context: A digital local loop connection to the nearest exchange. The bandwidth is not as high as DSL or cable local loops.

OECD, 2004, Access Pricing in Telecommunications, OECD, Paris, Glossary of Terms

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

Integrated survey processing

The concept of integrated survey processing is that all parts of the survey process be integrated in a coherent manner,

the results of one part of the process automatically giving information to the next part of the process.

The Blaise system is an example of integrated software in which the specification of the Blaise Questionnaire gives rise to a data entry module as well as CATI and CAPI instruments.

Context: The goals of Integrated Survey Processing include the one-time specification of the data, which in turn would reduce duplication of effort and reduce the numbers of errors introduced into the system due to multiple specifications.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Integrated surveys

See also: Multi-subject surveys

Integration

Integration is a statistical process whereby units or industries are combined to a larger unit under consideration of the flows of intermediate deliveries that may exist between the individual units.

Output of the new, integrated unit is net of intra-industry flows and represents only deliveries outside of the unit. Similarly, input of the integrated unit is net of intra-industry deliveries. Integration is a necessary step in the computation of sectoral output measures

Source: OECD Productivity Manual: A Guide to the Measurement of Industry-Level and Aggregate Productivity Growth, OECD, Paris, March 2001, Annex 1 – Glossary

See also: Vertical integration

French equivalent: Intégration

Integrity

Integrity refers to values and related practices that maintain confidence in the eyes of users in the agency producing statistics and ultimately in the statistical product.

Context: In SDMX, "Transparency" describes the policy on the availability of the terms and conditions under which statistics are collected, processed, and disseminated. It also describes the policy of providing advanced notice of major changes in methodology, source data, and statistical techniques; the policy on internal governmental access to statistics prior to their release; the policy on statistical products' identification

Confidence by users is built over time. One important aspect is the trust in the objectivity of statistics. It implies that professionalism should guide policies and practices and it is supported by ethical standards and by transparency of policies and practices.

Under the SDDS, "integrity" is the third of four dimensions of the standard (i.e., data, access, integrity, and quality) for which evidence of a subscribing member's observance of the standard can be obtained.

Source: International Monetary Fund, "Data Quality Assessment Framework – DQAF – Glossary", unpublished

See also: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX); Accessibility (as a statistical data quality dimension); Institutional framework; Quality – IMF; Ministerial commentary; Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS); Internal access; Revision policy

Intellectual property rights (IPRs)

Intellectual property rights refers to the general term for the assignment of property rights through patents, copyrights and trademarks. These property rights allow the holder to exercise a monopoly on the use of the item for a specified period.

By restricting imitation and duplication, monopoly power is conferred, but the social costs of monopoly power may be offset by the social benefits of higher levels of creative activity encouraged by the monopoly earnings.

Context: Ownership of ideas, including literary and artistic works (protected by copyright), inventions (protected by patents), signs for distinguishing goods of an enterprise (protected by trademarks) and other elements of industrial property.

Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms. Available at:

http://www.wto.org/wto/english/thewto_e/minist_e/min01_e/brief_e/brief22_e.htm#_Toc528136428

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR)

The art of interpreting written or printed characters through image scanning and computer analysis.

Source: Adapting new technologies to census operations, Arij Dekker, Symposium on Global Review of 2000 Round of Population and Housing Censuses: Mid-Decade Assessment and Future Prospects, Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Secretariat New York, 7-10 August 2001, Glossary

Intended instruction time

Intended instruction time refers to the number of hours per year for which students receive instruction in both the compulsory and non-compulsory parts of the curriculum. For countries that have no formal policy on instruction time, the number of hours was estimated from survey data.

Hours lost when schools are closed for festivities and celebrations, such as national holidays, are excluded. Intended instruction time does not include non-compulsory time outside the school day. It does not include homework, individual tutoring or private study taken before or after school.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Compulsory curriculum; Non-compulsory curriculum; Compulsory flexible curriculum; Compulsory core curriculum

Intensive agriculture

Intensive agriculture refers to agricultural practices that produce high output per unit area, usually by intensive use of manure, agrochemicals, mechanization and so on

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Green revolution

French equivalent: Agriculture intensive

Intensive sampling

Like extensive sampling this expression may mean two different things, either:

a. sampling in a particular area with a dense scatter of sampling points; or
b. sampling wherein information on a restricted range of topics is sought by probing on them very deeply with an intricate schedule of questions.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Extensive sampling

French equivalent: Échantillonnage intensif

Inter- and intra- brand competition

See also: Brand competition (inter and intra)

Interaction (between species)

Interaction (between species) refers to positive and negative associations between species that favour or inhibit mutual growth and evolution of populations. It may take the form of competition, predation, parasitism, commensalism or mutualism

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Interaction (entre espèces)

Interactive data review

Interactive data review refers to checking and correcting data in dialogue mode using video terminals. It can be applied during data entry or on data that are already in machine-readable form. The questionnaire is immediately reviewed after adjustments are made. The results are shown on a video terminal and the data editor is prompted to adjust the data or override the error flag. This process continues until the questionnaire is considered acceptable by the automated review process. Then results of the next questionnaire's review by the auto review processor are presented.

A desirable feature of Interactive Data Editing Software is to only present questionnaires requiring adjustments.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Grouphttp://www3.sympatico.ca/guylaine.theoret/k-base/

See also: On-line correction; Interactive editing

Interactive editing

Interactive editing is the checking and correcting data in dialogue mode using video terminals. It can be applied during data entry or on data that are already in machine-readable form.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

See also: Interactive data review; On-line correction

Interactive processing

In a computer system, the process of interacting directly with a program and/or data for immediately modifying, retrieving and/or displaying information. This is usually done on a computer screen.

Source: Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names, United Nations Group of Experts on Geographic Names, United Nations, New York, 2002

See also: Batch processing

Interbank market, international

See also: International interbank market

Interbank overnight lending market

The interbank overnight lending market is a market where depository institutions buy or sell funds needed to meet a reserve requirement at the end of the trading day. In this market, banks can sell their excess reserves to other banks with insufficient reserves at the overnight inter-bank lending rate.

The central bank typically serves as the institutional basis of the overnight lending market. Should demand for funds exceed/fall short of expectations -- reflected also in a sharp movement in the market determined overnight lending rate -- the central bank may increase/decrease liquidity in the system. Periodically, the central bank may reduce/raise the target overnight lending rate in order to signal a change in monetary policy

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Interbank positions

Interbank positions refers to the asset and liability positions of banks vis-à-vis other banks

Source: External Debt: Definition, Statistical Coverage and Methodology, A Report by an International Working Group on External Debt Statistics of the World Bank, IMF, BIS, OECD, OECD, Paris, 1988, Glossary

Interconnection / interconnection charge

A charge levied by network operators on other service providers to recover the costs of the interconnection facilities (including the hardware and software for routing, signalling, and other basic service functions) provided by the network operators.

Source: Telecommunications services: Glossary of terms – World Trade Organisation

Interest

Interest 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

Source: SNA 7.93 and ESA 4.42

See also: Interest rate

French equivalent: Intérêts

Interest concession

An interest concession is a reduction, compared with commercial interest rates, in the interest rate charged on a loan taken out. Such concessions are typically provided directly by a government agency or by a government grant to a lending bank (in the case of a commercial loan).

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Bonnification d'intérêts

Interest rate

An interest rate is the cost or price of borrowing, or the gain from lending, normally expressed as an annual percentage amount

Source: The Handbook of International Financial Terms, P. Moles, N. Terry, Oxford University Press, 1997

See also: Interest

Interest rate linked derivatives

Derivatives whose value is linked to interest rates.

Context: The most common are:

- Interest rate swaps, which involve an exchange of cash flows related to interest payments, or receipts, on a notional amount of principal in one currency over a period of time;
- Forward rate agreements, in which a cash settlement is made by one party to another calculated by the difference between a market interest rate of a specified maturity in one currency on a specific date and an agreed interest rate, times a notional amount of principal that is never exchanged (if the market rate is above the agreed rate, one party will agree to make a cash settlement to the other, and vice versa); and
- Interest rate options that give the purchaser the right to buy or sell a specified notional value at a specified interest rate—the price traded is 100 less the agreed interest rate, with settlement based on the difference between the market rate and the specified rate times the notional value.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

Interest rate swap – BPM

An interest rate swap involves an exchange of interest payments of different character (e.g., fixed rate and floating rate, two different floating rates, fixed rate in one currency and floating rate in another, etc.)

Source: BPM para. 405

See also: Foreign exchange swap; Swaps, cross-currency interest rate; Interest rate swap – SNA

French equivalent: Taux d'intérêt d'échange - MBP

Interest rate swap – SNA

An interest rate swap contract involves an exchange of cash flows related to interest payments, or receipts, on a notional amount of principal, which is never exchanged, on one currency over a period of time; settlements are often made through net cash payments by one counterparty to the other

Source: SNA 11.38

See also: Interest rate swap – BPM; Foreign exchange swap; Swaps, cross-currency interest rate

French equivalent: Taux d'intérêt d'échange- SCN

Interest rate, treasury bills Interest, banks prime lending rates

See also: Short-term interest rates

Inter-eXchange Carrier (IXC)

An operator in the US and Canada which is licensed to provide long-distance service between two local areas.

Source: OECD, 2004, Access Pricing in Telecommunications, OECD, Paris, Glossary of Terms

Interface

A common boundary at which two different computer systems or portions thereof join or intersect. It can be mechanical or electronic, and can also refer to the interaction between humans and computers.

Source: Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names, United Nations Group of Experts on Geographic Names, United Nations, New York, 2002

Intergenerational equity

Intergenerational equity is the issue of sustainable development referring, within the environmental context, to fairness in the intertemporal distribution of the endowment with natural assets or of the rights to their exploitation

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Equité entre générations

Intergovernmental transfers

Intergovernmental transfers are transfers of funds designated for education from one level of government to another. The restriction to funds earmarked for education is very important in order to avoid ambiguity about funding sources.

General-purpose intergovernmental transfers are not included (e.g., revenue sharing grants, general fiscal equalisation grants, or distributions of shared taxes from a national government to provinces, states, or Länder), even where such transfers provide the funds that regional or local authorities draw on to finance education.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

INTERLINK

INTERLINK is the OECD's world econometric model

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Interlocking directorate

An interlocking directorate occurs when the same person sits on the board of directors of two or more companies. There is a danger that an interlock between competing firms (direct interlocks) may be used to co-ordinate behaviour and reduce inter-firm rivalry.

Direct interlocks are illegal in the U.S. under the Clayton Act, but other countries are more lenient. Empirical evidence suggests, however, that the majority of interlocking directorates are between financial and non-financial companies. Thus, representatives of banks commonly sit on the boards of competing firms. These indirect interlocks are typically not a factor in competition policy.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Intermediate basket

A basket derived as the average of the baskets of two time periods, usually the base and current periods. The average can be arithmetic as in the Marshall Edgeworth price index or geometric as in the Walsh price index.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Intermediate consumption

Intermediate consumption consists of the value of the goods and services consumed as inputs by a process of production, excluding fixed assets whose consumption is recorded as consumption of fixed capital; the goods or services may be either transformed or used up by the production process

Source: SNA 6.147 and ESA 3.69

French equivalent: Consommation intermédiaire

Intermediate foetal death

An intermediate foetal death refers to death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception at 20, but less than 28 weeks of gestation

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods,Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Intermediate inputs

Goods and services, other than fixed assets, used as inputs into the production process of an establishment that are produced elsewhere in the economy or are imported. They may be either transformed or used up by the production process. Land, labour, and capital are primary inputs and are not included among intermediate inputs.

Also called "intermediate products."

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

French equivalent: Facteurs intermédiaires

Intermediate products

Intermediate products are goods and services consumed as inputs by a process of production, excluding fixed assets

Source: SNA 6.147

Intermediate use quadrant

The intermediate use quadrant (of the use table) shows intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices by industries in the columns and by products in the rows

Source: SNA 15.72

French equivalent: Quadrant des emplois intermédiaires

Intermodal transport

Movement of goods (in one and the same loading unit or a vehicle) by successive modes of transport without handling of the goods themselves when changing modes.

Context: Vehicle can be a road or rail vehicle or a vessel. The return movement of empty containers/swap bodies and empty goods road vehicles/trailers are not themselves part of intermodal transport since no goods are being moved. Such movements are associated with intermodal transport and it is desirable that data on empty movements be collected together with data on intermodal transport.

Multimodal Transport

- European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT) defines multimodal transport as the "carriage of goods by at least two different modes of transport". Intermodal transport is therefore a particular type of multimodal transport.
- United Nations Convention on International Multimodal Transport of Goods defines international multimodal transport as "the carriage of goods by at least two different modes of transport on the basis of a multimodal transport contract from a place in one country at which the goods are taken in charge by the multimodal transport operator to a place designated for delivery in a different country;"

Combined Transport

- UN/ECE used the term combined transport as being identical to the definition for intermodal transport described above, but recently has taken account of the ECMT- definition for combined transport given below.
- According to the rules of application of the ECE/FAL Recommendation No.19 “Code for Modes of Transport” the definition is: “Combined transport: Combination of means of transport where one (passive) transport means is carried by another (active) means which provides traction and consumes energy";
- For transport policy purposes the ECMT restricts the term combined transport to cover: "Intermodal transport where the major part of the European journey is by rail, inland waterways or sea and any initial and/or final leg carried out by road are as short as possible".

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Transport intermodal

Intermodal transport unit (ITU)

Container, swap body or semi-trailer/goods road motor vehicle suitable for intermodal transport.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Unité de transport intermodale (UTI)

Internal access

Internal access refers to giving full transparency to any necessary pre-release access within government, as deemed appropriate by the government.

Context: Under the SDDS, this entails the listing of persons or officials holding designated positions within the government, but outside the agency producing the data, who have pre-release access to the data and the reporting of the schedule according to which they receive access.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Integrity; Revision policy; Institutional framework; Ministerial commentary; Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS)

Internal auditing

An independent appraisal function established within an organisation.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

See also: External auditors

Internal control

See also: Management control

Internal Ratings Based approach (IRB)

The IRB approach of the Basel Capital Accord provides a single framework by which a given set of risk components or "inputs" are translated into minimum capital requirements. The framework allows for both a foundation method and more advanced methodologies.

In the foundation method, banks estimate the probability of default associated with each borrower, and the bank supervisors supply the other inputs. In the advanced methodology, a bank with a sufficiently developed internal capital allocation process is permitted to supply other necessary inputs as well.

Source: IMF, 2004, Compilation Guide on Financial Soundness Indicators, IMF, Washington DC, Appendix VII, Glossary

Internal SNA satellite account

An internal satellite account is a re arrangement of the existing SNA transactions. SNA flows are presented and aggregated differently and in some case separated out from existing records by a process of “deconsolidation”.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 2.11

Internal support

Encompasses any measure which acts to maintain producer prices at levels above those prevailing in international trade; direct payments to producers, including deficiency payments, and input and marketing cost reduction measures available only for agricultural production.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Internal tourism

Internal tourism is the tourism of visitors, both resident and non-resident, within the economic territory of the country of reference

Source: Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework, Eurostat, OECD, WTO, UNSD, 2001, para 2.61

Internal tourism consumption

Internal tourism consumption comprises the consumption of both resident and non-resident visitors within the economic territory of the country of reference and/or that provided by residents. It is the sum of domestic tourism consumption and inbound tourism consumption.

It may include goods and services imported into the country of reference and sold to visitors.

Context: This aggregate provides the most extensive measurement of visitor consumption in the country of reference.

Source: Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework, Eurostat, OECD, WTO, UNSD, 2001, paras. 2.61 2.65

Internal transactions

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 internal, or intra-unit, transactions

Source: SNA 3.44

French equivalent: Opérations internes

International Accounting Standards

A series of standards, developed by the London-based International Accounting Standards Board, that provide the underlying conceptual framework and specific standards for the preparation and presentation of financial statements of commercial, industrial, and business reporting enterprises, whether in the public or the private sector.

Source: IMF, 2004, Compilation Guide on Financial Soundness Indicators, IMF, Washington DC, Appendix VII, Glossary

International Association of Survey Statisticians (IASS)

A section of the International Statistical Institute (ISI)

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

International Baltic Sea Fishery Commission (IBSFC)

The International Baltic Sea Fishery Commission (IBSFC) is a regional fisheries management organisation established by the 1973 Gdansk Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources in the Baltic Sea and the Belts.

The jurisdiction of the IBSFC includes the waters of the Belts and the Oressund, in addition to the Baltic Sea

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Commission internationale des pêches de la Baltique (IBSFC)

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

One of the five organisations of the World Bank Group

See also: World Bank Group

International banking business data

For these data, the term "international" refers to banks' transactions in any currency with nonresidents plus their transactions in foreign (non-local) currency with residents.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

International Banking Statistics (IBS)

These data cover international banking business and are compiled and disseminated by the BIS on a quarterly basis. The IBS system has two main datasets: locational banking statistics, which provide data on a residence basis; and consolidated banking statistics, for which reporting banking institutions provide data on a worldwide consolidated basis.

Source: IMF, 2004, Compilation Guide on Financial Soundness Indicators, IMF, Washington DC, Appendix VII, Glossary

See also: Bank for International Settlements (BIS)

International bond

Bond issued by a borrower in a foreign country. International bonds include foreign bonds, parallel bonds, and Eurobonds.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

International cartel

See also: Cartel

International civil servants

International civil servants are persons working for international organisations located in a country other than their own. They usually reside in that country under special visas or permits. Their dependants and domestic employees are generally allowed to accompany or join them

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

French equivalent: Fonctionnaires internationaux

International Classification by Status in Employment (ICSE-1993)

The ICSE-93 consists of the following groups:

1. employees; among whom countries may need and be able to distinguish "employees with stable contracts" (including "regular employees");
2. employers;
3. own-account workers;
4. members of producers' cooperatives;
5. contributing family workers;
6. workers not classifiable by status.

The groups in the ICSE-93 are defined with reference to the distinction between "paid employment" jobs on the one side and self-employment jobs on the other. Groups are defined with reference to one or more aspects of the economic risk and/or the type of authority which the explicit or implicit employment contract gives the incumbents or to which it subjects them.

Source: ILO: 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Report of the Conference. CLS/15/1D.6 (Rev. 1) (Geneva, International Labour Office, 1993).

International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities, and Handicaps (ICIDH)

The International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities, and Handicaps (ICIDH) promotes a common framework and definitions of disability related issues. The ICIDH was published in 1980 by the World Health Organisation, Geneva.

The ICIDH distinguishes three dimensions that can be studied to monitor the situation of people with disability: impairment (organ and body dimension), disability (individual dimension) and handicap (social dimension)

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.259

See also: Impairment; Disability; Handicap

French equivalent: Classification internationale des handicaps: déficiences, incapacités et désavantages

International code designator

An identifier of an organization identification scheme. [ISO/IEC 6523-1:1998, 3.8]

Source: ISO/IEC FDIS 11179-1 "Information technology - Metadata registries - Part 1: Framework", March 2004

See also: ISO / IEC 11179

International comparison program

The International Comparisons Program (ICP) is a global statistical initiative established to produce internationally

comparable price levels, expenditure values, and Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) estimates.

The goal is to provide a reliable and relevant information base, with the ultimate objective of informing policies that affect economic and social development as well as supporting poverty measurement and monitoring efforts.

All the major international development agencies, including the World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Development Fund (UNDP) use PPP data. Purchasing Power Parity takes into account the cost of a common basket of goods in the countries being compared) to analyze economic and social conditions within their areas of concern. The ICP offers them a powerful tool for comparative research on economic and social development.

Source: World Bank, 2005, World Bank International Comparison Program website, World Bank, Washington DC

International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)

The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) is an intergovernmental organisation that provides a scientific forum for the exchange of information and ideas on the sea and its living resources.

It also provides a forum for the promotion and co-ordination of marine research by scientists within its 19 member countries. Established in Copenhagen in 1902, it currently operates under the terms of its 1964 Convention. Each year, ICES holds more than 100 meetings of its various working groups, study groups, workshops and committees, and an Annual Science Conference

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

See also: Advisory Committee on Fishery Management (ACFM)

French equivalent: Conseil international pour l'exploration de la mer (CIEM)

International Development Association (IDA)

IDA, established in 1960, is the concessional lending arm of the World Bank Group. IDA provides low income developing countries with long-term loans on highly concessional terms: typically a 10-year grace period, a 40-year repayment period, and only a small servicing charge.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

International Geographical Union (IGU)

An organization of nations formed in 1922 to identify problems in geography, initiate and coordinate research involving several countries, and organize the International Geographic Congresses.

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

International inland waterways transport

Inland waterways transport between two places (a place of loading/embarkment and a place of

unloading/disembarkment) located in two different countries. It may involve transit through one or more additional countries.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Transport international par voies navigables intérieures

International interbank market

The international interbank market is an international money market in which banks lend to each other – either cross-border or locally in foreign currency – large amounts of money, usually for periods between overnight and six months

Source: External Debt: Definition, Statistical Coverage and Methodology, A Report by an International Working Group on External Debt Statistics of the World Bank, IMF, BIS, OECD, OECD, Paris, 1988, Glossary

International investment position

The international investment position is a statistical statement, compiled at a specified date such as year end, of: (i) the value and composition of the stock of an economy's financial assets or the economy's claims on the rest of the world, and (ii) the value and composition of the stock of an economy's liabilities to the rest of the world

Source: BPM 14 [BPM 461]

French equivalent: Position extérieure globale

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

The International Labour Organization is the UN specialized agency which seeks the promotion of social justice and internationally recognized human and labour rights.

The ILO formulates international labour standards in the form of Conventions and Recommendations setting minimum standards of basic labour rights: freedom of association, the right to organize, collective bargaining, abolition of forced labour, equality of opportunity and treatment, and other standards regulating conditions across the entire spectrum of work related issues.

It provides technical assistance primarily in the fields of:

- vocational training and vocational rehabilitation;
- employment policy;
- labour administration;
- labour law and industrial relations;
- working conditions;
- management development;
- cooperatives;
- social security;
- labour statistics and occupational safety and health.

It promotes the development of independent employers' and workers' organizations and provides training and advisory services to those organizations. Within the UN system, the ILO has a unique tripartite structure with workers and employers participating as equal partners with governments in the work of its governing organs.

Context: It was founded in 1919 and is the only surviving major creation of the Treaty of Versailles which brought the League of Nations into being and it became the first specialized agency of the UN in 1946.

Source: ILO website

International labour standards

See Labour standards, international

International labour standards

ILO international labour standards embrace numerous aspects of labour markets, ranging from minimum wages and equal pay to health and safety regulations. These standards can be classified into six main categories:

- respect for fundamental human rights;
- protection of wages;
- employment security;
- working conditions;
- labour market and social policies;
- industrial relations.

Source: OECD Employment Outlook, July 1994, Chapter 4, Labour Standards and Economic Integration, page 138

International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) 2000

International Mobile Telecommunications system sometimes referred to as Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS) or third-generation mobile services (3G).

Source: Cellular Mobile Pricing Structures and Trends, Working Party on Telecommunication and Information Services Policies – November 1999, page 9, Select Glossary of Mobile Terms

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

The IMF is an international organization of 184 member countries. It was established to promote international monetary cooperation, exchange stability, and orderly exchange arrangements; to foster economic growth and high levels of employment; and to provide temporary financial assistance to countries to help ease balance of payments adjustment.

Since the IMF was established its purposes have remained unchanged but its operations — which involve surveillance, financial assistance, and technical assistance –have developed to meet the changing needs of its member countries in an evolving world economy.

Source: IMF website

International Office of Epizootics

Deals with international standards concerning animal health.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

International oil pipeline transport

Oil pipeline transport between two places (a pumping-in place and a pumping-out place) located in two different countries or on those parts of the seabed allocated to them. It may involve transit through one or more additional countries.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Transport international par oléoducs

International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO)

ISO (the International Organisation for Standardisation) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialised system for worldwide standardisation.

ISO officially began operations on 23 February 1947.

National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organisation to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organisations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

Context: In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75% of the national bodies casting a vote.

Source: Information Technology - Data Management and Interchange - Metadata Registries (MdR) - Part 3: Registry Metamodel (MdR3) - ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 32 N 0643, 1 May 2001

International organisations

International organisations are entities established by formal political agreements between their members that have the status of international treaties; their existence is recognised by law in their member countries; they are not treated as resident institutional units of the countries in which they are located

Source: SNA 4.164

See also: Organisation

French equivalent: Organisations internationales

International rail transport

Rail transport between two places (a place of loading and a place of unloading) in two different countries. It may involve transit through one or more additional countries.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

See also: National rail transport

French equivalent: Transport ferroviaire international

International registration data identifier (IRDI)

The international registration data identifier (IRDI) is an internationally unique identifier for a data element

Source: ISO/IEC 11179, Part 3, Basic Attributes of Data Elements (draft)

International reserve assets

Reserve assets consist of those external assets that are readily available to and controlled by a country's authorities for direct financing of international payments imbalances, for indirect regulation of the magnitude of such imbalances through intervention in foreign exchange markets to affect their currency's exchange rate, and for other purposes.

The category of reserve assets defined in the IMF Balance of Payments Manuel, Fifth Edition comprises monetary gold, special drawing rights (SDRs), reserve position in the IMF, foreign exchange assets (consisting of currency, and deposits and securities), and other claims

Source: SNA 11.61 [14.155] BPM para. 424

See also: Eurosystem's international reserves

French equivalent: Avoirs de réserve

International road transport

Road transport between two places (a place of loading/embarkment and a place of unloading/disembarkment) in two different countries. It may involve transit through one or more additional country or countries.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Transport routier international

International sea transport

Sea transport between two ports (a port of loading/embarkment and a port of unloading/disembarkment) located in two different countries.

Context: International one port transport is included.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Transport international par mer

International Securities Identification Number (ISIN)

A number that uniquely identifies securities. ISINs consist of a total of 12 characters.

Context: In 1989 the Group of Thirty (G30) recommended the adoption of ISIN codes as the international standard for the identification of securities. Although ISINs had been in existence since 1981, there is little evidence of their use before 1989. In 1990 ANNA was formed with the primary objective of maintaining and implementing the international standard. The International Standards Organization (ISO) designated ANNA as the registration authority to coordinate all aspects of the implementation of the ISIN numbering system.

In 1994, at the initiative of ANNA, GIAM (the Global ISIN Access Mechanism) was developed to link NNAs and GIAM participants electronically, allowing them to pass ISIN information to each other.

In 1995, ISO designated ANNA as maintenance agency and registration authority of the ISO 10962 (Classification of Financial Instruments [CFI]).

In the past several years, ANNA has been working out a new strategy to guarantee the full implementation of ISIN and CFI codes and the swift and general availability of the codes to users. The global financial industry has been rapidly moving toward the automated processing of securities transactions (Straight-Through Processing), and the ability to precisely identify the securities has become essential. In this context, ANNA has developed a new network for the exchange of information among participant members, called GIAM-2, based on the combination of CD-ROM and Internet technologies.

The standard provides a uniform structure for the ISIN, a number that uniquely identifies securities. It details NNAs that are responsible for issuing the ISIN in each country. In those countries where no NNA is in operation, three NNAs have agreed to act as a substitute agency on a regional basis.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VII: International Securities identification Number Code System

International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD)

There are seven specific ISBDs as well as the general ISBD -(G): monographs -(M), serial publications -(S), cartographic material -(CM), non-book material -(NBM), printed music -(PM), antiquarian publications -(A), computer files -(CF).

Source: Memory of the World: Safeguarding the Documentary Heritage - A guide to Standards, Recommended Practices and Reference Literature Related to the Preservation of Documents of All Kinds, International Advisory Committee for the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme Sub-Committee on Technology for the General Information Programme and UNISIST United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization - Part 9 - Glossary

International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED).

The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 1997) is the revised version of the International Standard Classification of Education which was adopted by UNESCO's General Conference in replacement of the former version. Since 1998, the new classification has been used in the international collection of education statistics. It is accompanied by the ISCED Operational Manual

Context: The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED-97) is used to define the levels and fields of education . For details on ISCED 1997 and how it is nationally implemented see Classifying Educational Programmes: Manual For ISCED-97 Implementation in OECD Countries (Paris, 1999). (Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary)

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics website

See also: Pre-primary education (ISCED 0); Tertiary-type B education (ISCED 5B); Primary education (ISCED 1); Tertiary-type A education (ISCED 5A); Advanced Research Qualifications (ISCED 6); Level of education; Post-secondary non-tertiary level of education (ISCED 4); Lower secondary education (ISCED 2); Educational attainment; Educational qualifications; Upper secondary education (ISCED 3)

French equivalent: Classification internationale type de l'éducation (CITE)

International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO)

The International Standard Classification of Occupations (1998) classifies persons according to their actual and potential relation with jobs.

Jobs are classified with respect to the type of work performed or to be performed. The basic criteria used to define the system of major, sub-major, minor and unit groups is the "skill" level and "skill specialisation" required to carry out the tasks and duties of the occupations, with separate major groups for "Legislators, senior officials and managers" and for "Armed forces".

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

French equivalent: Classification internationale types des professions (CITP)

International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC)

Refer ISIC

See also: ISIC

French equivalent: Classification internationale type, par industrie, de toutes les branches d'activité économique (CITI)

International Statistical Institute (ISI)

An organization established to promote the development and improvement of statistical methods and their application throughout the world. Encourages international cooperation among statisticians and the exchange of information and ideas.

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

International statistical standard

The term international statistical standard refers to the comprehensive body of international statistical guidelines and recommendations that have been developed by international organisations working with national agencies.

Context: The formulation of international statistical standards necessarily entails an extensive process of consultation and discussion between international organisations and between international organisations and their member countries.

The standards cover almost every field of statistical endeavour from data collection, processing and dissemination and almost very statistical subject. Such standards also include international statistical classifications

The most comprehensive database of existing international statistical guidelines and recommendations is maintained on the United Nations Statistical Division website, the Methodological publications in statistics. This database also lists standards currently being developed by international organisations.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Statistical standard; Statistical concept; Statistical standard

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is an international organisation within which governments and the private sector co-ordinate global telecom networks and services. It is the leading publisher of telecommunication technology, regulatory standards information.

Source: Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM): 2001-2002, International Labour Organisation, Geneva, 2002 – Appendix F. Glossary of Organisations

International Textiles and Clothing Bureau (ITCB)

Geneva-based group of some 20 developing country exporters of textiles and clothing.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

International tourism

The international tourist industry of a country may be defined as the sum of domestic activities that directly support the consumption of goods and services of foreign tourists in the country.

Context: Definition of the international tourist industry is dependent on the definition of international tourists, which in turn can be based on a narrower definition of non-residents. That is, tourists should include:

a. Persons visiting the country for less than one year, specifically for purposes of recreation or holiday, medical care, religious observances, family affairs, participation in international sport and cultural events, conferences and other meetings, study tours and other student programmes, as well as persons in transit to another country;
b. Foreign students remaining for more than one year;
c. Crew members of foreign vessels and aircraft docked in the country or on lay-over;
d. Foreign business travellers who are in a given country for less than one year;
e. Employees of international bodies who are on a mission of less than one year;
f. Nationals who are residents of other countries who come back for visits of less than one year.

Source: United Nations, 1999, "Handbook of Input-Output Table Compilation and Analysis", Studies in Methods: Handbook of National Accounts, Series F, No. 74, UN, New York, p. 211

International tourist

Any person who travels to a country other than that in which s/he has his/her usual residence but outside his/her usual environment for a period not exceeding 12 months and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from with the country visited, and who stay at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in the country visited.

Source: United Nations and World Tourism Organization. Recommendations on Tourism Statistics. Series M, No. 83. (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XVII.6). (para. 29)

International trade

The two main data items used in the concept of international trade are imports and exports.

Imports of goods measures the value of goods that enter the domestic territory of a country irrespective of their final destination. They are valued on a free-on-board basis.

Exports of goods similarly measures the value of goods which leave the domestic territory of a country, irrespective of whether they have been processed in the domestic territory or not. They are valued on a cost-including-freight basis.

Imports (and exports) of services reflect the value of services provided to residents of other countries (or received by residents of the domestic territory)

Source: Measuring the ICT Sector: Information Society, OECD, 2000, Data Item Definitions, Data Sources and Methodologies, page 151

See also: Exports of goods and services – UN; Imports of goods and services – UN

French equivalent: Commerce international

International Trade Centre (ITC)

Originally established by the old GATT and is now operated jointly by the WTO and the UN, the latter acting through UNCTAD. Focal point for technical cooperation on trade promotion of developing countries.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

International trade in services

Before the publication of the Trade in Services Manual, the conventional statistical meaning of international trade in services was that described in the IMF Balance of Payments Manual, Fifth edition (BPM5), which defines international trade in services as being between residents and non-residents of an economy. This also corresponds very closely to the concept of trade in services in the "rest of the world" account of the 1993 System of National Accounts. Such trade is described in Chapter III of this Manual.

This concept of international trade in services combines with the concept of international trade in goods, to form international trade in goods and services in the BPM5 current account. But, it is not always practical to separate trade in goods from trade in services. Services differ from goods in a number of ways, most commonly in the immediacy of the relationship between supplier and consumer. Many services are non-transportable; i.e. they require the physical proximity of supplier and customer, for example, the provision of a hotel service requires that the hotel is where the customer wishes to stay, a cleaning service for a business must be provided at the site of the business, and a haircut requires that both hairstylist and client be present. For international trade in such non-transportable services to take place, either the consumer must go the supplier or the supplier must go to the consumer. International trade agreements concerning services, in particular those embodied in the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), make provision for agreement on suppliers moving to the country of the consumer.

To reflect this type of trade, the Manual extends the definition of international trade in services to include the value of services provided through foreign affiliates established abroad, described here as Foreign Affiliates Trade in Services (FATS). Services are also supplied by individuals located abroad, either as service suppliers themselves or employed by service suppliers including those in the host country. A large part of this type of trade in services is covered by the BPM5 and FATS frameworks.

Source: Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services, Eurostat, IMF, OECD, UN, UNCTAD, WTO, 2002, page 18

French equivalent: Échanges internationaux de services

International trade statistics (ITS)

International Trade Statistics (or ITS) is one of the Data Sources to compile BOP Statistics. ITS measure the quantities and values of goods that add to or subtract from a nation's stock of goods as a result of movement into or out of a country. These data are compiled from forms submitted (by exporters, importers, or their agents) to custom officials or directly to the ITS compiler.

Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF), "Balance of payments compilation guide", Washington D.C., 1995, p. 5

French equivalent: Statistiques du commerce international (SCI)

International transactions reporting system (ITRS)

An International transactions reporting system (ITRS) measures individual balance of payments cash transactions passing through the domestic banks and foreign bank accounts of enterprises, and noncash transactions and stock positions. Statistics are compiled from forms submitted by domestic banks to the compilers and from forms submitted by enterprises to the compiler

Source: Report on the Survey of Implementation of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment – IMF, OECD, March 2000 – Appendix II: Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms.

International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the World Conservation Union (formerly the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources), located in Gland, Switzerland aims to provide knowledge and guidance about conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: union internationale pour la conservation de la nature (UICN)

International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) red list

See also: Red list of threatened animals

French equivalent: Liste rouge de l'union internationale pour la conservation de la nature (UICN)

International visitors

International visitors are those whose country of residence is different from the country visited; these international visitors also include nationals residing permanently abroad, who may represent an important segment of the market, with special characteristics

Source: Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework, Eurostat, OECD, WTO, UNSD, 2001, para 2.25

International Whaling Commission (IWC)

The International Whaling Commission (IWC) was established in 1946 under the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling. The purpose of the Convention is to provide for the proper conservation of whale stocks and thus make possible the orderly development of the whaling industry. The main duty of the IWC is to keep under review and revise as necessary the measures laid down in the schedule to the Convention which govern the conduct of whaling throughout the world

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Commission baleinière internationale (CBI)

Internet

A global system of linked computer networks that allows data communication services such as remote log in, file transfer, electronic mail, bulletin boards and news groups. The Internet is also the foundation for the World Wide Web (WWW).

Source: Handbook on Geographic Information Systems and Digital Mapping, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 79, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, New York, 2000, Annex VI - Glossary

French equivalent: Internet

Internet advertising sponsorship agreement

Designed for use by the operator of an highly trafficked Web site which desires to permit another party to place advertisements on that Web site for the other party's goods, services or information.

Source: Measuring Electronic Commerce, OECD Working Party on the Information Economy, 1998, Software Publishers Association (SPA), (1996), page 29 - A typology of Internet and e-commerce agreements. Adapted from The SPA Guide to Contracts and the Legal Protection of Software, September, Washington D.C.

Internet protocol (IP)

The most important set of codes and conventions, which enable the transfer of digital data on the Internet.

Source: Handbook on Geographic Information Systems and Digital Mapping, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 79, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, New York, 2000, Annex VI - Glossary

Internet Service Provider (ISP)

A company which provides end-users with a data connection allowing access to the internet and the associated services (World Wide Web, Email, Chat rooms, Instant Messaging, Internet Telephony and so on).

Source: OECD, 2004, Access Pricing in Telecommunications, OECD, Paris, Glossary of Terms

Internet transaction

An internet transaction is the sale or purchase of goods or services, whether between businesses, households, individuals, governments and other public or private organisations, conducted over the internet. The goods and services are ordered over the internet, but the payment and the ultimate delivery of the good or service may be conducted on or off-line

Source: OECD Expert Group on Defining and Measuring E-commerce, April 2000

See also: Electronic transaction

Interpenetrating samples (sub samples)

When two or more samples are taken from the same population by the same process of selection the samples are called interpenetrating samples. The samples may or may not be drawn independently, linked interpenetrating samples being an example of the latter. There may be different levels of interpenetration corresponding to different stages in a multi-stage sampling scheme.

Context: Thus, in a two-stage sampling scheme with village as the primary and household as the second stage unit, when the sample villages are distributed into two interpenetrating sub-samples we have interpenetration at the first stage only; but when the sample of households within every sample village is broken up into two interpenetrating sub-samples we have interpenetration at the second stage; and we can have interpenetration of a mixed type, e.g. the four sub-samples obtained by combining the two earlier types.

Generally, the sub-samples are distinguished not merely by the act of separation into sub-samples but by definite differences in survey or processing features, e.g. when different parties are assigned to different sub-samples, or one sub-sample is taken up earlier in time than others.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Interpolation

The use of a formula to estimate an intermediate data value.

Context: A common example is the quarterly estimation of output of non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) from annual national accounts. A quarterly pattern for interpolation may be derived:

- from previous (discontinued) survey data;
- from proxy variables;
- as a smooth mathematical function.

Source: The International Statistical Institute, "The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms", edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press, 2003.

See also: Benchmarking

French equivalent: Interpolation

Interquartile range

The variate distance between the upper and lower quartiles. This range contains one half of the total frequency and provides a simple measure of dispersion which is useful in descriptive statistics.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Amplitude interquartile

Interval distribution

A probability distribution formed by the intervals, or gaps, in time or distance between events or occurrences.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Distribution des intervalles

Interval estimation

The estimation of a population parameter by specifying a range of values bounded by an upper and a lower limit, within which the true value is asserted to lie, as distinct from point estimation which assigns a single value to the true value of the parameter. The unknown value of the population parameter is presumed to lie within the specified interval either on a stated proportion of occasions, under conditions of repeated sampling, or in some other probabilistic sense.

Context: The first of these two approaches is that of confidence intervals due to Neyman (1937), which regards the value of the population parameter as fixed and the limits to the intervals as random variables. A second approach is that of fiducial limits due to R.A. Fisher (1930) where the population parameter is regarded as having a "fiducial probability" distribution which determines the limits.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Estimation

French equivalent: Estimation par intervalle

Interval since last previous live birth

The interval since last previous live birth refers to the time elapsed, in completed months, between the day, month and year of the last previous delivery of a live-born child and the date of delivery of the last live birth

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Intervention price

A form of administered price; the price at which national intervention agencies are obliged to purchase any amount of a commodity offered to them regardless of the level of market price (assuming that the commodities meet designated specifications and quality standards). Thus, the intervention price serves as a floor for market prices.

Context: In the EU, intervention purchases constitute one of the principal policy mechanisms regulating the markets in cereals, butter and skimmed milk powder, and beef. The Council of Ministers sets intervention prices every year on the basis of proposals by the Commission

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

See also: Intervention purchase

Intervention purchase

Intervention purchase refers to the act of purchasing a commodity once its market price drops below a set administered price (the intervention price) so as to raise its market price to at least the level of the intervention price

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

See also: Intervention price; Intervention stocks

Intervention purchase price

Price at which the European Commission will purchase produce to support internal market prices. It is usually below 100% of the intervention price, which is an annually decided policy price.

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2002-2007, OECD, Paris, 2002 – Annex II. Glossary of Terms

Intervention stocks

Stocks held by national intervention agencies in the European Union as a result of intervention buying of commodities subject to market price support. Intervention stocks may be released onto the internal markets if internal prices exceed intervention prices; otherwise, they may be sold on the world market with the aid of export restitutions.

Source: OECD, 2004, OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2004-2013, OECD, Paris, Glossary

See also: Intervention price

French equivalent: Stocks d'intervention

Interview discussion

See also: Focus group

Interviewer bias

In surveys of human populations by interview, bias in responses or recorded information which is the direct result of the action of the interviewer. This bias may be due, among other things, to failure to contact the right person(s); to the failure of the interviewer to establish proper relations with the informant, with the result that imperfect or inaccurate information is offered; or to systematic errors in recording the answers received from the respondent.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Biais lié à l'enquêteur

Interviewer error

Effects on respondents' answers stemming from the different ways that interviewers administer the same survey.

Source: Statistical Policy Working Paper 4 - Glossary of Nonsampling Error Terms: An Illustration of a Semantic Problem in Statistics, United States Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology, 1978

Intra-bank

Intra-bank refers to transactions between parts of the same bank

Source: External Debt: Definition, Statistical Coverage and Methodology, A Report by an International Working Group on External Debt Statistics of the World Bank, IMF, BIS, OECD, OECD, Paris, 1988, Glossary

Intra-company

Intra-company refers to transactions between parts of the same company or the same group

Source: External Debt: Definition, Statistical Coverage and Methodology, A Report by an International Working Group on External Debt Statistics of the World Bank, IMF, BIS, OECD, OECD, Paris, 1988, Glossary

Intra-company transfer price

The value assigned on a per unit or per shipment basis to goods transferred from one establishment of an enterprise to another. It may or may not be economically significant. However, it is not a market price as ownership of the good does not change hands.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

See also: Transfer price

Intra-household allocation (of resources)

The processes by which resources (more broadly including income and consumption goods, tasks, leisure, and investments in human capital) are allocated among individuals and the outcomes of those processes.

Source: Alexander, P., Baden, S., 2000, Glossary on macroeconomics from a gender perspective, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex

Intramural expenditures (on research and development)

Intramural expenditures are all expenditures for research and development (R&D) performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds.

Expenditures made outside the statistical unit or sector but in support of intramural R&D (e.g. purchase of supplies for R&D) are included. Both current and capital expenditures are included.

Source: OECD Frascati Manual, Sixth edition, 2002, paras. 358-359, page 108

See also: Extramural R&D

Intranet

An internet-like system only operating within a single organisation.

Source: BIS Business papers, November 2001, Glossary, J. Hawkins

Intrastat

An EU harmonised survey to collect information on external trade transactions directly from importers and exporters introduced in January 1993 when Customs controls were discontinued on the completion of the EU Single Market.

Source: Ireland Central Statistics Office, Freedom of Information – Appendix 5: Glossary of CSO Terminology

Intra-unit transactions

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 internal, or intra-unit, transactions

Source: SNA 3.44

French equivalent: Opérations internes

Intruder

A data user who attempts to link a respondent to a microdata record or make attributions about particular population units from aggregate data. Intruders may be motivated by a wish to discredit or otherwise harm the NSI, the survey or the government in general, to gain notoriety or publicity, or to gain profitable knowledge about particular respondents.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Inulin

Inulin syrups are extracted from chicory through a process commercially developed in the 1980s. They usually contain 83% fructose. Inulin syrup production in the European Union is covered by the sugar regime and subject to a production quota.

Source: OECD, 2004, OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2004-2013, OECD, Paris, Glossary

Invariance to changes in the units of measurement test

A test that may be used under the axiomatic approach which requires that the price index does not change when the physical, or quantity, units to which the prices of the goods or services refer are changed: for example, when the price of some drink is quoted per litre rather than per pint.

Also known as the “commensurability test”.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Invariance to proportional change in current or base quantities test

A test that may be used under the axiomatic approach which requires that the price index remains unchanged when all the base period quantities, or all the current period quantities, are multiplied by a positive scalar.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Inventories

Inventories 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

Source: SNA 10.7 [13.15, 13.46, (AN.12) – Annex to chapter XIII]

See also: Stocks (industry), value

French equivalent: Stocks de produits

Inventories of finished goods

Inventories of finished goods consist of goods that are ready for sale or shipment by the producer but which are still held by the producer

Source: AN.123 - Annex to chapter XIII [10.111]

French equivalent: Stocks de produits finis

Inventories of goods for resale

Inventories of goods for resale consist of goods acquired by enterprises, such as wholesalers and retailers, for the purpose of reselling them without further processing (that is, not transformed other than by presenting them in ways that are attractive to the customer)

Source: (AN.124) – Annex to chapter XIII [10.113]

See also: Stocks of finished goods to be shipped in the same condition as received (industry)

French equivalent: Stocks des biens destinés à la revente

Inventories of materials and supplies

Inventories of materials and supplies are goods that their owners intend to use as intermediate inputs in their own production processes, not to resell

Source: AN.121 – Annex to chapter XIII [10.99]

French equivalent: Matières premières et fournitures - stocks de

Inventories of other work-in-progress

Inventories of other work-in-progress consist of goods other than cultivated assets and services that have been partially processed, fabricated or assembled by the producer but that are not usually sold, shipped or turned over to others without further processing

Source: (AN.1222) – Annex to chapter XIII

French equivalent: Autres travaux en cours - stocks de

Inventories of work-in- progress

Inventories of work-in-progress consist of goods and services that are partially completed but that are not usually turned over to other units without further processing or that are not mature and whose production process will be continued in a subsequent period by the same producer

Source: (AN.122) – Annex to chapter XIII [6.40, 6.72, 10.102]

French equivalent: Stocks des travaux en cours

Inventories of work-in- progress on cultivated assets

Inventories of work-in-progress on cultivated assets consist of livestock raised for products yielded only on slaughter, such as fowl and fish raised commercially, trees and other vegetation yielding once-only products on destruction and immature cultivated assets yielding repeat products

Source: (AN.1221) – Annex to chapter XIII and ESA Annex 7.1

French equivalent: Stocks des travaux en cours sur actifs cultivés

Inverse correlation

See also: Correlation coefficient

French equivalent: Corrélation négative

Inverse probability

The probability approach which endeavours to reason from observed events to the probabilities of the hypotheses which may explain them, as distinct from direct probability, which reasons deductively from given probabilities to the probabilities of contingent events.

Context: The word "inverse" usually means inverse in some logical relationship but is sometimes used in the sense of "prior in time". For example, in connection with the analysis of stochastic processes, it is sometimes desirable to consider the past history of a system rather than its future development. The past probabilities of transition which have given rise to the present state are thus sometimes called "inverse". This usage is comparatively rare and not to be recommended.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Direct probability

French equivalent: Probabilité inverse

Inverse sampling

A method of sampling which requires that drawings at random shall be continued until certain specified conditions dependent on the results of those drawings have been fulfilled, e.g. until a given number of individuals of specified type have emerged. In this sense it is allied to sequential sampling.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Échantillonnage binomial inverse

Inverse table, Leontief

See also: Leontief inverse table

French equivalent: Tableau inverse de Leontief

Investment companies

Investment companies are a type of financial intermediary, which obtains money from investors and uses that money to purchase financial assets. In return, the investors receive shares in the investment company, and thus indirectly own a proportion of the financial assets that the company itself owns. (Investments, W.F. Sharpe/G.J. Alexander)

Source: Institutional Investors Statistical Yearbook, 2000 edition, Annex III, Glossary

Investment expenditure on infrastructure (for inland waterways transport)

Expenditure on new construction and extension of existing infrastructure, including reconstruction, renewal and major repairs.

Context: Expenditure on locks is included.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Investment expenditure on infrastructure (for sea transport)

Expenditure on new construction, extension of existing infrastructure, including reconstruction, renewal and major repairs.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Investment expenditure on infrastructure (of railways)

Expenditure on new construction and extension of existing infrastructure, including reconstruction, renewal and major repairs of infrastructure.

Infrastructure includes land, permanent way constructions, buildings, bridges and tunnels, as well as immovable fixtures, fittings and installations connected with them (signalling, telecommunications, catenaries, electricity sub-stations, etc.) as opposed to rolling stock.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Investment expenditure on infrastructure (on oil pipeline transport)

Expenditure on new construction, extension of existing infrastructure, including reconstruction, renewal and major repairs.

Context: Expenditure on pumping facilities is included.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Investment expenditure on road vehicles

Expenditure on purchase of road vehicles.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Dépense d'investissement en véhicules routiers

Investment expenditure on roads

Expenditure on new construction and extension of existing roads, including reconstruction, renewal and major repairs.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Dépense d'investissement en routes

Investment expenditure on vessels (for inland waterways transport)

Expenditure on purchase of vessels.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Investment expenditure on vessels (for sea transport)

Expenditure on purchase of vessels.

Context: Expenditures on major structural alterations and major repairs, including replacement of major items such as engines or "jumboizing" are included.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Investment expenditures on rolling stock

Expenditure for purchase of the new railway vehicles.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Dépenses d'investissement dans le matériel roulant

Investment funds

Investment funds are institutional units, excluding pension funds, that consolidate investor funds for the purpose of acquiring financial assets. Examples are mutual funds, including money market funds, investment trusts, unit trusts, and other collective investment units. Investors usually purchase shares in the fund that represent a fixed proportion of the fund.

Source: IMF, 2004, Compilation Guide on Financial Soundness Indicators, IMF, Washington DC, Appendix VII, Glossary

Investment grants

Investment grants consist of capital transfers in cash or in kind made by governments to other resident or non-resident institutional units to finance all or part of the costs of their acquiring fixed assets

Source: SNA 10.137

French equivalent: Aides à l'investissement

Investment in knowledge

Investment in knowledge is defined as the sum of expenditures in research and development (R&D), on total higher education (public and private) and on software.

Context: Investment in this context has a broader connotation than its usual meaning in economic statistics. It includes current expenditures, such as on education and R&D, as well as capital outlays, such as purchases of software and construction of school buildings.

Source: OECD, 2005, OECD Factbook: 2005, OECD, Paris, p. 118

Investment income

Investment income (property income in the 1993 System of National Accounts) covers income derived from a resident entity's ownership of foreign financial assets. The most common types of investment income are income on equity (dividends) and income on debt (interest).

Source: BPM para. 274

See also: Property income

Investment pools

Investment pools are institutional units that are organized financial arrangements, excluding pension funds, that consolidate Other Financial Intermediaries investor funds for the purpose of acquiring financial assets.

Examples are mutual funds, investment trusts, unit trusts, and other collective investment units. Investors usually purchase shares representing fixed proportions of the fund.

Context: The liquidity of investment pools can vary considerably. In many countries, investment pools are illiquid or have limited liquidity. In others, shares issued by investment pools are as (or nearly as) liquid as deposits and other liabilities issued by depository corporations. If the liabilities of liquid investment pools are included in broad money, they should be classified as other depository corporations

Source: Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual, IMF, Washington, 2000, para. 100

Investment trust share

A share of a company bound by a trust deed, formed to invest in specific types of securities. Shares in an investment trust can usually be bought and sold only through the stock exchange.

Sometimes referred to as a “closed-end” fund.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Invisible underemployment

Invisible underemployment refers to individuals who are working in jobs where their skills are not adequately utilised.

Context: By its very nature Invisible underemployment is difficult to measure. [OECD Employment Outlook, July 1995, page 45]

In the Resolution Concerning the measurement of underemployment and inadequate employment situations adopted by the 16th International Conference of Labour Statisticians in October 1998 recommendations concerning the measurement of underemployment are limited to time-related underemployment.

Source: International Labour Organisation (ILO) Resolution Concerning statistics of economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment, adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (October 1982)

See also: Underemployment; Time related underemployment; Visible underemployment

Invoiced value added tax (VAT)

Invoiced value added tax (VAT) is the VAT payable on the sales of a producer; it is shown separately on the invoice which the producer presents to the purchaser

Source: SNA 6.209

French equivalent: TVA facturée

Involuntary part-time work

Involuntary part-time work comprises three groups: i) individuals who usually work full-time but who are working part-time because of economic slack; ii) individuals who usually work part-time but are working fewer hours in their part-time jobs because of economic slack; and iii) those working part-time because full-time work could not be found

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

See also: Part-time employment / work; Part-time employees, number of (Eurostat)

Inward Foreign Affiliates Trade in Services (FATS)

See also: Foreign Affiliates Trade in Services (FATS)

Inward investment

Inward investment refers to direct investment in the reporting economy

Source: Report on the Survey of Implementation of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment – IMF, OECD, March 2000 – Appendix II: Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms.

Ionosphere

The ionosphere is the layer of the upper atmosphere extending upwards from about 80 kilometres above the earth's surface in which atoms tend to be ionized by incoming solar radiation

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Ionosphère

IOUTO

International Union of Official Travel Organizations

IP

See also: Internet protocol (IP)

IPC

International Patent Classification

IRBD

See also: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

IRDI

See also: International registration data identifier (IRDI)

Iron, pig iron and crude steel

Iron, pig iron and crude steel refers to various mineral aggregates from which the metal is obtained by the conversion of various iron ores by reduction either into pig iron, in blast furnaces or electric furnaces, or into a spongy form (sponge iron) or into lumps by various direct reduction processes. Iron ore is measured by the weight of the ore and may contain varying concentrations of metal.

Comprises:

- iron ores and concentrates, other than roasted iron pyrites (Central Product Classification (CPC) Group 141) ; and
- basic iron and steel (CPC Group 411)

Source: Central Product Classification (CPC). Version 1.0. United Nations, New York, 1998, Series M, No. 77, Ver. 1.0

Irradiation

Irradiation is the exposure to radiation of wavelengths shorter than those of light (gamma, X- ray, or ultraviolet) for medical purposes or the destruction of bacteria in milk or other food

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Irradiation

Irregular component of a time series

The irregular component of a time series is the residual time series after the trend-cycle and the seasonal components (including calendar effects) have been removed. It corresponds to the high frequency fluctuations of the series.

Context: The irregular component results from short term fluctuations in a series which are not systematic and in some instances not predictable, e.g. uncharacteristic weather patterns. Some irregular effects can however be expected in advance, e.g. changes in value added tax.

In a highly irregular series, these fluctuations can dominate movements, which will mask the trend and seasonality. (ABS)

Source: OECD, 2005, Data and Metadata Reporting and Presentation Handbook, OECD, Paris, Section 4: Guidelines for the reporting of different forms of data

Irregularities

Defined in Article 1, Paragraph 2 in the horizontal Council regulation on the protection of the Communities' financial interests (2988/95) as following:

"Irregularity" shall mean any infringement of a provision of a Community law resulting from an act or omission by an economic operator, which has, or would have, the effect of prejudicing the general budget of the Communities or budgets managed by them, either by reducing or losing revenue accruing from own resources collected directly on behalf of the Communities, or by an unjustified item of expenditure.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

Irreversibility (of environmental damage)

Irreversibility (of environmental damage) refers to the permanent loss of environmental assets or environmental

quality, requiring preventive action rather than restoration or clean—up

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Irréversibilité (des dommages subis par l'environnement)

Irrevocable exchange rates

The irrevocable exchange rates for the countries in the Euro area are the fixed exchange rates against the euro for each of the eleven countries in the area as at 1 January 1999. These countries and the exchange rates are:

- Austria – 13.7603
- Belgium – 40.3399
- Finland – 94573
- France – 6.55957
- Germany – 1.95583
- Ireland – 0.787564
- Italy – 1936.27
- Luxembourg – 40.3399
- Netherlands – 2.20371
- Portugal – 200.482
- Spain – 166.386

The irrevocable exchange for Greece, which subsequently joined the Euro area, at 1 January 2001 is 340.75

The irrevocable exchange for Slovenia, which subsequently joined the Euro area, at 1 January 2007 is 239.640

Source: OECD Main Economic Indicators, OECD, Paris, monthly, Part 4 (Exchange Rates

Irrigation

Irrigation is the artificial application of water to land to assist in the growing of crops and pastures. It is carried out by spraying water under pressure (spray irrigation) or by pumping water onto the land (flood irrigation)

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Irrigation

ISCED

See also: International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED).

ISCO

See also: International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO)

ISDN

See also: Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN)

ISI

See also: International Statistical Institute (ISI)

ISIC

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: - Tabulation Categories – one letter alpha code A to Q; - Divisions – two-digit codes; - Groups – three-digit codes; - Classes – four-digit codes The third revision of ISIC is used in the 1993 SNA

Context: A new version of ISIC (ISIC Rev.4) is currently being developed and draft versions of the new ISIC structure have been posted on the United Nations Statistical Division's website.

Source: International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, Rev. 3, United Nations, New York, 1990, Statistical Papers Series M, No. 4 Rev. 3

French equivalent: CITI

Islamic banking

Activities of Islamic financial institutions differ from those of standard commercial depository corporations in that predetermined interest on financial transactions is prohibited. The nonpayment of interest on liabilities does not in itself preclude instruments from being classified as external debt.

Context: The classification of Islamic banking instruments as external debt, or not, can be determined by the following general guidance.

- Islamic instruments—deposits include conventional and transferable deposits, such as Amanah and Qardhasan deposits—as well as various investment participation certificates that are not investments in the permanent capital of a financial institution and do not have the characteristics of tradable securities.
- Islamic instruments—debt securities consist of various investment participation certificates that have the characteristics of tradable securities and are not permanent capital of an institutional unit. Included in this category are the most tradable investment certificates recorded as liabilities of a financial corporation.
- Islamic instruments—loans cover arrangements in which a financial institution makes prepayments for clients, finances ventures or trade, or supplies working capital to clients. The arrangements may include short-term or other partnerships in which a financial institution is not making permanent, equity-type investments.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

Islamic Financial Services Board

Established in Malaysia in November 2002, it is an association of central banks and monetary authorities, as well as other institutions, that are responsible for the regulation and supervision of the Islamic financial services industry.

Source: IMF, 2004, Compilation Guide on Financial Soundness Indicators, IMF, Washington DC, Appendix VII, Glossary

ISO

See also: International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO)

ISO / IEC 11179

The International Standard ISO/IEC 11179 on metadata registries addresses the semantics of data, the representation of data, and the registration of the descriptions of data. ISO/IEC 11179 specifies the kind and quality of metadata necessary to describe data, and it specifies the management and administration of that metadata in a metadata registry (MDR).

Context: The purposes of the ISO/IEC 11179 standard are to promote the following:

- standard description of data
- common understanding of data across organizational elements and between organizations
- re-use and standardization of data over time, space, and applications
- harmonization and standardization of data within an organization and across organizations
- management of the components of data
- re-use of the components of data

ISO/IEC 11179 is six part standard:

Part 1 - Framework - Contains an overview of the standard and describes the basic concepts

Part 2 - Classification - Describes how to manage a classification scheme in a metadata registry

Part 3 - Registry metamodel and basic attributes - Provides the basic conceptual model, including the basic attributes and relationships, for a metadata registry

Part 4 - Formulation of data definitions - Rules and guidelines for forming quality definitions for data elements and their components

Part 5 - Naming and identification principles - Describes how to form conventions for naming data elements and their components

Part 6 - Registration - Specifies the roles and requirements for the registration process in an ISO/IEC 11179 metadata registry.

Source: ISO/IEC FDIS 11179-1 "Information technology - Metadata registries - Part 1: Framework", March 2004

Isoglucose

Isoglucose is a starch-based fructose sweetener, produced by the action of glucose isomerase enzyme on dextrose. This isomerisation process can be used to produce glucose/fructose blends containing up to 42% fructose. Application of a further process can raise the fructose content to 55%. Where the fructose content is 42%, isoglucose is equivalent in sweetness to sugar. Isoglucose production in the European Union is covered by the sugar regime and subject to a production quota.

Source: OECD, 2004, OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2004-2013, OECD, Paris, Glossary

Isometric chart

A chart which attempts to depict three-dimensional material on a plane. It is a form of axonometric chart where the distances on the three axes are measured on an equal scale. There are various conventional combinations for the angles at which two out of three axes are drawn vis-à-vis the horizontal.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Diagramme isométrique

Isotype method

See also: Pictogram

ISSN

International Standard Serial Number

Issue-based fora

See also: Discussion forum

ISWG

Inter Secretariat Working Group

Item (in price indices)

An individual good or service in the sample of products selected for pricing.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Item analysis

In psychological testing, analysis based on the responses to individual questions is referred to as an item analysis.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Item coverage - MetaStore

Within the OECD's list of Metadata Types refers to the range of items covered by the data.

Source: OECD, 2005, OECD MetaStore User Guide, OECD, OECD, unpublished, Appendix 1: Metadata Types

Item non-response

The type of nonresponse in which some questions, but not all, are answered for a particular unit.

Source: Statistical Policy Working Paper 4 - Glossary of Nonsampling Error Terms: An Illustration of a Semantic Problem in Statistics, United States Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology, 1978

See also: Non-response

Item or product rotation

The deliberate replacement of a sampled product, or item, for which prices are being collected, by another product before the replaced product has disappeared from the market or individual establishment. It is designed to keep the sample of products up to date and reduce the need for forced replacements caused by the disappearance of products.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Item response rate

The ratio of the number of eligible units responding to an item to the number of responding units eligible to have responded to the item.

Source: Madow, W., Nisselson, H., and Olkin, I., "Incomplete Data in Sample Surveys", Academic Press, New York, 1983

See also: Non-response; Refusal rate; Non-response rate

Item substitution

The replacement of a sampled product, or item, by a new product.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Items

See also: Products - SDMX

ITR

Implicit tax rate

ITRS

See also: International transactions reporting system (ITRS)

ITS

International trade statistics

ITU

See also: International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

IUCN

See also: International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

J

Java

A programming language that allows the creation of software packages that can run on multiple platforms (i.e. operating systems). Java programs, called aplets, can be sent or retrieved through the Internet to be executed on a remote computer.

Source: Handbook on Geographic Information Systems and Digital Mapping, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 79, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, New York, 2000, Annex VI - Glossary

J-curve effect

J-curve effect is the expression used to describe the initial deterioration and subsequent improvement of the trade balance following a depreciation of the exchange rate

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Jet fuel

This comprises both gasoline and kerosene type jet fuels meeting specifications for use in aviation turbine power units.

Source: Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 2 – Notes on Energy Sources

Jevons price index

A price index defined as the unweighted geometric average of the current to base period price relatives. It is an elementary index.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Job description

A set of tasks or activities to be performed by an individual which delimits the function of the job (or position) occupied by that individual.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

Job losers

Job losers are workers who permanently lost a (stable or temporary) job in the last few years and who are currently unemployed or out of the labour force.

Job losers are examined as a stock, whose demographic characteristics are identified, together with the last job held and the length of time without a job.

Source: OECD Employment Outlook, July 1990, Chapter 2, Displacement and Job Loss, page 43

See also: Displaced workers

Job loss

Job loss refers to the disappearance of jobs because of fundamental structural economic changes as distinct from transient fluctuations in demand. These structural changes include technological innovation, changes in the pattern of international trade, shifts in the location of activities, and changes in the structure of employment and organisation within enterprises.

Source: OECD Employment Outlook, July 1990, Chapter 2, Displacement and Job Loss, page 43

Job tenure

Job tenure is typically measured by the length of time workers have been in their current job or with their current employer, and so refers to continuing spells of employment rather than to completed spells.

Source: OECD Employment Outlook, June 2001, Chapter 3, The Characteristics and quality of Service Jobs, page 93

See also: Job turnover

Job turnover

Job turnover, at the level of an individual establishment or firm, is simply the net change in employment between two points in time – the total number of jobs created less the number of jobs which have disappeared.

It does not include job vacancies which remain unfilled and jobs that begin and end over the interval of observation, which is most often one year.

Context: Comparing employment levels at two points in time permits establishments or firms to be classified into four groups:

i. opening, i.e. those with no employment at the beginning and employment at the end;
ii. closing, i.e. those with employment recorded at the beginning and none at the end;
iii. expanding, i.e. those with employment in both periods, but at a higher level at the end;
iv. contracting, i.e. those with employment in both periods , but at a lower level at the end.

Summing net employment changes over opening and expanding establishments gives job gains, while the sum of employment declines from closing and contracting establishments gives job losses. The balance of job gains and job losses is then job turnover.

Source: OECD Employment Outlook, July 1996, Chapter 5, Employment adjustment, workers and unemployment, page 165

See also: Job tenure; Economy-wide job turnover rate; Labour turnover

Job-related continuing education and training

Job-related continuing education and training refers to all organised, systematic education and training activities in which people take part in order to obtain knowledge and/or learn new skills for a current or a future job, to increase earnings, to improve job and/or career opportunities in a current or another field and generally to improve their opportunities for advancement and promotion.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

Jobs – ESA

A job is defined as an explicit or implicit contract (relating to the provision of labour input, not to supplying output of a good or service) between a person and a resident institutional unit to perform work (activities which contribute to the production of goods or services within the production boundary) in return for compensation (including mixed income of self-employed persons) for a defined period or until further notice.

Context: In that definition, both employee and self-employment jobs are covered: that is, an employee job if the person belongs to another institutional unit than the employer and a self-employment job if the person belongs to the same institutional unit as the employer.

The concept of jobs differs from the concept of employment:

- It includes second, third, etc. jobs of the same person. Those second, third, etc. jobs of a person may either successively follow one another within the reference period (usually, a week) or, as when someone has an evening job as well as a daytime job, run in parallel.
- On the other hand, it excludes persons temporarily not at work but who have a 'formal attachment to their job' in the form, for instance, of 'an assurance of return to work or an agreement as to the date of return'. Such an understanding between an employer and a person on lay-off or away on training is not counted as a job in the system

Source: .ESA [11.22-23]

See also: Jobs – SNA

French equivalent: Emplois (contrats) - SEC

Jobs – SNA

Jobs are contracts (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

Source: SNA 15.102 [17.8]

See also: Jobs – ESA; Occupation – ILO

French equivalent: Emplois (contrats) - SCN

Join (in relational database management systems)

In relational database management systems, the process of attaching values from a database table to another table based on linking a foreign key to its primary instance in the external table.

Source: Handbook on Geographic Information Systems and Digital Mapping, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 79, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, New York, 2000, Annex VI - Glossary

Joint enterprise (fishing)

The term joint enterprise is a technical term primarily used in the context of bilateral fishing agreements between the European Community and third countries. Similar to a joint ventures, joint enterprises are a combination of interests between Community vessel owners and fisheries interests in the third countries

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Entreprise commune

Joint monopoly profits

See also: Joint profit maximisation

Joint OECD-Eurostat Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) Programme

Under the Joint OECD-Eurostat Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) Programme, the OECD and Eurostat share the responsibility for calculating PPPs. Broadly, Eurostat handles the calculations for the European Union (EU) countries and for the EU "Candidate countries". The OECD deals with the non-European OECD Member countries and the other non- EU countries such as Russia, China, Ukraine, etc, which are included in the PPP Programme

Source: OECD National accounts, Purchasing Power Parities website

Joint products

Joint products refers to the situation when two or more products are produced simultaneously by a single productive activity they are joint products

Source: SNA 5.43 [15.19]

French equivalent: Produits liés

Joint profit maximisation

Joint profit maximization refers to a situation where members of a cartel, duopoly, oligopoly or similar market condition engage in pricing- output decisions designed to maximize the groups' profits as a whole. In essence, the member firms seek to act as a monopoly.

Context: Note should be made that joint profit maximization does not necessarily entail collusion or an agreement among firms. The firms may independently adopt price-output strategies which take into account rival firms' reactions and thereby produce joint profit maximization.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Joint venture

A joint venture is an association of firms or individuals formed to undertake a specific business project. It is similar to a partnership, but limited to a specific project (such as producing a specific product or doing research in a specific area).

Context: Joint ventures can become an issue for competition policy when they are established by competing firms. Joint ventures are usually justified on the grounds that the specific project is risky and requires large amounts of capital. Thus, joint ventures are common in resource extraction industries where capital costs are high and where the possibility of failure is also high. Joint ventures are now becoming more prevalent in the development of new technologies.

In terms of competition policy, the problem is to weigh the potential reduction in competition against the potential benefits of pooling risks, sharing capital costs and diffusing knowledge. At present there is considerable debate in many countries over the degree to which research joint ventures should be subject to competition law.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Joint venture (fishing)

The term joint venture is a term that generally refers to a joint-stock company formed by combining the capital of one or more firms. This combination of capital often occurs between firms in different countries. The combination of capital often provides opportunities for trade in fisheries products and trade in fisheries services (e.g., fishing vessels)

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Société mixte

Joule

Unit of measurement of energy consumption:

1 terajoule = 10 12 Joule = 2,78 x 10 5 kWh),

1 terajoule = 23.88459 TOE

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Joule

JPEG

Joint Photgraphic Experts Group (a standardised image compression technique).

Judgement sample

In the terminology of Deming (1947) a judgement sample is, in general, any sample which is not a probability sample.

Context: The dichotomy is not, perhaps, perfect; for example, the visible stars of the sky are not a "probability sample" of the matter in the universe, nor does it appear proper to describe them as a "judgement sample". It seems best to confine this term to the case where some element of human judgement enters directly into the selection of the sample.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Quota sample; Non-probability sampling; Purposive sample

French equivalent: Échantillon au jugé

Judicial (legal) separation

A judicial (legal) separation is the disunion of married persons according to the laws of each country, without conferring on the parties the right to remarriage

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Juridical person

A juridical person, in the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), means any legal entity duly constituted or otherwise organised under applicable law, whether for profit or otherwise, and whether privately-owned or governmentally-owned, including any corporation, trust, partnership, joint venture, sole proprietorship or association.

Source: Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services, Eurostat, IMF, OECD, UN, UNCTAD, WTO, 2002 – Annex II, Glossary

K

Kalman filter

An iterative technique of dynamic linear modelling, used mainly for estimating the parameters of autoregressive moving-average time series models with Gaussian residuals

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Filtre de Kalman

Kerosene

Kerosene comprises refined petroleum distillate intermediate in volatility between gasoline and gas/diesel oil. It is a medium oil distilling between 150 degrees C and 300 degrees C.

Source: Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 2 – Notes on Energy Sources

Kerosene type jet fuel

This is medium distillate used for aviation turbine power units.

It has the same distillation characteristics and flash point as kerosene (between 150 degrees C and 300 degrees C but not generally above 250 degrees C). In addition, it has particular specifications (such as freezing point) which are established by the International Air Traffic Association (IATA).

Source: Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 2 – Notes on Energy Sources

Key

A set of key variables.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Key (time series or sibling group)

The key uniquely defines a time series or sibling group within a data set.

Context: Every time series takes a value for every dimension of the key family to which the series belongs. The meaning attached to the value of one dimension is not permitted to depend upon the values of any other dimensions.

Source: European Central Bank (ECB), Bank for International Settlement (BIS), Eurostat, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), "GESMES/TS User Guide", Release 3.00, February, 2003; unpublished on paper

See also: Key structure; Sibling group; Dimension; Statistical concept; Structural definition; Time series; GESMES TS

Key family

See also: Data structure definition

Key statistical concepts used - MetaStore

A statistical concept is a statistical characteristic of a time series or an observation.

Context: Within the OECD's list of Metadata Types this item should define key statistical concepts included in the domain of study.

Source: OECD, 2005, OECD MetaStore User Guide, OECD, OECD, unpublished, Appendix 1: Metadata Types

See also: Statistical concept

Key structure

A key structure is an ordered set of coded statistical concepts whose combination of values (dimension values) uniquely identifies each time series within a data set.

Source: European Central Bank (ECB), Bank for International Settlement (BIS), Eurostat, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), "GESMES/TS User Guide", Release 3.00, February, 2003; unpublished on paper

See also: Key (time series or sibling group); Data structure definition; GESMES TS; Statistical concept; Dimension

Key variable

A variable in common between two datasets, which may therefore be used for linking records between them. A key variable can either be a formal identifier or a quasiidentifier.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Keyword

A keyword is one or more significant words used for retrieval of data elements.

Source: ISO/IEC International Standard 11179, Part 1, Framework for the specification and standardization of data elements, 1999

See also: ISO / IEC 11179; Data element

KILM

Refers to the International Labour Organisation's Key Indicators of the Labour Market

Kilometre of standard river

Standardised unit of account representing a river stretch of one kilometre with a water flow of one cubic metre of water per second.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.128

Kind-of-activity unit – ISIC Rev. 3

A kind-of-activity unit is an enterprise, or a part of an enterprise, which engages in one kind of economic activity without being restricted to the geographic area in which that activity is carried out

Source: ISIC Rev. 3, para. 91

See also: Kind-of-activity unit - SNA; Local kind of activity unit; Local unit – ISIC Rev. 3; Kind-of-activity unit –Eurostat

French equivalent: Unité d'activité économique - CITI Rév. 3

Kind-of-activity unit - SNA

A kind-of-activity unit 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.

Source: SNA 5.19

See also: Local kind of activity unit; Local unit - SNA; Kind-of-activity unit – ISIC Rev. 3; Kind-of-activity unit –Eurostat

French equivalent: Unité d'activité économique - SCN

Kind-of-activity unit –Eurostat

The kind of activity unit (KAU) groups all the parts of an enterprise contributing to the performance of an activity at class level (4- digits) of NACE Rev. 1 and corresponds to one or more operational subdivisions of the enterprise. The enterprise's information system must be capable of indicating or calculating for each KAU at least the production value, intermediate consumption, manpower costs, the operating surplus and employment and gross fixed capital formation

Source: Council Regulation (EEC), No. 696/93, Section III D of 15.03.1993 on the statistical units for the observation and analysis of the production system in the Community

See also: Kind-of-activity unit – ISIC Rev. 3; Kind-of-activity unit - SNA; Local unit – Eurostat; Local kind of activity unit

French equivalent: Unité d'activité économique - Eurostat

Kitchen

A kitchen is defined as a space that conforms in all respects to the criteria for a room and is equipped for the preparation of the principal meals of the day and intended primarily for that purpose

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.393

See also: Room – UN

French equivalent: Cuisine

KLEMS multi-factor productivity

KLEMS multi-factor productivity (MFP) is a productivity measure that relates gross output to primary (capital and labour) and intermediate inputs (energy, other intermediate goods, services)

Source: OECD Productivity Manual: A Guide to the Measurement of Industry-Level and Aggregate Productivity Growth, OECD, Paris, March 2001, Annex 1 – Glossary

See also: Gross output based multi-factor productivity

Knock-on-effect

Effects on other variables/sectors derived from changes in activity in one variable/sector

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

French equivalent: Effet d'entraînement

Knowbot

See also: Knowledge robot

Knowledge management

Knowledge management involves activities related to the capture, use and sharing of knowledge by the organisation. It involves the management both of external linkages and of knowledge flows within the enterprise, including methods and procedures for seeking external knowledge and for establishing closer relationships with other enterprises (suppliers, competitors), customers or research institutions. In addition to practices for gaining new knowledge, knowledge management involves methods for sharing and using knowledge, including establishing value systems for sharing knowledge and practices for codifying routines.

Context: Examples of knowledge management practices aimed at improving the internal flow and use of information are:

- Databases of worker "best practices".
- Regular education or training programmes.
- Informal and formal work teams that promote worker communication and interaction.
- Integration of activities, which promotes interaction among employees from different areas, for example engineers and production workers.

Source: OECD, 2005, "The Measurement of Scientific and Technological Activities: Guidelines for Collecting and Interpreting Innovation Data: Oslo Manual, Third Edition" prepared by the Working Party of National Experts on Scientific and Technology Indicators, OECD, Paris, para. 303

Knowledge robot

Intelligent agent gathering information on the Internet; more specific than search engines.

Source: Adapting new technologies to census operations, Arij Dekker, Symposium on Global Review of 2000 Round of Population and Housing Censuses: Mid-Decade Assessment and Future Prospects, Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Secretariat New York, 7-10 August 2001, Glossary

Knowledge-based economy

"The knowledge based economy" is an expression coined to describe trends in advanced economies towards greater dependence on knowledge, information and high skill levels, and the increasing need for ready access to all of these by the business and public sectors.

Context: Knowledge and technology have become increasingly complex, raising the importance of links between firms and other organisations as a way to acquire specialised knowledge. A parallel economic development has been the growth of innovation in services in advanced economies.

Source: OECD, 2005, "The Measurement of Scientific and Technological Activities: Guidelines for Collecting and Interpreting Innovation Data: Oslo Manual, Third Edition" prepared by the Working Party of National Experts on Scientific and Technology Indicators, OECD, Paris, para. 71

Kurtosis

A term used to describe the extent to which a unimodal frequency curve is "peaked"; that is to say, the extent of the relative steepness of ascent in the neighbourhood of the mode. The term was introduced by Karl Pearson in 1906.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Aplatissement

Kyoto Convention

The International Convention on the simplification and harmonization of Customs procedures (Kyoto Convention) was signed at Kyoto in May 1973 and entered into force in 1974. The Convention discussed the universal harmonisation of customs procedures, other than classification and valuation.

The World Customs Organization (WCO) adopted the revised Convention in June 1999 reflecting current and expected future demands of international trade.

Source: International Merchandise Trade, Australia, Concepts, Sources and Methods, Glossary, Australian Bureau of Statistics

L

Labour cost – Eurostat

Labour cost is defined as the total expenditure borne by employers in order to employ workers, a concept which has been adopted in the Community framework and complies broadly with the international definition of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (Geneva, 1966).

Context: Labour costs include the direct costs linked to remuneration for work carried out such as direct remuneration, bonuses and ex gratia payments not paid at each pay period, payments for days not worked, severance pay, benefits in kind. They also include indirect costs linked to employees, independently of the remuneration paid by the employer, such as collectively agreed, contractual and voluntary social security contributions, direct social benefits, vocational training costs, other social expenditure (cultural and medical services, transport costs, etc.), and taxes relating to employment regarded as labour costs, less any subsidies received

Source: Community Survey of Labour Costs, Methods and Definitions, Eurostat, 1992, P. 8

See also: Labour cost – ILO

French equivalent: Coût du travail - Eurostat

Labour cost – ILO

For the purpose of labour cost 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

Context: Statistics of labour costs are based on the concept of labour as a cost to an employer rather than from the perspective of earnings to an employee. The concept of labour cost is broader than compensation of employees as it includes expenditure on welfare services, recruitment and training and other miscellaneous costs including work clothes and taxes on employment (International Labour Organization (ILO) Resolutions Concerning Statistics of Labour Cost Adopted by the 11th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, October 1966, para. 3)

The level and structure of labour costs and the way they change over time can play a central role in wage negotiations or in implementing and assessing employment, wages and other social policies. Information on labour cost per unit of labour input (that is, per time unit) is particularly useful in the analysis of certain industrial problems, as well as in the field of international economic co-operation, international trade and competitiveness (Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM): 2001-2002, International Labour Organisation, Geneva, 2002, page 475)

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO) Resolutions Concerning Statistics of Labour Cost Adopted by the 11th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, October 1966, para. 3

See also: Labour price index; L

French equivalent: Coût du travail - OIT

Labour dispute

A labour dispute is a state of disagreement over a particular issue or group of issues over which there is conflict between workers and employers, or about which grievance is expressed by workers or employers, or about which workers or employers support other workers or employers in their demands or grievances.

Source: International Labour Organisation (ILO) Resolution Concerning Statistics of Strikes, Lockouts and other Action Due to Labour Disputes (January 1993), page 2-3

Labour force participation rate

See also: Participation rate

Labour force, total

See also: Total labour force

Labour market dynamics

Labour market dynamics refers to changes in jobs that take place as well as entries into and departures from economic activity affected by hirings, separations and the establishment and closure of self-employment activities.

Context: The statistical secretariats of Eurostat, OECD and the ILO have co-operated in supporting national efforts to develop relevant statistics. Eurostat's work has focused on the use of retrospective questions in the European Labour Force Survey (ELFS) as well as on the smaller and more experimental European Community Household panel (ECHP).

OECD work has focused on the problems and possibilities of estimating flows either from the rotation pattern of most labour force surveys (i.e. the fact that the same respondents are interviewed in several survey rounds), or from information about the length of the current periods of employment.

The most recent results from up to 18 OECD countries were presented to the OECD Working Party on Employment and Unemployment Statistics in April 2001.

Work in the ILO has focused on the possibility of finding a simple way of describing the dynamic labour experience of individuals over a particular reference period (e.g. one year).

Source: Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM): 2001-2002, International Labour Organisation, Geneva, 2002, page 692

See also: Labour market flows

Labour market flows

Statistics on labour market flows describe the labour market experience of individuals over the reference period, that is, how many persons have moved into and out of jobs and into and out of being unemployed or outside the labour market, rather than just changes in the number of persons in these situations and in the labour force characteristics of groups.

Source: Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM): 2001-2002, International Labour Organisation, Geneva, 2002, page 689

See also: Labour market dynamics

Labour market training

Labour market training measures are those undertaken for reasons of labour market policy, other than special programmes for youth and the disabled. Expenditures include both course costs and subsistence allowances to trainees, when such are paid. Subsidies to employers for enterprise training are also included, but not employer's own expenses

Source: Definitions of the Standardised categories and Sub-categories of Labour Market Programmes, OECD, 2001

Labour markets

See also: Functional labour markets

Labour price index

There is currently no international definition of a labour price index (LPI) or international standard for the compilation of such indicators.

The United States Bureau of Labour Statistics (BLS) defines a labour price index (their Employment Cost Index) as an index designed to measure changes in the hourly compensation of a fixed "basket of jobs".

In that sense LPIs are similar to other price indices such as the consumer price index (CPI) which measures the price changes in a fixed basket of consumer goods. The focus of an LPI is to measure changes in the price of labour, defined as compensation per employee hour worked.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics similarly defines an LPI (their Wage Cost Index) as an index that measures changes over time in wage and salary cost for employee jobs unaffected by changes in the quality or quantity of worked performed. Changes in wages and salaries resulting from changes in the composition of the labour market are excluded from LPI movements.

Finally, Eurostat, in its initial work on the development of an European Union LPI defines it as being an instrument to measure changes in average hourly labour costs.

Context: The aim of an LPI therefore is to provide a pure price index. In common with other price indices the "purity" of an LPI depends on the success in holding quantity and quality changes in the labour input constant. These changes that may occur from one period to another comprise a number of influences: including movement of employees from one sector to another (e.g. manufacturing to services), shifts from unskilled to skilled employment, from full-time to part-time employment. Longer-term changes can occur when the workforce increases skill level.

Labour cost indices on the other hand measure changes in average hourly labour costs, taking into account not only price changes but also changes in the composition and the characteristics of the labour input. In an LPI therefore, even if there are no changes in wages or salaries or indirect costs attached to individual jobs, the labour cost index can increase or decrease because, for example, the share of overtime hours may have increased or the share of low paid workers in a certain industry increased.

There is variation in the approaches used in Australia, New Zealand and the United States in keeping quantity and quality changes in labour input constant.

There is also no current international standard defining the component items of the price of labour services to be included in LPIs. All three countries include components of wages and salaries though there are differences in the inclusion or exclusion of non-wage benefits costs. Although the indices cover a large portion of the components that make up the total price of labour services they cannot be equated with the components of labour costs as defined by the International Labour Organisation.

Source: "A Review of concepts and national experiences on wages, labour cost and labour price statistics", an unpublished paper prepared for a meeting of the OECD Working Party on Employment and Unemployment Statistics, June 2002

See also: Labour cost – ILO

Labour productivity

Labour productivity is defined as output per unit of labour input.

Context: Unit labour costs on the other hand refer to labour cost per unit of output.

Economic growth in an economy or a sector can be ascribed either to increased employment or to more effective work by those who are employed. The latter can be described through statistics on labour productivity. The driving forces behind improvements in labour productivity are the accumulation of machinery and equipment, improvements in organisation as well as physical and institutional infrastructures, improved health and skills of workers ("human capital") and the generation of new technology.

Labour productivity estimates can:

- serve to develop and monitor the effects of labour market policies. For example, high labour productivity is often associated with high levels or particular types of human capital, indicating priorities for specific education and training policies;
- be used to understand the effects of wage settlements on rates of inflation or to ensure that such settlements will compensate workers for realised productivity improvements;
- contribute to the understanding of how labour market performance affects living standards.

Source: Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM): 2001-2002, International Labour Organisation, Geneva, 2002, page 621

See also: Unit labour costs - OECD

Labour turnover

Labour turnover is concerned with movements of individuals into jobs (hirings) and out of jobs (separations) over a particular period.

Labour turnover is the sum of job turnover, which relates to the expansion and contraction of establishments or firms, and the movement of workers into and out of ongoing jobs in establishments or firms. Workers leave firms and firms hire other workers to replace them, regardless of whether the firm itself is growing or declining.

Context: The difference between job and labour turnover can be illustrated as follows: Suppose a given establishment has 100 people employed at time t and 110 at t+1. During this period, 10 people have been hired to fill newly created posts. The job turnover rate, i.e. the net change in employment is 10%. But, suppose that, during the same period, 10 individuals left the establishment and 10 were hired to replace them. Labour turnover, which concerns the movement of workers into and out of jobs, is 30% [the sum of all hirings (20) and separations (10) divided by initial employment (100)].

Source: OECD Employment Outlook, July 1996, Chapter 5, Employment adjustment, workers and unemployment, page 165

See also: Job turnover

Lag

An event occurring at time t+k(k>0) is said to lag behind event occurring at time t, the extent of the lag being k. An event occurring k time units before another may be regarded as having a negative lag.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Décalage

Lag correlation

The correlation between two series where one of the series has a lag with reference to the other.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Corrélation avec décalage

LAN

See also: Local area network (LAN)

Land – ESA

Land covers the ground, including the soil covering and any associated surface waters, over which ownership rights are enforced. Also included are major improvements that cannot be physically separated from the land itself.

Excluded are any buildings or other structures situated on it or running through it cultivated crops, trees and animals subsoil assets noncultivated biological resources and water resources below the ground.

Land consists of land underlying buildings and structures, land under cultivation, recreational land and associated surface water and other land and associated surface water

Source: ESA [Annex 7.1]

See also: Land – SNA

French equivalent: Terrains - SEC

Land – SNA

Land is the ground, including the soil covering and any associated surface waters, over which ownership rights are enforced; included are major improvements that cannot be physically separated from the land itself but it excludes any buildings or other structures situated on it or running through it; cultivated crops, trees and animals; subsoil assets; non-cultivated biological resources and water resources below the ground

Source: AN.211 – Annex to chapter XIII [13.54]

See also: Land-use classification; Land classification; Land – ESA

French equivalent: Terrains - SCN

Land and buildings

Land and buildings comprises all land and buildings located within an economy, except that owned by foreign governments (such as embassies) are, by convention, regarded as being owned by residents.

If an actual owner is a non-resident, the owner is treated as if the ownership had been transferred to a resident notional institutional unit that is deemed to own the land and buildings. The non-resident has a financial investment in this notional unit, which is therefore a direct investment enterprise

Source: Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms, OECD, 2001 – not published

French equivalent: Terrains et bâtiments

Land and ecosystems accounts

Assets accounts applied to land and eco-systems.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.309

Land and surface water

Land and surface water assets are defined as the areas within the national territory that provide direct or indirect use benefits (or that may provide such benefits one day) through the provision of space for economic and non-economic (for example recreational) human activities. Land and surface water assets are sub-divided into five categories: land underlying buildings and structures; agricultural land and associated surface water; wooded land and associated surface water; major water bodies; and other land.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.61, EA.2

Land basic accounts

Basic land accounts relate the use of land and land cover from an environmental perspective, in terms of stocks and changes in stocks In particular they show the changes in land classified to each type of land cover over a period with identification as to whether this is due to human or natural processes.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.337

Land classification

Land classification refers to land categories, reflecting quality classes, capability classes or grade, depending upon the characteristics of the land and/or its potential for agricultural use

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Classification des terres

Land conservation

Land conservation concerns the flow of water resources across agricultural land (which can cause flooding and landslides) and the loss of soil sediment from agricultural land into rivers, lakes and reservoirs

Source: Environmental Indicators for Agriculture – Vol. 3: Methods and Results, OECD, 2001, glossary, pages 389-391

Land cover

Land cover reflects the (bio) physical dimension of the earth's surface and corresponds in some regard to the notion of ecosystems. Typical examples for land cover categories are built-up areas, grassland, forests or rivers and lakes.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.322

Land cover change matrix

The land-cover change matrix cross-tabulates land cover at two different points in time. It shows how much of the opening stock of a land cover category is still the same in the closing stock and the gross flows between the different categories of land cover.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.345

Land degradation

Land degradation is the reduction or loss of the biological or economic productivity and complexity of rain—fed cropland, irrigated cropland, or range, pasture, forest or woodlands resulting from natural processes, land uses or other human activities and habitation patterns such as land contamination, soil erosion and the destruction of the vegetation cover

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Dégradation des sols

Land diversion

See also: Land set-aside

Land ownership

By convention, land can only be owned by residents. So if a nonresident purchases land, then a notional resident entity is created on which the nonresident has a financial claim.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

Land reclamation

Land reclamation is the gain of land from the sea, or wetlands, or other water bodies, and restoration of productivity or use to lands that have been degraded by human activities or impaired by natural phenomena

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Régénération des terres

Land set-aside

Land set-aside, or land diversion refers to the removal of land from production, usually for supply control, regional development or environmental purposes.

Set-aside is sometimes required as a condition for farmers to receive support payments

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

See also: Supply control

Land supplementary accounts

Accounts that differentiate land basic accounts in a consistent way by more detailed description of issue oriented aspects like sealing of soil, partitioning (fragmentation) of land, intensity of use, biotopes, quality, regional situations, etc.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, paras. 8.336 & 8.356

Land tenure

Land tenure is the right to the exclusive occupancy and use of a specified area of land

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Régime foncier

Land under cultivation

Land under cultivation is land on which agricultural or horticultural production is carried on for commercial or subsistence purposes, including, in principle, land under plantations, orchards and vineyards

Source: AN.2112) – Annex to chapter XIII

French equivalent: Terrains cultivés

Land underlying buildings and structures

Land underlying buildings and structures is land on which dwellings, non-residential buildings and structures are constructed or into which their foundations are dug, including yards and gardens deemed an integral part of farm and non-farm dwellings and access roads to farms

Source: AN.2111) – Annex to chapter XIII

French equivalent: Terrains supportant des bâtiments et des ouvrages de génie civil

Land underlying buildings and structures within urban areas

The SEEA asset classification of land underlying buildings and structures identifies subcategories: within urban areas and; outside urban areas. The definition of an urban area will vary from country to country, but a working definition is any area where at the time of the most recent census there was a population of 1000 or more persons and a population density of 400 or more persons per square kilometre.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.63, EA 21

Land use

Land use is based on the functional dimension of land for different human purposes or economic activities. Typical categories for land use are dwellings, industrial use, transport, recreational use or nature protection areas.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.322

See also: Land classification; Land-use classification; Multiple land use

Land use by industries and households

A matrix that cross distributes the national land according to land use and the users: industries and households.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.341

Land use land cover matrix

A matrix that cross distributes the national land according to land use and land cover classification, for a single point in time.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, 8.339

Landfill

Landfill refers to the final placement of waste in or on the land in a controlled or uncontrolled way according to different sanitary, environmental protection and other safety requirements.

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Landfill site

French equivalent: Décharge

Landfill site

A place where residuals are disposed of. In the SEEA landfill sites are treated as a sort of physical capital formation. When landfill sites are managed, disposing of residuals in landfill sites is regarded as a flow of residuals within the economy.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.49

See also: Landfill

Landings (in acquatic resources accounts)

The net weight of the quantities landed as recorded at the time of the landing of:

- whole or eviscerated fish, fillets, livers, roes, etc.
- fresh, iced, chilled or frozen, cured or canned products, etc.
- fish meals, liver oils, body oils, etc.
- other edible or inedible fishery products, etc.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.295 & Figure 8.4

Land-use classification

A land—use classification is a classification providing information on land cover, and the types of human activity involved in land use. It may also facilitate the assessment of environmental impacts on, and potential or alternative uses of, land.

The classification, developed by the Economic Commission for Europe, consists of seven main categories:

a. agricultural land,
b. forest and other wooded land, (c) built—up and related land, excluding scattered farm buildings,
c. wet open land,
d. dry open land with special vegetation cover,
e. open land without, or with insignificant, vegetation cover and (g) waters

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Multiple land use; Land – SNA

French equivalent: Classifcation des utilisations des terres

Lane

One of the longitudinal strips into which a carriageway is divisible, whether or not defined by longitudinal road markings, which is wide enough for one moving line of motor vehicles other than motor cycles.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Voie

Language - ISO

Language is a system of signs for communication, usually consisting of a vocabulary and rules [ISO 5127:2001, 1.1.2.01]

Source: ISO/IEC 11179-3 "Information technology-Metadata registries (MDR)-Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes", February 2003

See also: ISO / IEC 11179; Special language; Language - UN

Language - UN

In the context of this glossary, a means of verbal communication used by a large community, including the words, their pronunciation and the methods of combining them.

Source: Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names, United Nations Group of Experts on Geographic Names, United Nations, New York, 2002

Language spoken at home

In Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), students were asked if the language spoken at home most of the time is the language of assessment, another official national language, other national dialect or language, or another language.

The responses were then grouped into two categories: the language spoken at home most of the time is different from the language of assessment, from other official national languages, and from other national dialects or languages, and; the language spoken at home most of the time is the language of assessment, other official national languages, or other national dialects or languages.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

French equivalent: Langue parlée à la maison

Laspeyres index number

A Laspeyres index number is a form of index number where prices, quantities or other units of measure over time are weighted according to their values in a specified base period

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, Fourth Edition, Kendall, Sir Maurice G., and William R. Buckland for the International Statistical Institute, Longman Group, 1982, London

See also: Index number

Laspeyres price index

A price index defined as a fixed weight, or fixed basket, index which uses the basket of goods and services of the base period. The base period serves as both the weight reference period and the price reference period. It is identical with a weighted arithmetic average of the current to base period price relatives using the value shares of the base period as weights.

Also called a "base weighted index".

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

See also: Time reversal test; Paasche price index

French equivalent: Indice de prix de Laspeyres

Laspeyres volume index

A Laspeyres volume index is a weighted arithmetic average of quantity relatives using the values of the earlier period as weights

Source: SNA 16.16

See also: Time reversal test; Paasche volume index

French equivalent: Indice de volume de Laspeyres

Last-in-first-out (LIFO)

Last-in-first-out (LIFO) is an inventory valuation method based on the assumption that the first good withdrawn from inventory is the last one which entered

Source: SNA 6.70

See also: FIFO (first-in-first- out)

French equivalent: Last-in-first-out (LIFO): dernier entré, premier sorti

Late foetal death

A late foetal death is death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception at 28 weeks or more of gestation

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Late interest charges

The additional interest that may be levied on obligations overdue beyond a specified time; in some Paris Club agreements, late interest charges have been specifically excluded from the debt consolidation.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Late retirement

See also: Deferred retirement; Postponed retirement

French equivalent: Retraite tardive

Latent variable

A variable which is unobservable but is supposed to enter into the structure of a system under study, such as demand in economics or the "general" factor in psychology. Unobservable quantities such as errors are not usually described as latent.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Variable latente

Layout of representation

The layout of representation is the layout of characters in data element values expressed by a character string representation

Source: ISO/IEC 11179, Part 3, Basic Attributes of Data Elements (draft)

LDP

See Loan Deficiency Payments (United States)

Lead

Lead is a heavy metal whose compounds are highly poisonous to health. Its use in gasoline, paints and plumbing compounds has been generally reduced

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Plomb

Leaded motor gasoline

Motor gasoline with TEL (tetraethyl lead) and/or TML (tetramethyl lead) have been added to enhance octane rating.

Source: Oil Information 2001, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 3. General Definitions

See also: Unleaded motor gasoline

Leading indicators

See also: Composite leading indicators (CLI)

Leases and other transferable contracts

Leases and other transferable contracts are leases or contracts where the lessee has the right to convey the lease to a third party independently of the lessor (e.g. leases of land and buildings and other structures, concessions or exclusive rights to exploit mineral deposits or fishing grounds, transferable contracts with athletes and authors and options to buy tangible assets not yet produced)

Source: (AN.222) – Annex to chapter XIII

French equivalent: Baux et autres contrats cessibles

Leasing (of an asset)

Leasing refers to the renting of an asset for a given period of time, as an alternative to outright purchase

Source: External Debt: Definition, Statistical Coverage and Methodology, A Report by an International Working Group on External Debt Statistics of the World Bank, IMF, BIS, OECD, OECD, Paris, 1988, Glossary

Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

As agreed by the United Nations Economic and Social Council: The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Committee for Development Policy, decides on the countries to be included in the list of the least developed countries. List of least developed countries: Africa: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, D. R. of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Uganda, U.R. of Tanzania, Zambia; Asia and the Pacific: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Kiribati, Lao P.D.R., Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Yemen; Latin America and the Caribbean: Haiti.

Source: United Nations. Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (OHRLLS). United Nations Internet site www.un.org/special-rep/ohrlls/ohrlls/default.htm

Least-squares growth rate

The least-squares growth rate, r, is estimated by fitting a linear regression trend line to the logarithmic annual values of the variable in the relevant period.

Context: Least-squares growth rates are used whenever there is a sufficiently long time series to permit a reliable calculation. No growth rates are calculated if more than half the observations in a period are missing.

Source: OECD, 2005, Data and Metadata Reporting and Presentation Handbook, OECD, Paris, Section 3: Guidelines for the reporting of different types of data

Least-squares method

A technique of estimation by which the quantities under estimate are determined by minimising a certain quadratic form in the observations and those quantities.

In general, the method may be regarded as possessing an empirical justification, in that the process of minimisation gives an optimum fit of observation to theoretical models; but for certain more restricted cases it has demonstrable optimum properties.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Méthode des moindres carrés

Least-squares method for autocorrection

The least squares method for autocorrection is an automatic correction method in which:

1. the least possible number of data items are changed;
2. the changed record is the closest one (measured by the weighted sum of squares of deviations of the changed data) to the original (incorrect) record.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Leave for family reasons

Leave for family reasons is leave granted to take care of a sick child or for other family reasons.

Source: OECD Employment Outlook, July 1995, Chapter 5, Long-term leave for parents in OECD countries, page 174

LEC

Local Exchange Carrier

LEG

Leadership Group

Legal entities – ISIC Rev. 3

Legal entities are entities whose existence is recognised by law or society, independently of the persons or institutions which own them

Source: ISIC Rev. 3, para. 64

See also: Legal entities – SNA

French equivalent: Personnes morales - CITI Rév. 3

Legal entities – SNA

Legal entities 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

Source: SNA 1.13 [4.5]

See also: Legal entities – ISIC Rev. 3

French equivalent: Personnes morales - SCN

Legitimate child

A legitimate child is a child born to parents who were legally married at the time of its birth in accordance with the laws or customs of the country

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Legitimisation

Legitimisation is the process of formal investing of a person with the status and rights of legitimacy, according to the laws of the country.

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Lemons

Lemons is used in the literature on capital measurement to mean defective capital goods. It is sometimes alleged that prices of second hand assets are biased downwards because buyers assume that the sellers are disposing of their defective assets or "lemons"

Source: Measuring Capital: OECD Manual, Annex 1 Glossary of Technical Terms Used in the Manual, OECD, 2001

French equivalent: Tacots

Lender of last resort

A lender of last resort is a lender, typically a central bank, which provides financial institutions with funds when they cannot borrow from the market. The availability of such lending is intended to prevent systemic problems due to liquidity shortage in individual institutions

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

French equivalent: Prêteur en dernier ressort

Leontief inverse table

The columns of the Leontief inverse (input-output) table show the input requirements, both direct and indirect, on all other producers, generated by one unit of output

Source: SNA 15.175

French equivalent: Tableau inverse de Leontief

Lerner index

See also: Market power

Less-favoured area (LFA)

In the European Union, less-favoured area (LFA) is a term used to describe an area with natural handicaps (lack of water, climate, short crop season and tendencies of depopulation), or that is mountainous or hilly, as defined by its altitude and slope.

Context: LFAs benefit from area and headage compensatory allowances, and from a number of payments for structural adjustment. National governments designate their respective LFAs. In the Czech Republic, these are areas with less favoured conditions for agricultural production. These areas benefit from specific area and headage payments, and additional interest rate subsidies to support investment. In Hungary, these are areas with less favoured conditions for agricultural production (low quality land), which are defined in terms of the "Golden Crown Standard", reflecting its productive potential

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Letters of credit

Letters of credit are promises to make payment only when certain documents specified by contract are presented

Context: Letters of credit provide a guarantee that funds will be made available, but no financial liability exists until funds are actually advanced. (IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC. Available at http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/eds/Eng/Guide/index.htm)

Source: SNA 11.25

French equivalent: Lettres de crédit

Level (monthly, quarterly, annual) data

Data expressed as levels are expressed in absolute terms (values, numbers, units) for a given period (month, quarter, year).

Context: Flow data for annual and quarterly levels may be presented as either the:

- sum of the component quarters or months, or
- average of the component months or quarters.

Stock data by definition only have one value for each frequency (i.e. year, quarter, month)

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), "Main Economic Indicators", monthly

See also: Flow series / data; Stock series / data

Level of education

Level of education (International Standard Classification for Education (ISCED) one-digit code), which represents a broad section of the education "ladder", that is, the progression from very elementary to more complicated learning experience, embracing all fields and programme groups that may occur at that particular stage of the progression.

ISCED is a three-stage classification with a coding system for five digits, providing successive subdivisions from level to field to programme group

Source: Handbook of Household Surveys, Revised Edition, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 31, United Nations, New York, 1984, para. 15.40

See also: ISCED; Educational qualifications; Educational institution; Educational attainment

Level of funding

See also: Funding level (pension plan)

French equivalent: Niveau de financement

Leverage

Having exposure to the full benefits arising from holding a position in a financial asset, without having to fully fund the position with own funds.

Context: Leverage refers to the use of borrowed funds to increase profitability and buying power. In accounting and finance, it is the amount of long term debt relative to equity. The higher the ratio the greater the leverage. (The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods. Available from http://www.oecd.org/eco/sources-and-methods)

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Leveraged buyout

See also: Buyout

Levies on output

Levies on output are taxes on farm output which reduce the price received by producers

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

See also: Market Price Support (MPS)

Lexical

Lexical pertains to words or the vocabulary of a language as distinguished from its grammar and construction

Source: ISO/IEC 11179, Part 3, Basic Attributes of Data Elements (draft)

Lexicon

a. A dictionary or glossary relating to a particular language or sphere of interest.
b. The vocabulary of an individual person, an occupational group or a professional field.

Source: Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names, United Nations Group of Experts on Geographic Names, United Nations, New York, 2002

LFS

Labour force survey

Liabilities (Value of in a pension fund)

Value of liabilities.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Liability; Assets (of a pension fund)

Liability

A liability is an obligation which requires one unit (the debtor) to make a payment or a series of payments to the other unit (the creditor) in certain circumstances specified in a contract between them

Source: SNA [10.4]

French equivalent: Passifs

Licence fees

See also: Payments by households to obtain certain licences

French equivalent: Frais de permis

License (fishing)

Also known as a permit, a license or permit is a document authorising the taking of fish according to the terms established by the regulating authority

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

Licensing

Licensing refers to granting legal permission to do something, such as produce a product. The license confers a right which the person or firm did not previously possess. Some licenses are granted free of charge, but most require payment. Licenses are legal agreements which may contain restrictions as to how the license is employed.

Context: There are two broad cases of licensing which are relevant to competition policy.

The first is licenses granted by governments to entrants in specific industries. Licensing systems exist in many communication industries (radio and T.V. broadcasting), professions (doctors) and services (banking, liquor outlets). The terms of licenses vary, but they are often accompanied by various restrictions on the firm. Those restrictions (or regulations) may apply to price, quality or amount of service. Government licensing represents an important barrier to entry in these industries.

The second use of licensing is in patent, copyright and trademark cases whereby authority (in the form of a license) is granted by the owner to another party to make, reproduce, buy or sell the item. Copyright, trademark and patent holders may license others to use or produce the good, usually in return for a fixed payment and a royalty rate. In most cases, a patent holder has no preference between licensing and producing his invention himself because he can maximize his return through payment of the licensing fees.

However, patent holders are not required to either use or license their technology. Thus, there may be a restriction of technology diffusion which also acts as a barrier to entry. In many countries there is a provision for revoking patents or imposing compulsory licensing when it can be proved that the patent has been abused through non-use or anticompetitive restrictions on licensing. In practice, compulsory licensing is seldom used.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Licensing agreement (in use of confidential data)

A permit, issued under certain conditions, for researchers to use confidential data for specific purposes and for specific periods of time. This agreement consists of contractual and ethical obligations, as well as penalties for improper disclosure or use of identifiable information. These penalties can vary from withdrawal of the license and denial of access to additional data sets to the forfeiting of a deposit paid prior to the release of a microdata file.

Context: A licensing agreement is almost always combined with the signing of a contract. This contract includes a number of requirements: specification of the intended use of the data; instruction not to release the microdata file to another recipient; prior review and approval by the releasing agency for all user outputs to be published or disseminated; terms and location of access and enforceable penalties.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Life expectancy

Life expectancy at birth and ages 40, 60, 65 and 80 is the average number of years that a person at that age can be expected to live, assuming that age-specific mortality levels remain constant

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

French equivalent: Espérance de vie (à la naissance)

Life length

The period of time for which an asset is expected to remain in use. For natural resources this is often calculated as the stock divided by the average annual (net) extraction rate.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, 7.183 & Box 7.2

Life table

A table showing the number of persons who, of a given number born or living at a specified age, live to attain successive higher ages, together with the number who die in the intervals.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Table de mortalité

Life-support system

A life—support system is part of an ecosystem that determines the existence, abundance and evolution of a particular population. The term frequently refers to the functions of natural systems essential to human survival, including the provision of oxygen, food, water and so forth

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Système d'entretien de la vie

Lifetime fertility

Lifetime fertility refers to the number of children ever born alive during the entire reproductive period of the woman

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

LIFO (last-in-first- out)

See also: FIFO (first-in-first- out); Last-in-first-out (LIFO)

French equivalent: LIFO (last-in-first- out): dernier entré, premier sorti

Lignite

Defined as non-agglomerating coal with a gross calorific value of less than 4 165 kJ/kg (17.4 GJ/t).

Source: Electricity information 2001, International Energy Agency, Paris – Part II

Limit pricing

Limit pricing refers to the pricing by incumbent firm(s) to deter or inhibit entry or the expansion of fringe firms. The limit price is below the short-run profit-maximizing price but above the competitive level.

Context: There are a number of models of limit pricing and a considerable debate over the issue of whether it is in fact profitable for firms to engage in such behaviour. Limit pricing implies that firms sacrifice current profits in order to deter entry and earn future profits. It is not clear whether this strategy is always superior to one where current prices (and profits) are higher, but decline over time as entry occurs.

In the early literature on limit pricing, the ability of incumbents to establish such prices was linked to the existence of structural barriers to entry. However, this required rather stringent assumptions about the behaviour of incumbents, notably that incumbents would maintain output in the face of entry, and that this threat was believed by potential entrants. The more recent literature has focused on strategic barriers to entry, notably the actions which incumbents can take to persuade entrants that they will not accommodate entry.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Limits of error

The limits of error are the maximum overestimate and the maximum underestimate from the combination of the sampling and the nonsampling errors.

Source: Statistical Policy Working Paper 4 - Glossary of Nonsampling Error Terms: An Illustration of a Semantic Problem in Statistics, United States Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology, 1978

Line (railway)

One or more adjacent running tracks forming a route between two points. Where a section of network comprises two or more lines running alongside one another, there are as many lines as routes to which tracks are allotted exclusively.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Line graph

A graph in which successive points representing the value of a variable at selected values of the dependent variable are connected by straight lines. (e.g., unemployment rates among youth over the last ten years).

Source: McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Terms (Third Edition, 1984).

Line sampling

A method of sampling in a geographical area. Lines are drawn across the area and all members of the population falling on the line, or intersected by it, are included in the sample. If the lines are straight parallels equally spaced across the area concerned, then the sampling becomes one form of systematic sampling. If, instead of all intercepts on the lines, a series of evenly spaced points are chosen on each line, the sampling is equivalent to choosing the points on a lattice and may also be regarded as two-stage line sampling.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Échantillonnage en lignes

Linear approximation of the annualised growth rate

Linear approximation of the annualised growth rate is a quick calculation of the annualised growth rate that show the rate of change that would be measured for a quarter or month if maintained for a full year. Quarterly rates of change are multiplied by 4 and monthly rates of change are multiplied by 12.

Context: Such rates attempt to facilitate comparison of data for different time periods (e.g. years and quarters). However, because the impact of any irregular is magnified, use of this form of growth rate presentation is not recommended, especially as the key headline series.

Source: OECD, 2005, Data and Metadata Reporting and Presentation Handbook, OECD, Paris, Section 3: Guidelines for the reporting of different types of data

See also: Annualised semi-annual growth rate; Annualised growth rate (annualised rate of change)

Linear correlation

An obsolete expression once used to denote either (a) the product moment correlation in cases where the corresponding regressions were linear or (b) a co-efficient of correlation constructed from linear functions of the observations. The expression is best avoided altogether.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Corrélation linéaire

Linear edits

Linear edits are edits arising from linear constraints.

Example:

If v1, v2, v3 are variables and a, b, and c are real constants, linear inequality edits are given by:

1. a <= v1 & v2 <= b (This is two edits. Each can be converted to linear inequality.)
2. a v1 + b v2 <= c
3. v1 + v2 = v3

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

See also: Non-linear edits

Linear programming

The procedure used in maximising or minimising , a linear function of several variables when these variables, or some of them, are subject to constraints expressed in linear terms: these may be equations or inequalities. The term “programming” in this context indicates a schedule of actions.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Programmation linéaire

Lines of credit

Lines of credit provide a guarantee that funds will be made available but no financial asset exists until funds are actually advanced

Source: SNA 11.25

French equivalent: Lignes de crédit

Linguistics

The scientific study of human language in all its aspects, including phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics.

Source: Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names, United Nations Group of Experts on Geographic Names, United Nations, New York, 2002

Link factor

A ratio used to join a new index series to an old index series to form a continuous series.

Source: A Guide to the Consumer Price Index - 13th Series, Glossary, Australian Bureau of Statistics

Link relative

In index number theory, the value of a magnitude in a given period divided by the value in the previous period.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Chain relative; Chain index - ISI

French equivalent: Chaîne de rapports

Link to release calendar - MetaStore

Within the OECD's list of Metadata Types refers to a link to a general statement on the schedule of release of data.

Source: OECD, 2005, OECD MetaStore User Guide, OECD, OECD, unpublished, Appendix 1: Metadata Types

See also: Release calendar

Linked samples

Two samples of same size in which there is a one-one correspondence between their respective sample units. The link between a pair of corresponding units may be rigid in the sense that one of them uniquely determines the other, or it may be semi-rigid in that one of them restricts the choice of the other, e.g. a pair of linked grids may be separated by a fixed distance. Linking among three or more samples is also possible.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Échantillons en chaîne

Linking

The technique used to join a new index series (e.g. one having a changed composition and weighting pattern) to an old index series to form a continuous series. The technique ensures that the resultant linked index reflects only price variations (e.g. the introduction of the new items and weights does not of itself affect the level of the index).

Context: Splicing together two consecutive sequences of price observations, or price indices, that overlap in one or more periods. When the two sequences overlap by a single period, the usual procedure is simply to rescale one or other sequence so that the value in the overlap period is the same in both sequences and the spliced sequences form one continuous series.

ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/guides/cpi/index.htm

Source: Producer and International Trade Price Indexes, Glossary of terms – Australian Bureau of Statistics

Liquefaction

Liquefaction refers to the conversion of the insoluble organic matter in wastes to a soluble state, thereby effecting a reduction in their solid contents

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Liquéfaction

Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG)

These are the light hydrocarbons fraction of the paraffin series, derived from refinery processes, crude oil stabilisation plants and natural gas processing plants comprising propane and butane or a combination of the two. They are normally liquefied under pressure for transportation and storage.

Context: Light hydrocarbons of the paraffin series which are derived solely from the distillation of crude oil.

The LPG comprise propane and butane or a mixture of these two hydrocarbons. They can be liquefied under low pressure

(5-10 atmospheres). In the liquid state and at a temperature of 38 degrees C they have a relative vapour pressure less than or equal to 24.5 bars. Their specific gravity ranges from 0.50 to 0.58 (Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)).

Source: Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 2 – Notes on Energy Sources

Liquid biomass

See also: Gas / liquids from biomass

Liquid yield option note (LYON)

A LYON combines the features of a zero-coupon bond with those of a convertible bond. The zero-coupon bond pays no interest until it is redeemed at or before maturity; the difference between the issue price and the redemption price represents the accrued interest. In addition, the LYON bond may be converted by the holder into stock of the issuing corporation within a specified period and at a specified conversion price.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Liquidity

In terms of markets, liquidity generally refers to the ability to buy and sell assets quickly and in large volume without substantially affecting the asset's price. In terms of instruments, liquidity generally refers to those assets that can be converted into cash quickly without a significant loss in value.

Source: IMF, 2004, Compilation Guide on Financial Soundness Indicators, IMF, Washington DC, Appendix VII, Glossary

Liquidity risk

The risk that assets may not be readily available to meet a demand for cash. Because deposit-takers' assets are typically of longer maturity than their liabilities, monitoring deposit-takers' liquidity risk through FSIs, such as liquid assets to total assets and liquid assets to short-term liabilities, is important for financial soundness analysis.

Source: IMF, 2004, Compilation Guide on Financial Soundness Indicators, IMF, Washington DC, Appendix VII, Glossary

Lisbon Agreement

Treaty, administered by WIPO, for the protection of geographical indications and their international registration.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

List of code words

See also: Code list

List price

The price of a product as quoted in the producer's price list, catalogue, internet site, etc. The gross price exclusive of all discounts, surcharges, rebates and the like that apply to an actual transaction.

Also known as "book price".

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

See also: Book value

List sample

A sample selected by taking entries from a list of the items constituting the population under review. The usual method of selecting entries is to take them at equal intervals, the starting point being selected at random.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Échantillonnage sur une liste

Literate person

A literate person is one who can, with understanding, both read and write a short, simple statement on his or her everyday life. An illiterate person is one who cannot write such a simple statement

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.145

French equivalent: Personne sachant lire et écrire

Literate, functionally

A person is functionally literate who can engage in all those activities in which literacy is required for effective functioning of his group and community and also for enabling him to continue to use reading, writing and calculation for his own and the community's development

Source: Handbook of Household Surveys, Revised Edition, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 31, United Nations, New York, 1984, para. 15.62

Lithosphere

The lithosphere is the upper layer of the earth, including the earth's crust and upper mantle

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Lithosphère

Livestock for breeding, dairy, draught, etc.

Livestock for breeding, dairy, draught, etc consist of livestock that are cultivated for the products they provide year after year

Source: (AN.11141) – Annex to chapter XIII

French equivalent: Animaux d'élevage, animaux laitiers, animaux de trait, etc.

Living quarters

Living quarters are structurally separate and independent places of abode. They may:

a. have been constructed, built, converted or arranged for human habitation, provided that they are not at the time of the census used wholly for other purposes and that, in the case of improvised housing units and collective living quarters, they are occupied at the time of the census; or
b. although not intended for habitation, actually be in use for such a purpose at the time of the census

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.230

Living wage

A wage sufficiently high to permit a worker to keep a given standard of living.

Source: Glossary of Compensation Terms – United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 1998

Lloyd-Moulton price index

A particular case of a constant elasticity of substitution price index.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Load capacity (environmental)

See also: Critical load

French equivalent: Capacité de charge

Load capacity (for road vehicles)

Maximum weight of goods declared permissible by the competent authority of the country of registration of the vehicle.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Loading unit

Container, swap body.

Context: "Flats", which are used in maritime transport, should be considered to be a special type of container and are therefore included here.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Unité de chargement

Loan agreement

The legal evidence and terms of a loan.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Loan deficiency payments (United States)

Loan deficiency payments are a type of non-recourse loan whereby, for wheat, feed grain, upland cotton, rice and oilseeds, a producer may agree to forgo loan eligibility and receive an output subsidy, the rate of payment of which is the amount by which the applicable county's loan rate exceeds the marketing loan repayment rate. Producers may elect to apply for this payment during the loan availability period on a quantity of the programme crop not exceeding their loan-eligible production. This, combined with marketing loan gains, represent the benefits made available to US farmers when commodity prices fall relative to loan rates.

Source: OECD, 2004, OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2004-2013, OECD, Paris, Glossary

French equivalent: Paiement compensatoire au titre de prêt

Loan guarantee

A legally binding agreement under which the guarantor agrees to pay any or all of the amount due on a loan instrument in the event of nonpayment by the borrower.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Loan rate (United States)

The loan rate is the commodity price at which the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) offers non- recourse loans to participating farmers producing programme crops. The crops covered by the programme are used as collateral for these loans. The loan rate serves as a floor price for participating farmers in the sense that they can default on their loan and forfeit their crop to the CCC rather than sell it in the open market at a lower price

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

French equivalent: Taux de prêt (États-Unis)

Loan-loss provisions

These are net allowances that deposit-takers make against bad or impaired loans, based on their judgment as to the likelihood of losses occurring. Loan-loss provisioning affects both income and, depending on the type of provisions made, capital.

Source: IMF, 2004, Compilation Guide on Financial Soundness Indicators, IMF, Washington DC, Appendix VII, Glossary

Loans – BPM

Loans comprise those financial assets created through the direct lending of funds by a creditor (lender) to a debtor (borrower) through an arrangement in which the lender either receives no security evidencing the transactions or receives a non-negotiable document or instrument.

Included are loans to finance trade, other loans and advances, use of Fund credit and loans from the Fund, etc. In addition, financial leases and repurchase agreements are covered under loans.

Loans are subdivided into long- and short-term categories, which reflect the retention of the maturity structure referred to previously

Source: BPM para. 415

See also: Loans - SNA

French equivalent: Crédits - MBP

Loans - SNA

Loans are financial assets that are created when creditors lend funds directly to debtors, that are evidenced by non-negotiable documents, or for which the lender receives no security evidencing the transaction

Source: (AF.4) – Annex to chapter XIII [11.83]

See also: Loans – BPM

French equivalent: Crédits - SCN

Loans (also Credits)

Transfers for which repayment is required. Only loans with maturities of over one year are included in Development Assistance Committee (DAC) statistics. Data on net loans include deductions for repayments of principal (but not payment of interest) on earlier loans. This means that when a loan has been fully repaid, its effect on total net official development assistance (ODA) over the life of the loan is zero.

Source: Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts. From the "Development Co-operation Report: Efforts and Policies of Members of the Development Assistance Committee".

Local area network (LAN)

The electronic linking, by cable or infrared beams, of several or all computer workstations within a specific physical area to a file server or storage and processing device. It allows all users connected to the network to access the server's software and data files and to exchange electronic messages via an electronic mail system. Frequently includes printers, scanners, and other related equipment.

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

See also: Internet; World Wide Web (WWW)

French equivalent: Réseau local

Local government

Local government units are institutional units whose fiscal, legislative and executive authority extends over the smallest

geographical areas distinguished for administrative and political purposes

Source: SNA 4.128

French equivalent: Administrations locales

Local kind of activity unit

The local kind-of activity unit (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 System of National Accounts (SNA) and ISIC Rev. 3

Source: 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

See also: Local unit – Eurostat; Local unit - SNA; ISIC; Local unit – ISIC Rev. 3

Local labour markets

See also: Functional labour markets

Local loop

The connection between the end-user's premises and the nearest local exchange, multiplexor or concentrator. The local loop is usually in the form of a pair of copper wires, but could also be a fibre-optic cable or a co-axial cable.

Source: OECD, 2004, Access Pricing in Telecommunications, OECD, Paris, Glossary of Terms

Local loop unbundling (LLU)

The provision of access to both physical ends of the local loop (in some cases access to the local loop is shared between two companies, as when one company provides data services and another voice services over the same local loop).

Source: OECD, 2004, Access Pricing in Telecommunications, OECD, Paris, Glossary of Terms

Local recoding

A disclosure control technique for microdata where two (or more) different versions of a variable are used dependent on some other variable. The different versions will have different levels of coding. This will depend on the distribution of the first variable conditional on the second. A typical example occurs where the distribution of a variable is heavily skewed in some geographical areas. In the areas where the distribution is skewed minor categories may be combined to produce a courser variable.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Local suppression

Protection technique that diminishes the risk of recognition of information about individuals or enterprises by suppressing individual scores on identifying variables.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Local unit – Eurostat

The local unit is an enterprise or part thereof (e.g. a workshop, factory, warehouse, office, mine or depot) situated in a geographically identified place. At or from this place economic activity is carried out for which - save for certain exceptions - one or more persons work (even if only part-time) for one and the same enterprise

Source: Council Regulation (EEC), No. 696/93, Section III F of 15.03.1993 on the statistical units for the observation and analysis of the production system in the Community

See also: Local unit - SNA; Local unit – ISIC Rev. 3

French equivalent: Unité locale - Eurostat

Local unit – ISIC Rev. 3

The concept of the local unit covers all economic activities carried out by an enterprise at or from one location.

Context: 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. (United Nations Glossary of Classification Terms. Prepared by the Expert Group on International Economic and Social Classifications)

Source: ISIC Rev. 3, para 99

See also: Local unit – Eurostat; Local unit - SNA

French equivalent: Unité locale - CITI

Local unit - SNA

A local unit is an enterprise, or part of an enterprise, which engages in productive activity at or from one location

Source: SNA 5.20

See also: Local unit – Eurostat; Local unit – ISIC Rev. 3

Local-content measure

Requirement that the investor purchase a certain amount of local materials for incorporation in the investor's product.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Local-content scheme

Local-content scheme is a government policy that requires manufacturers of a particular product (e.g. cigarettes or fruit juice) to obtain domestically a specified minimum percentage of their basic agricultural input (e.g. tobacco or fruit from domestic producers)

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Locality

For census purposes, a locality is defined as a distinct population cluster (also designated as inhabited place, populated centre, settlement and so forth) in which the inhabitants live in neighbouring sets of living quarters and that has a name or a locally recognised status.

It thus includes fishing hamlets, mining camps, ranches, farms, market towns, villages, towns, cities and many other population clusters that meet the criteria specified above

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.49

French equivalent: Localité

Lockout

A lockout is a total or partial temporary closure of one or more places of employment, or the hindering of the normal work activities of employees, by one or more employers with a view to enforcing or resisting demands or expressing grievances, or supporting other employers in their demands or grievances.

Source: International Labour Organisation (ILO) Resolution Concerning Statistics of Strikes, Lockouts and other Action Due to Labour Disputes (January 1993), page 2-3

Locomotive

Railway vehicle equipped with prime mover and motor or with motor only used for hauling railway vehicles.

Context: Only vehicles with a power of 110 kW and above at the draw hook are classed as locomotives; vehicles with less power being described as "light rail motor tractors" are excluded. Light rail motor tractor is low power tractive unit used for shunting or for work trains and short-distance or low-tonnage terminal services. The special non-passenger tractive units for high speed trains are included, even when these vehicles are part of an indivisible set.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Locomotive

Logarithmic Laspeyres price index

See also: Geometric Laspeyres price index

Logarithmic Paasche price index

Geometric Paasche price index

See also: Geometric Paasche price index

Logging

Logging is the process of harvesting trees, sawing them into appropriate lengths and transporting them to a sawmill

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Abattage

Logical condition check

A logical condition check verifies whether a given logical condition is met. It is usually employed to check qualitative data.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Logical level of the checking rule

The logical level of the checking rule refers to the logical level of the data structure to which the given checking rule refers (individual data item, record, logical group of records, and the like).

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Logistic centre

Geographical grouping of independent companies and bodies which are dealing with freight transport (for example, freight forwarders, shippers, transport operators, customs) and with accompanying services (for example, storage, maintenance and repair), including at least a terminal.

Context: In English, also called "Freight village". In Italian, also called "Interporto".

Source: Terminology on combined transport, UNECE/ECMT/EC, United Nations, New York and Geneva, 2001

Lo-Lo (Lift-on Lift-off)

Loading/unloading by the vessel's own derricks/cranes or by shore based cranes.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

London certificates of deposit

See also: Certificates of deposit (CD)

London Club

A group of commercial banks whose representatives meet periodically to negotiate the restructuring of debts of sovereign borrowers. There is no organizational framework for the London Club comparable to that of the Paris Club.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

London Eurodollar banker's acceptance (LEBA)

A short-term, negotiable, bearer money market instrument in the form of a "bill of exchange" drawn by a company on a prime bank and accepted by the bank. LEBAs are generally issued with maturities of three or six months, in either interest-bearing or discount-to-yield form.

The rate of interest on a LEBA is usually set at a margin below the three- to six-month LIBOR rate to approximate a rate close to the three- or six-month prime bank CD rate. The interest is calculated on the basis of the actual days over a 360-day year. After a LEBA is accepted by the bank on which it is drawn, it becomes a primary obligation of that bank.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

London Group

See also: City groups

London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR)

The London interbank offered rate for deposits, such as the six-month dollar LIBOR. LIBOR is a reference rate for the international banking markets and is commonly the basis on which lending margins are fixed. Thus, an original loan agreement or a rescheduling agreement may set the interest rate to the borrower at six-month dollar LIBOR plus 1.5 percent, with semiannual adjustments for changes in the LIBOR rate. Also, interest rate swap rates are quoted in reference to LIBOR; that is, the quoted rate is the fixed-rate side of the swap because the floating-rate side is LIBOR.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

London terms

See also: Concessional restructuring

Long maturities option

In the context of the Paris Club, an option under which the consolidated amount is rescheduled over a long period of time, but without a reduction in the present value of the debt.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Longer-term refinancing operation

A regular open market operation executed by the Eurosystem in the form of reverse transactions. Such operations are carried out through a monthly standard tender and normally have a maturity of three months.

Source: European Central Bank, 2004, Annual Report: 2004, ECB, Frankfurt, Glossary

Longitudinal data

Data in which many units are observed over multiple time periods.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Glossary, unpublished on paper

Long-line fishing

Long-line fishing, or long-lining is a fishing method that involves setting out a large number of short lines carrying hooks, which are attached to a longer main line at regular intervals. The short lines are suspended horizontally at a predetermined depth with the help of surface floats. Main lines can reach 150 kilometres in length and have several thousand hooks

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

See also: Drift-net fishing

French equivalent: Pêche à la palangre

Long-lining

See also: Long-line fishing

Long-range transport of air pollutants

Long-range transport of air pollutants (LRTAP) refers to the atmospheric transport of air pollutants within a moving air mass for a distance greater than 100 kilometres

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Transport à longue distance des polluants atmosphériques

Long-term care beds

Long-term care beds are beds for in-patients who need assistance on a continuing basis due to chronic impairments and a reduced degree of independence and activities of daily living. These beds are provided in institutions or community facilities

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Long-term external debt

External debt that has a maturity of more than one year. Maturity can be defined either on an original or remaining basis.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

See also: Original maturity of an instrument; Remaining (residual) maturity

Long-term instruments

Long-term instruments are instruments with a maturity of more than 5 years

Source: Glossary of Government Debt Terms, OECD, unpublished, 2001

Long-term loans - DAC

Used for loans with an original or extended maturity of more than one year.

Source: Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts. From the "Development Co-operation Report: Efforts and Policies of Members of the Development Assistance Committee".

See also: Long-term loans - SNA

Long-term loans - SNA

Long-term loans consist of loans that have an original maturity normally of more than one year, except that, to accommodate variations in practice between countries, long-term may be defined to require an original maturity in excess of two years

Source: (AF.42) – Annex to chapter XIII

See also: Short-term loans - SNA; Long-term loans - DAC

French equivalent: Crédits à long terme - SCN

Long-term migrants

A long-term migrant is a person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least a year (12 months), so that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence. From the perspective of the country of departure, the person will be a long- term emigrant and from that of the country of arrival, the person will be a long-term immigrant

Context: The United Nations define long-term migrants as comprising:

- long-term emigrants are residents or persons who have resided continuously in the country for more than one year, who are departing to take up residence abroad for more than one year;
- long-term immigrants are non-residents or persons who have arrived for a length of stay of more than one year but have not yet continuously lived in the country for more than one year.

Whilst this definition has not been widely adopted and is difficult to apply, it continues to provide a useful benchmark and focus for further efforts towards harmonisation. (International Migration Statistics for OECD Countries: Sources and Comparability of Migration Statistics, OECD, page 7)

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

French equivalent: Migrant de longue durée

Long-term securities other than shares

Long-term securities other than shares consist of securities other than shares that have an original maturity of more than one year; however, to accommodate variations in practice between countries, long-term may be defined to include an original maturity in excess of two years

Source: (AF.32) – Annex to chapter XIII

French equivalent: Titres autres qu'actions à long terme

Long-term unemployment

Long-term unemployment is defined as that involving people out of work and looking for work for 12 months or more.

Source: OECD Employment Outlook, September 1988, Chapter 2, Longer-run Labour Market Issues, page 71

Lorenz curve

A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative percentages of recipients, starting with the poorest individual or household.

Context: For a formal definition of a Lorenz curve, and examples, see

http://www.panix.com/%7Edhenwood/Gini_supplement.html

Source: Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM): 2001-2002, International Labour Organisation, Geneva, 2002, page 704

Lorry

Rigid road motor vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to carry goods.

Context: This category includes vans which are rigid road motor vehicles designed exclusively or primarily to carry goods with a gross vehicle weight of not more than 3 500 kg. This category may also include "pick-ups".

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Camion

Loss of information

This term is used in two entirely different senses: (a) to denote the actual loss of information in the ordinary sense, e.g. by the destruction of records; (b) to denote failure to extract all the information which exists in the available data about a particular matter.

In the second case the failure may be due to avoidable causes, such as the use of inefficient statistics; or it may, in the technical sense of the word "information" be due to the fact that no single estimator exists embodying all the "information" which exists in the sample under scrutiny.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Perte d'information

Losses of government trading organisations

Losses of government trading organisations consist of the losses incurred by government trading organisations whose function is to buy and sell the products of resident enterprises; when such organisations incur losses as a matter of deliberate government economic or social policy by selling at lower prices than those at which they purchased the goods, the difference between the purchase and the selling prices should be treated as a subsidy

Source: SNA 7.78

French equivalent: Pertes des organismes publics de commercialisation

Loss-leader selling

Loss-leader selling is a marketing practice of selling a product or service at a loss in order to attract customers to buy other products at regular prices. Although this practice is illegal in some jurisdictions, in others it is viewed benevolently as a promotional device that has the procompetitive effect of increasing total sales.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Low birthweight

Low birthweight is the number of live births weighing less than 2500 grams as a percentage of total live births

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Low income countries

In the context of the Paris Club, countries eligible to receive concessional terms. The Paris Club decides eligibility on a case-by-case basis, but only countries eligible to receive highly concessional IDA credits from the World Bank Group are included. The World Bank classifies as low-income those countries with GNP per capita income of $755 or less in 2000.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Lowe price index

A price index that measures the proportionate change between periods 0 and t in the total value of a specific basket of goods and services. The basket does not necessarily have to consist of the actual quantities in some period. This type of index is described as a Lowe index after the index number pioneer who first proposed this general type of index.

Context: The class of indices covered by this definition is very broad and includes, by appropriate specification of the terms q, the Laspeyres, Paasche, Edgeworth and Walsh indices, for example. Lowe indices are widely used for CPI purposes, the quantities in the basket typically being those of some weight reference period b, which precedes the price reference period 0.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

Lower bound

The lowest possible value of a cell in a table of frequency counts where the cell value has been perturbed or suppressed.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Lower quartile

See also: Quartile

Lower secondary education (ISCED 2)

Lower secondary education (ISCED 2) generally continues the basic programmes of the primary level, although teaching is typically more subject-focused, often employing more specialised teachers who conduct classes in their field of specialisation.

Lower secondary education may either be "terminal" (i.e., preparing students for entry directly into working life) and/or "preparatory" (i.e., preparing students for upper secondary education). This level usually consists of two to six years of schooling (the mode of OECD countries is three years).

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED).

French equivalent: Premier cycle de l'enseignement secondaire (CITE 2)

Lower-level index

See also: Elementary price index

Lower-middle-income country terms

In the context of the Paris Club, refers to the rescheduling terms granted, since September 1990, to lower-middle-income countries. These terms are non-concessional and originally provided for flat repayment schedules, but in recent years graduated payment schedules have often been agreed upon for commercial credits, namely, with a maturity of up to18 years, including a grace period of up to 8 years.

Context: Official development assistance credits are rescheduled over 20 years, including a grace period of up to 10 years. This set of rescheduling terms also includes the limited use of debt swaps on a voluntary basis. The World Bank classifies as lower-middle income those countries with GNP per capita income of between $756 and $2,995 in 2000.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Low-level radioactive wastes

Low—level radioactive wastes are a subcategory of radioactive wastes comprising those that, because of their low radionuclide content, do not require shielding during normal handling and transportation

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Déchets de faible activité

Low-sulphur content fuel oil

Heavy fuel oil with sulphur content lower than 1 per cent.

Source: Oil Information 2001, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 3. General Definitions

See also: High-sulphur content fuel oil

LPG

See also: Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG)

Lubricants

Lubricants are hydrocarbons produced from distillate or residue; they are mainly used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. This category includes all finished grades of lubricating oil, from spindle oil to cylinder oil, and those used in greases, including motor oils and all grades of lubricating oil base stocks.

Source: Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 2 – Notes on Energy Sources

Luxembourg agreement

A formal decision on further "CAP reform - a long-term perspective for sustainable agriculture" was taken by the EU Council of farm ministers meeting in Luxembourg on 26 June 2003. The reform includes far-reaching amendments of current policies, including further reductions in support prices, partly offset by direct payments and a further decoupling of most direct payments, such as the new single farm payment from current production. The different elements of the reform will enter into force in 2004 and 2005. A single farm payment will enter into force in 2005. If a member state needs a transitional period due to its specific agricultural conditions it may apply the single farm payment from 2007 at the latest.

Source: OECD, 2004, OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2004-2013, OECD, Paris, Glossary

Lyon terms

See also: Concessional restructuring

M

M1

M1 is a measure of money supply including all coins and notes plus personal money in current accounts

Source: Dictionary of Banking and Finance, Second Edition, P.H. Collins, 1991, Peter Collins Publishing

See also: Monetary aggregates – OECD; M2; Money supply

M2

M2 is a measure of money supply, including coins and notes and personal money in current and deposit accounts

Source: Dictionary of Banking and Finance, Second Edition, P.H. Collins, 1991, Peter Collins Publishing

See also: Money supply; Monetary aggregates – OECD; M

Maastricht Treaty

The Maastricht Treaty is a treaty ratified by all European Union member states in 1993 and implemented by means of extensive amendment to the Treaty of Rome, including the change from the name European Economic Community to European Union.

The Maastricht Treaty includes sections on political union and on economic and monetary union, as well as a redefinition of the role of legislative and executive bodies. It establishes the principle of subsidiarity, by which any action by the Union shall not go beyond what is necessary to achieve the objectives of the treaty

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

French equivalent: Traité de Maastricht

Mac Kelvey box

A table showing subsoil assets cross classified according to economic viability of extraction and probability of existence of the reserves.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.25

Machine tools

Machine tools comprises: Machine-tools and parts and accessories thereof (Central Product Classification (CPC) Group 442)

Source: Central Product Classification (CPC). Version 1.0. United Nations, New York, 1998, Series M, No. 77, Ver. 1.0

Machinery and equipment (assets)

Machinery and equipment (assets) consist of transport equipment and other machinery and equipment other than that acquired by households for final consumption

Source: (AN.1113) – Annex to chapter XIII

French equivalent: Machines et équipements

Macrodata

See also: Tabular data

Macro-editing

A procedure for tracking suspicious data by checking aggregates or applying statistical methods on all records or on a subset of them.

Context: A macro-edit detects individual errors by:

1. checks on aggregated data, or
2. checks applied to the whole body of records.

The checks are typically based on the models, either graphical or numerical formula based, that determine the impact of specific fields in individual records on the aggregate estimates. (Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Glossary of Terms on Statistical Data Editing", Conference of European Statisticians Methodological material, Geneva, 2000, available at http://www.unece.org/stats/publications/editingglossary.pdf

Source: Eurostat, "Assessment of Quality in Statistics: Glossary", Working Group, Luxembourg, May 2002

See also: Data editing; Selective editing; Micro-editing

Macroprudential analysis

The assessment and monitoring of the strengths and vulnerabilities of financial systems. It encompasses quantitative information from both FSIs and macroeconomic indicators that provide (1) a broader picture of economic and financial circumstances such as GDP growth and inflation, along with information on the structure of the financial system, and (2) qualitative information on the institutional and regulatory framework—particularly through assessments of compliance with international financial sector standards and codes—and the outcome of stress tests.

Source: IMF, 2004, Compilation Guide on Financial Soundness Indicators, IMF, Washington DC, Appendix VII, Glossary

Mad cow disease

See also: Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD)

Madrid Agreement

Treaty, administered by WIPO, for the repression of false or deceptive indications of source on goods.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Magnetic Ink Character Recognition (MICR)

The technique used in banking to encode account numbers and check values so they can be automatically debited from accounts.

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) units

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) units refer to a diagnostic modality in which the magnetic nuclei (especially protons) of a patient are aligned in a strong, uniform magnetic field, absorb energy from tuned radio frequency pulses, and emit radio frequency signals as their excitation decays. These signals, which vary in intensity according to nuclear abundance and molecular chemical environment, are converted into sets of tomographic images by using field gradients in the magnetic field, which permit 3-D localisation of the point sources of the signals. Unlike conventional radiography or CT, MRI does not expose patients to ionising radiation

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSFCMA)

The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSFCMA) is a statute enacted in 1976 primarily to establish an Exclusive Economic Zone in which foreign fishing could be controlled, and to set up a conservation and management structure for United States fisheries

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSFCMA)

Mailbox

Refers to the requirement of the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement applying to WTO members which do not yet provide product patent protection for pharmaceuticals and for agricultural chemicals.

Since 1 January 1995, when the WTO agreements entered into force, these countries have to establish a means by which applications of patents for these products can be filed. (An additional requirement says they must also put in place a system for granting "exclusive marketing rights" for the products whose patent applications have been filed.)

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Main Economic Indicator main country groupings

In additional to statistics for individual countries, the OECD monthly Main Economic Indicators also presents aggregates for the following five main country groups of countries:

- Euro area (EMU);
- European Union (EU15);
- OECD Europe;
- OECD-Total;
- Major seven countries.

Area totals are obtained either by simple aggregation or as weighted averages of the component country data

Source: OECD Main Economic Indicators, OECD, Paris, monthly, Data presentation notes

See also: OECD-Europe; OECD-total; Composite leading indicator zones; Major seven countries; Euro area

Main Economic Indicators (MEI), OECD

The OECD's monthly Main Economic Indicators provides an extensive range of short-term economic indicators for the 30 OECD Member countries and 6 non-member countries (Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, South Africa) within the program of the OECD Centre for Co-operation with Non-Members (CCNM). The indicators are presented two ways:

- by subject (Part One) where the emphasis is on comparative data for key statistical series for OECD Member countries;
- by country where detailed statistical series for OECD Member countries and the Euro zone (Part Two) and non-member countries (Part Three) are presented.

A final section (Part Four) presents data on a variety of structural indicators for OECD Member countries.

Context: The OECD's monthly publication, Main Economic Indicators (MEI), provides an overall view of short-term economic developments through presentation of an extensive range of specific short-term economic indicators within each of the following subjects:

- national accounts
- production
- business and consumer opinions
- composite leading indicators
- manufacturing
- construction
- domestic demand
- labour market indicators
- prices
- finance
- foreign trade
- balance of payments

These indicators are important instruments for the formulation of economic policy at the national level and for use by international organisations such as the OECD, IMF, Eurostat and the European Central Bank (ECB). They are well known, widely collected and used extensively by countries and international organisations.

"Main Economic Indicators: Sources and Definitions", provides summary descriptions of individual country methodologies used in the compilation of the short-term economic indicators included in MEI. This information is available on the OECD statistics website.

The OECD has also published a series of releases focusing on the comparability of short-term economic indicators published by the Organisation in MEI. Those published to date contain information on: industry, retail and construction indicators; price indicators (CPI and PPI); and wage related indicators (wages, earnings, unit labour cost, labour costs). These are available on the OECD statistics website.

Source: OECD Main Economic Indicators, OECD, Paris

French equivalent: Principaux indicateurs économiques, OCDE

Main refinancing operation

A regular open market operation executed by the Eurosystem in the form of reverse transactions. As of 10 March 2004 such operations are carried out through a weekly standard tender and normally have a maturity of one week.

Source: European Central Bank, 2004, Annual Report: 2004, ECB, Frankfurt, Glossary

Maintenance (cost) valuation (environmental accounting)

Maintenance (cost) valuation (environmental accounting) is a method of measuring imputed environmental (depletion and degradation) costs caused by economic activities of households and industries. The value of the maintenance cost depends on the avoidance, restoration, replacement or prevention activities chosen

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Valuation of natural assets

French equivalent: Evaluation du coût d'entretien (comptabilité écologique)

Maintenance agency

Organisation responsible for maintaining or updating artefacts such as statistical classifications, glossaries, data structure definitions (key families) and metadata structure definitions

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: GESMES TS; Structural definition; Data structure definition; Classification; Glossary

Maintenance and operations personnel

Maintenance and operations personnel refers to personnel who support the maintenance and operation of schools, school security and ancillary services, such as the

transportation of students to and from school and food services operations.

This category includes the following types of personnel: masons, carpenters, electricians, locksmiths, maintenance repairers, painters and paperhangers, plasterers, plumbers, and vehicle mechanics. It also includes bus drivers and other vehicle operators, construction workers, gardeners and groundskeepers, bus monitors and crossing guards, cooks/ food carers, custodians, food servers, dormitory supervisors, and security guards.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Educational personnel; Management/Quality control/Administration; Instructional personnel - OECD; Teaching staff; Ratio of students to teaching staff

Maintenance and repairs (of fixed assets)

Ordinary maintenance and repairs of fixed assets are activities that owners or users of fixed assets are obliged to undertake periodically in order to be able to utilise assets over their expected service lives (they are current costs that cannot be avoided if the fixed assets are to continue to be used).

Maintenance and repairs do not change the fixed asset or its performance, but simply maintain it in good working order or restore it to its previous condition in the event of a breakdown (note the contrast between this item and "major renovations or enlargements")

Source: SNA 6.161

See also: Major renovations or enlargements (of fixed assets)

French equivalent: Entretien et réparation (d'actifs fixes)

Maintenance costing

A valuation technique used to answer the following question: What would the value of net domestic product have been for the same level of activity if all the costs of environmental degradation had been incurred and internalised within market prices?

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 2.176

See also: Maintenance costs; Maintenance (cost) valuation (environmental accounting)

Maintenance costs

Hypothetical costs that would have been incurred in order to meet hypothetical environmental standards using current costs and technologies. They comprise avoidance costs – structural adjustment costs and abatement and restoration costs.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, paras. 10.178 & 10.184

See also: Maintenance costing

Maintenance expenditure on infrastructure (for inland waterways transport)

Expenditure for keeping infrastructure in working order.

Context: Expenditure on locks is included.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Maintenance expenditure on infrastructure (for oil pipeline transport)

Expenditure for keeping infrastructure in working order.

Context: Expenditure on pumping facilities is included.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Maintenance expenditure on infrastructure (for railways)

Expenditure for keeping infrastructure in working order.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Maintenance expenditure on infrastructure (for sea transport)

Expenditure for keeping infrastructure in working order.

Context: Maintenance dredging is included.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Maintenance expenditure on road vehicles

Expenditure for keeping road vehicles in working order.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Dépense d'entretien des véhicules routiers

Maintenance expenditure on roads

Expenditure for keeping roads in working order.

Context: This includes surface maintenance, patching and running repairs (work relating to roughness of carriageway's wearing course, roadsides, etc.).

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Dépense d'entretien des routes

Maintenance expenditure on rolling stock

Expenditure for keeping railway vehicles in working order.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Dépense d'entretien du matériel roulant

Maintenance expenditure on vessels (for inland waterways transport)

Expenditure for keeping vessels in working order.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Maintenance expenditure on vessels (for sea transport)

Expenditure for keeping vessels in working order.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Major product innovation

Major product innovation describes a product whose intended use, performance characteristics, attributes, design properties or use of materials and components differ significantly compared with previously manufactured products. Such innovations can involve radically new technologies or can be based on combining existing technologies in new uses

Source: OECD Frascati Manual, Fifth edition, 1993, Annex 2, para. 29, page 116

See also: Technological innovations

Major renovations or enlargements (of fixed assets)

Major renovations or enlargements of fixed assets are activities which increase the performance or capacity of existing fixed assets or significantly extend their previously expected service lives and so are classified as part of gross fixed capital formation; the decision to renovate, reconstruct or enlarge a fixed asset is a deliberate investment decision which may be undertaken at any time and is not dictated by the condition of the asset (note the contrast between this item and “maintenance and repairs")

Source: SNA 6.162

See also: Maintenance and repairs (of fixed assets)

French equivalent: Gros travaux de rénovation ou d'agrandissement (d'actifs fixes)

Major seven countries

The major seven countries comprise: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, United States

Source: OECD Main Economic Indicators, OECD, monthly, Data presentation notes

See also: G8

Major water bodies

Bodies of water large enough to be separately identified from the surrounding land. The size at which a water body can be considered “major” is dependent upon the resolution of the underlying land statistics. With the advent of geographic information systems technology and remotely sensed land statistics, it is possible to collect and manipulate large volumes of detailed land statistics. In countries in which these technologies are available, a “major” water body is likely to be defined to be smaller than in countries with more basic land statistics.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.70, EA.24

Malaria

A parasitic infection characterized by cycles of chills, fever, sweating, anaemia, enlarged spleen and a chronic relapsing course. Four types of parasites affect man, through infection by the anopheles mosquito. Most malarial areas are in the tropics. Disasters, like floods and refugee encampments, are conducive to the propagation of the disease.

Source: S.W.A. Gunn. Multilingual Dictionary of Disaster Medicine and International Relief, English, Français, Español, Arabic. Boston, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1990. (p. 49)

Mall

A shopping centre or mall is a complex made up of retail shops and various service enterprises which is usually designed, planned, constructed and managed as a single unit. In most cases such complexes have their own car park. The whole complex, including the type of trading and size of outlets, is designed to cater either for the population within a given radius or the specific customer base for which, with an eye to the existing commercial environment, it was established.

Source: Eurostat, 1993, "Retailing in the European Single Market", Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg

Managed investment company

Managed investment company is an investment company with a portfolio that may be altered at the discretion of the company’s portfolio manager. (Investments, W.F. Sharpe/G.J. Alexander)

Source: Institutional Investors Statistical Yearbook, 2000 edition, Annex III, Glossary

Management buyout

See also: Buyout

Management control

Or Internal control is the organisation, policies and procedures used to help ensure that government programmes achieve their intended results; that the resources used to deliver these programmes are consistent with the stated aims and objectives of the organisations concerned; that programmes are protected from waste, fraud and mismanagement; and that reliable and timely information is obtained, maintained, reported and used for decision making.

Context: It is the responsibility of an organisation’s management to establish and monitor management control systems, not that of the external auditor. However, an external auditor should comment on the absence or adequacy of such systems since a consequence of good management controls is that less detailed auditing of individual documents and transactions will be necessary.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

See also: Accounting controls; Control / controls (in management and administration); Administrative controls

Management information system (MIS)

An automated system designed to provide progress and status information to management as an aid to decision making.

Context: Refer to those sources of data and records held within ministries or agencies which are designed as a common pool of information to assist managers in carrying out their responsibilities. Financial management information systems (FMIS)—a sub-set of MIS—are widely regarded as essential for most ministries and agencies to manage their resources better. Such systems may also assist in the evaluation of programme performance, in workload planning and in monitoring progress towards objectives. Management information systems form a key element of management controls (Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms. Available at

http://appli1.oecd.org/olis/1997doc.nsf/LinkTo/OCDE-GD(97)163).

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

Management/Quality control/Administration

Management/Quality control/Administration comprises four categories: School Level Management, Higher Level Management, School Level Administrative Personnel and Higher Level Administrative Personnel at all ISCED levels.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Teaching staff; Ratio of students to teaching staff; Maintenance and operations personnel; Educational personnel; Instructional personnel - OECD

French equivalent: Personnel de gestion, de contrôle de la qualité et, d'administration

Mandatory contribution

The level of contribution the member (or an entity on behalf of the member) is required to pay according to scheme rules.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Voluntary contribution

French equivalent: Cotisation obligatoire

Mandatory occupational plans

Participation in these plans is mandatory for employers.

Employers are obliged by law to participate in a pension plan. Employers must set up (and make contributions to) occupational pension plans which employees will normally be required to join. Where employers are obliged to offer an occupational pension plan, but the employees' membership is on a voluntary basis, these plans are also considered mandatory.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Voluntary occupational pension plans; Occupational pension plans

French equivalent: Plan de retraite professionnel obligatoire

Mandatory personal pension plan

These are personal plans that individuals must join or which are eligible to receive mandatory pension contributions. Individuals may be required to make pension contributions to a pension plan of their choice normally within a certain range of choices or to a specific pension plan.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Voluntary personal pension plans

French equivalent: Plan de retraite individuel obligatoire

Manifest

A document issued by a shipper, covering all cargo stated to be in a ship or aircraft for delivery at a particular seaport or airport.

Source: International Merchandise Trade, Australia, Concepts, Sources and Methods, Glossary, Australian Bureau of Statistics

Manifold classification

If a population is divided into a number of mutually exclusive classes according to some given characteristic and then each class is divided by reference to some second, third, etc. characteristic, the final grouping is called a manifold classification.

Context: While some aspects of experimental design in the factorial form are akin to manifold classification, the term most often occurs with reference to two characteristics, where the manifold classification gives rise to a contingency table.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Multiple classification

French equivalent: Classification à plusieurs entrées

Manual correction

Manual correction is a human activity aimed at changing the values of data items deemed erroneous. The correction specified usually on the diagnostic list is entered into the data set by means of a program specially written for this purpose.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Manual data review

Manual data review may occur prior to data entry. The data may be reviewed and prepared/corrected prior to key-entry. This procedure is more typically followed when heads-down data entry is used.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Manual workers

See also: Production workers

Manufacturing - ISIC

Manufacturing comprises Tabulation Category D and Divisions 15-37 in the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) of All Economic Activities, Revision 3.

It is defined as the physical or chemical transformation of materials of components into new products, whether the work is performed by power- driven machines or by hand, whether it is done in a factory or in the worker's home, and whether the products are sold at wholesale or retail. Included are assembly of component parts of manufactured products and recycling of waste materials

Source: International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 3, United Nations, 1990, Series M, No. 4, Rev. 3

See also: Manufacturing – NACE

French equivalent: Industries manufacturières - CITI Rév. 3

Manufacturing – NACE

Manufacturing comprises all activities included within NACE Section D. Both cottage industry (crafts) and large scale activity are included. It should be noted that the use of heavy plant or machinery is not exclusive to NACE Section D

Source: NACE Rev. 1, Introduction, Eurostat, May 1996, P. 21

See also: Manufacturing - ISIC; NACE

French equivalent: Industries manufacturières - NACE

Manufacturing or industrial milk

Manufacturing or industrial milk refers to milk used for producing products such as casein, butter, cheese and milk powder. Generally the term excludes milk transformed into "fresh" products, such as yoghurt and cream

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Margin (financial)

Margins are payments of cash or collateral that cover actual or potential obligations under financial derivatives, especially futures or exchange-traded options

Source: SNA 11.43

French equivalent: Marge (financière)

Margin (trade)

A trade margin 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

Source: SNA 6.110

French equivalent: Marge (commerciale)

Margin (transport)

A transport margin consists of those transport charges paid separately by the purchaser in taking delivery of the goods at the required time and place

Source: SNA 15.40 [15.42]

French equivalent: Marge (de transport)

Marginal classification

In a bivariate frequency table it is customary to show, as row and column totals, the univariate frequencies of the two variates separately. This is sometimes called marginal classification.

Similarly, for a multivariate frequency array the arrays of one lower dimension formed by summing one of the variates are occasionally said to be , marginal in relation to the original array. The frequencies are said to be marginal.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Marginal cost

See also: Costs

Marginal distribution

The unconditional distribution of single variables, or combinations of variables, in a multivariate distribution.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Marginal factor cost

The incremental costs incurred by employing one additional unit of input.

Source: Synthesis report for the study on the economic aspects of the management of marine living resources, OECD (1996)

Marginal land

Marginal land is land of poor quality with regard to agricultural use, and unsuitable for housing and other uses

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Terres marginales

Marginal revenue

See also: Revenues

Marginal settlements

Marginal settlements are housing units that, lacking basic amenities, are not considered fit for human habitation

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Informal settlements

French equivalent: Habitations marginales

Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA)

The Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) is a statute enacted in 1972 by the United States to protect marine mammals and their habitat. Species covered by the Act include whales, dolphins, seals, sea lions, and walruses

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA)

Marine park

A marine park is a permanent marine reservation for the conservation of species. It constitutes an extension, to the undersea world, of the concept of the terrestrial national park

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Parc marin

Marine pollution

Marine pollution refers to direct or indirect introduction by humans of substances or energy into the marine environment (including estuaries), resulting in harm to living resources, hazards to human health, hindrances to marine activities including fishing, impairment of the quality of sea water and reduction of amenities

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Pollution marine

Marital status

The marital status is the civil status of each individual in relation to the marriage laws or customs of the country, i.e. never married, married, widowed and not remarried, divorced and not remarried, married but legally separated, de facto union

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Market

A market is where buyers and sellers transact business for the exchange of particular goods and services and where the prices for these goods and services tend towards equality. In order for a market to "clear" or function properly, the quantity of goods and services demanded and supplied must be equal at some given price.

At any particular point in time, markets can be in "equilibrium" or "disequilibrium" depending on whether or not aggregate supply equals aggregate demand at the prevailing price.

Context: Markets may be local, regional, national or international in scope and do not necessarily require buyers and sellers to meet or communicate directly with each other. Business may be transacted through the use of intermediaries as well.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Market definition

Market access

Market access is governed by provisions of the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture which refer to concessions contained in the country schedules with respect to bindings and reductions of tariffs and to other minimum import commitments

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2001-2006, OECD, 2001, Annex II – Glossary of Terms

French equivalent: Accès au marché

Market concentration

See also: Concentration

Market definition

The starting point in any type of competition analysis is the definition of the "relevant" market. There are two fundamental dimensions of market definition:

i. the product market, that is, which products to group together; and
ii. the geographic market, that is, which geographic areas to group together.

Market definition takes into account both the demand and supply considerations. On the demand side, products must be substitutable from the buyer's point of view. On the supply side, sellers must be included who produce or could easily switch production to the relevant product or close substitutes.

Context: Market definition generally includes actual and potential sellers, that is, firms that can rapidly alter their production processes to supply substitute products if the price so warrants. The rationale for this is that these firms will tend to dampen or curb the ability of existing firms in the market to raise price above the competitive level. The location of buyers and sellers will determine whether the geographic market is local, regional, national or international. If markets are defined too narrowly in either product or geographic terms, meaningful competition may be excluded from the analysis.

On the other hand, if the product and geographic markets are too broadly defined, the degree of competition may be overstated. Too broad or too narrow market definitions lead to understating or overstating market share and concentration measures.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Market depth

Market depth is a dimension of market liquidity and it refers to the ability of a market to handle large trade volumes without a significant impact on prices.

Source: IMF, 2004, Compilation Guide on Financial Soundness Indicators, IMF, Washington DC, Appendix VII, Glossary

Market establishments

Market establishments produce mostly goods and services for sale at prices which are economically significant

Source: SNA 2.46

French equivalent: Établissements marchands

Market exchange rate

See also: Exchange rates

Market failure

Market failure is a general term describing situations in which market outcomes are not Pareto efficient. Market failures provide a rationale for government intervention.

Context: There are a number of sources of market failure. For the purposes of competition policy, the most relevant of these is the existence of market power, or the absence of perfect competition. However, there are other types of market failure which may justify regulation or public ownership. When individuals or firms impose costs or benefits on others for which the market assigns no price, then an externality exists. Negative externalities arise when an individual or firm does not bear the costs of the harm it imposes (pollution, for example). Positive externalities arise when an individual or firm provides benefits for which it is not compensated.

Finally, there are cases in which goods or services are not supplied by markets (or are supplied in insufficient quantities). This may arise because of the nature of the product, such as goods which have zero or low marginal costs and which it is difficult to exclude people from using (called public goods; for example, a lighthouse or national defence). It may also arise because of the nature of some markets, where risk is present (called incomplete markets; for example, certain types of medical insurance).

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Market for corporate control

In an economic system where the voting stock (shares) of companies are publicly bought and sold through the mechanism of a stock exchange, the term "market for corporate control" refers to the process by which ownership and control of companies is transferred from one group of investors and managers to another.

The share prices of companies publicly listed on the stock exchange are often viewed as a "barometer" indicating the extent to which management is efficiently operating the corporation and maximizing shareholder wealth.

Context: Generally speaking, investors or shareholders delegate substantial authority to professional managers who are hired to make the company's day-to-day pricing, production, investment, marketing and other business decisions. However, shareholders may not always be in a position to monitor or oversee these decisions, particularly if there are a large number of such shareholders. Under these circumstances, the company managers may not necessarily take decisions that maximize shareholder wealth. They may choose to shirk their duties by pursuing their own personal goals such as avoiding risk, maximizing their pay and fringe benefits, and spending money on prestige projects.

Depending on the available information, the share prices of the company will be valued low and this would create incentives for takeover by a more efficient group of managers and shareholders. By taking control and subsequently changing management or management practices and reallocating resources, the assets of the acquired company may be put to more highly valued uses. The "market for corporate control" along with competition in the markets for products and services play an important role in reinforcing each other in promoting efficiency.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Take-over

Market non-profit institutions serving businesses

Market non-profit institutions serving businesses are created by associations of the businesses whose interests they are designed to promote and are usually financed by contributions or subscriptions from the group of businesses concerned; the subscriptions are treated not as transfers but as payments for services rendered

Source: SNA 4.59

French equivalent: Institutions sans but lucratif marchandes au service des entreprises

Market output – ESA

Market output consists of output that is disposed of on the market or intended to be disposed of on the market.

Market output includes:

a. products sold at economically significant prices;
b. products bartered;
c. products used for payments in kind (including compensation of employees in kind and mixed income in kind);
d. products supplied by one local KAU to another within the same institutional unit to be used as intermediate inputs or for final uses;
e. products added to the inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress intended for one or other of the above uses (including natural growth of animal and vegetable products and uncompleted structures for which the buyer is unknown)

Source: ESA [3.17-3.18]

See also: Market output – SNA

French equivalent: Production marchande - SEC

Market output – SNA

Market output 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

Source: SNA 6.45

See also: Market output – ESA

French equivalent: Production marchande - SCN

Market power

Market power refers to the ability of a firm (or group of firms) to raise and maintain price above the level that would prevail under competition is referred to as market or monopoly power. The exercise of market power leads to reduced output and loss of economic welfare.

Context: Although a precise economic definition of market power can be put forward, the actual measurement of market power is not straightforward. One approach that has been suggested is the Lerner Index, i.e., the extent to which price exceeds marginal cost. However, since marginal cost is not easy to measure empirically, an alternative is to substitute average variable cost. Another approach is to measure the price elasticity of demand facing an individual firm since it is related to the firm's price-cost (profit) margin and its ability to increase price. However, this measure is also difficult to compute.

The actual or potential exercise of market power is used to determine whether or not substantial lessening of competition exists or is likely to occur. An approach adopted in the administration of merger policy in the United States and Canada seeks to predict whether, post-merger, the parties can institute a non-transitory price increase above a certain threshold level (say 5 or 10 per cent) which will vary depending on the case without attracting entry of new firms or production of substitute products. Their ability to maintain or exceed this price threshold is assessed by detailed examination of quantitative and qualitative market structure and firm behaviour factors.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Market price equivalents

Market price equivalents are proxies, or substitute measures, for market prices in those cases for which no actual market prices have been set; a customary approach is to construct such prices by analogy with known market prices established under conditions that are considered essentially the same

Source: BPM paras. 95-96

French equivalent: Équivalents de prix du marché

Market Price Support (MPS)

Market Price Support (MPS) is an indicator of the annual monetary value of gross transfers from consumers and taxpayers to agricultural producers arising from policy measures creating a gap between domestic producer prices and reference prices of a specific agricultural commodity measured at the farm-gate level.

Context: Conditional on the production of a specific commodity, MPS includes the transfer to producers for total production (for domestic use and exports), and is measured by the price gap applied to current production.

The MPS is net of financial contributions from individual producers through producer levies on sales of the specific commodity or penalties for not respecting regulations such as production quotas (levies on output).

In the case of livestock production, it is net of the market price support on domestically produced coarse grains and oilseeds used as animal feed (excess feed cost).

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Market prices – BPM

Market prices for transactions are the amounts of money willing buyers pay to acquire something from willing sellers

Source: BPM 92 [2.68]

See also: Market prices – SNA

French equivalent: Prix du marché - MBP

Market prices – SNA

Market prices are the actual price agreed upon by the transactors. In the absence of market transactions, valuation is made according to costs incurred (non-market services produced by government) or by reference to market prices for analogous goods or services (services of owner-occupied dwellings)

Context: The amount of money a willing buyer pays to acquire a good or service from a willing seller. The actual price for a transaction agreed on by the transactors. The net price inclusive of all discounts, surcharges and rebates applied to the transaction.

From the seller's point of view the market price is the basic price; from the buyer's point of view the market price is the purchaser's price.

Also referred to as "transaction price".

ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/tegppi/index.htm

Source: SNA para. 2.68

See also: Market prices – BPM

French equivalent: Prix du marché - SCN

Market producers – ESA

Market producers are local kind-of-activity units (KAUs) or institutional units the major part of whose output is market output.

Context: It should be noted that if a local KAU or institutional unit is a market producer its main output is by definition market output, as the concept of market output is defined after having applied the distinction market, for own final use and other non-market to the local KAU and institutional unit that have produced that output

Source: ESA [3.24]

See also: Market producers – SNA

French equivalent: Producteurs marchands - SEC

Market producers – SNA

Market producers are producers that sell most or all of their output at prices that are economically significant

Source: SNA 4.58 [6.52]

See also: Market producers – ESA

French equivalent: Producteurs marchands - SCN

Market risk

The risk of losses on financial instruments arising from changes in market prices. Market risk covers interest-rate, foreign exchange, equity price, and commodity-price risk. As financial intermediaries that take positions in financial instruments, such losses in value affect the income and capital of deposit-takers. The duration of assets and liabilities can be used to estimate potential losses arising from changes in market interest rates. Another approach is through the use of stress tests.

Source: IMF, 2004, Compilation Guide on Financial Soundness Indicators, IMF, Washington DC, Appendix VII, Glossary

Market services – ISIC

Market services are defined as those services produced for sale on the market at a price intended to cover production costs and to provide a profit for the producer.

Market services comprise the following five ISIC Tabulation Categories:

- Wholesale and Retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles and personal household goods (G);
- Hotels and restaurants (H);
- Transport, storage and communications (I);
- Financial intermediation (J);
- Real estate, renting and business activities (K)

Context: Under the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA) market and non-market services are not separately reported if they are involved in the same ISIC activity. However the 1968 SNA recommended that market and non-market services be separately identified

Source: ISIC Rev. 3

See also: Market services – NACE; Services – ISIC Rev. 3; Non-market services – OECD

French equivalent: Services marchand - CITI

Market services – NACE

Market services comprises 8 NACE-CLIO branches:

- recovery and repair services, wholesale and retail trade services;
- lodging and catering services;
- inland transport services;
- maritime and air transport services;
- auxiliary transport services;
- communication services;
- services of credit and insurance institutions;
- other market services.

Source: NACE-CLIO

See also: Services – NACE; Non-market services – NACE; Market services – ISIC

French equivalent: Services marchand - NACE

Market share

Market share is a measure of the relative size of a firm in an industry or market in terms of the proportion of total output or sales or capacity it accounts for.

In addition to profits, one of the frequently cited business objectives of firms is to increase market share. Market share, profits and economies of scale are often positively correlated in market economies. High levels of market share may bestow market power on firms.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Concentration

Market tightness

Market tightness is a dimension of market liquidity. It is measured by the general cost incurred in a transaction irrespective of market price.

Source: IMF, 2004, Compilation Guide on Financial Soundness Indicators, IMF, Washington DC, Appendix VII, Glossary

Market transfers

Transfers to (when positive) or from (when negative) consumers due to market price support policies

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Market valuation

Amounts of money that willing buyers pay to acquire something from willing sellers; the exchanges are made between independent parties on the basis of commercial considerations only.

The market value of a debt instrument should be based on the market price for that instrument prevailing at the time to which the position statement refers; that is, current market prices as of the dates involved (beginning or end of the reference period).

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

See also: Nominal value (of a debt instrument)

French equivalent: Evaluation marchande

Market value

The price at which an asset would change hands if it sold on the open market.

Context: Transactions are valued at the actual prices agreed upon by the transactors. Market prices are thus the basic reference for valuation in the SNA. Assets and liabilities are valued at current prices at the time to which the balance sheet relates, not at their original prices.

Glossary of Government Debt Terms – OECD, unpublished, 2001.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Fair value - OECD

French equivalent: Valeur de marché

Marketable securities

Marketable securities are securities that can easily be sold. On a corporation's balance sheet , they are assets that can be readily converted into cash - for example, government securities, banker's acceptances and commercial paper. (Dictionary of Finance and Investment Terms , J. Downes and J.E. Goodman)

Source: Glossary of Government Debt Terms – OECD, unpublished, 2001

Marketing agency (or board)

A marketing agency (or board) is, generally, a statutory body possessing certain legislated regulatory powers over prices, quality standards, foreign trade, etc

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Marketing Assistance Loan Programme

The Marketing Assistance Loan Programme is a US loan programme which since 1986 is designed to provide producers of certain crops with financial assistance when prices are low while avoiding a disadvantage of the traditional loan programme – the accumulation of government stocks that depress prices when disposed of.

The programme effectively guarantees farmers a minimum price. Farmers can obtain payments in two ways. They can sell the crop and repay the loan at the posted county price (a USDA estimate of the local market price) and keep the difference known as "marketing gain". They can also obtain a payment without taking out a loan

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2001-2006, OECD, 2001, Annex II – Glossary of Terms

French equivalent: Programme de prêt d'aide à la commercialisation

Marketing innovation

A marketing innovation is the implementation of a new marketing method involving significant changes in product design or packaging, product placement, product promotion or pricing.

Context: Marketing innovations are aimed at better addressing customer needs, opening up new markets, or newly positioning a firm's product on the market, with the objective of increasing the firm's sales.

The distinguishing feature of a marketing innovation compared to other changes in a firm's marketing instruments is the implementation of a marketing method not previously used by the firm. It must be part of a new marketing concept or strategy that represents a significant departure from the firm's existing marketing methods. The new marketing method can either be developed by the innovating firm or adopted from other firms or organisations. New marketing methods can be implemented for both new and existing products.

Source: OECD, 2005, "The Measurement of Scientific and Technological Activities: Guidelines for Collecting and Interpreting Innovation Data: Oslo Manual, Third Edition" prepared by the Working Party of National Experts on Scientific and Technology Indicators, OECD, Paris, para. 169

Marketing loan (United States)

A marketing loan is a variation of the non- recourse loan whereby, for specified commodities, a producer may repay a loan at a lower rate than the loan rate, equivalent to the prevailing world market price.

Under the 1985 Food Security Act, marketing loans were implemented for cotton, rice and honey; under the Farm Act of 1990, they were implemented for soybeans and other oilseeds, some cotton and rice, and are now mandatory for wheat and feed grains; the 1996 FAIR Act retained the provisions for some commodities

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Marketing orders (United States)

Marketing orders are measures intended to stabilise markets, standardise quality and packaging, regulate flows to the market and authorise research and development for certain farm commodities. They are used especially for fruits, vegetables and nuts.

Marketing orders do not control pricing or production directly, but are binding on the entire industry in the area regulated.

A marketing order is requested by a group of producers and must be approved by the Secretary of Agriculture and a required number of the commodity's producers (usually two-thirds) in the area regulated. Orders are financed by production levies

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Marriage

Marriage is the act, ceremony or process by which the legal relationship of husband and wife is constituted. The legality of the union may be established by civil, religious or other means as recognised by the laws of each country

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Marriage order

The marriage order is the rank order (i.e. first, second, third, etc) of the legal marriage being contracted or of the legal marriage being dissolved

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Marshall Edgeworth price index

A price index defined as the weighted arithmetic average of the current to base period price relatives which uses the quantities of an intermediate basket as weights. The quantities of the intermediate basket are arithmetic averages of the quantities of the base and current periods. It is a symmetric index and a pseudo-superlative index.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Mass balances

A specific supply and use table where different physical flows for products and/or residuals are expressed in a common specific unit; for example timber, forests products and wood waste converted into 'dry-matter tonnes of wood' .

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.189

Master sample

A sample drawn from a population for use on a number of future occasions, so as to avoid ad hoc sampling on each occasion. Sometimes the master sample is large and subsequent inquiries are based on a sub-sample from it.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Échantillon principal

Matched models method (construction price indices)

This method in the compilation of construction price indices involves the specification of a sample of representative construction projects (or models), the matching of these "model" projects against actual projects carried out by contractors in a specified period, the collection of prices for the matched projects for each period, and the weighting together of price movements for each project.

Constant quality is maintained by calculating price movements on a matched sample basis (i.e. the price

movements between adjacent periods are based on the same "model" projects each period).

Context: This methodology is used for the calculation of price indices for standard project home construction, as in the case of the price indices for the construction and renovation of privately built houses compiled in Australia. The composition of the list of construction projects or "models" to be matched against actual construction projects is subject to continuous review, and is determined by the continued availability of price information relating to a particular model specification. If the specification of an individual model changes significantly, or if a price is unable to be obtained, then that model is excluded from the calculation of price movement.

Price information for the actual finished construction is obtained for each period from a sample of builders/ construction firms, real estate organisations, government agencies, etc. They relate to actual sales transacted during the period.

Source: Sources and Methods: Construction Price Indices, OECD, Eurostat, 1997, page 21

See also: Construction price indices; Subsequent breakdown methods (construction price indices)

Matched products method

The pricing of identical products or models in consecutive periods to ensure that the measured price change cannot be affected by changes in quality. In other words, pricing to constant quantity. Price changes for perfectly matched products may be described as "pure" price changes.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

See also: Specification pricing

Matched samples

A pair, or set of, matched samples are those in which each member of a sample is matched with a corresponding member in every other sample by reference to qualities other than those immediately under investigation.

Context: The object of matching is to obtain better estimates of differences by "removing" the possible effects of other variables. For example, if it is desired to investigate acuity of vision for a sample of smokers as compared with a sample of non-smokers, better comparisons can usually be made if, to every member of one sample, there can be associated a member of the other sample of the same sex and about the same age.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Échantillons appariés

Matching distribution

Suppose two sets having n objects each are numbered 1, 2, …., n and each is arranged in a random order so as to form n pairs. Then the number of pairs on which the two numbers are the same has the matching distribution. More general distributions are studied, in which there are several qualitative characteristics, e.g. colour or suit instead of numbering in the comparison of two packs of cards or more than two sets are available.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Distribution d'appareillage

Matching fields

See also: Editing match

Materiality

Refers to the significance of a matter in relation to a set of financial or performance information. If a matter is material to the set of information, then it is likely to be of significance to a user of that information.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

Materials and energy balances

Materials and energy balances are accounting tables that provide information on the material input into an economy delivered by the natural environment, the transformation and use of that input in economic processes (extraction, conversion, manufacturing, consumption) and its return to the natural environment as residuals (wastes).

The accounting concepts involved are founded on the first law of thermodynamics, which states that matter (mass/ energy) is neither created nor destroyed by any physical process

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Bilans de la matière et de l'énergie

Materials and supplies – inventories

See also: Inventories of materials and supplies

French equivalent: Stocks de matières premières et fournitures

Maternal death

The death of woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental causes.

Context: Maternal deaths should be divided into two groups. Direct obstetric deaths and those resulting from obstetric complications of the pregnant state (pregnancy, labour and puerperium), from interventions, omissions, incorrect treatment, or from a chain of events resulting from any of the above. Indirect obstetric deaths are those resulting from previous existing disease or disease that developed during pregnancy and which was not due to direct obstetric causes, but which was aggravated by physiologic effects of pregnancy.

Source: World Health Organization. International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision (ICD-10), vol. 1. Geneva, 1992. (definitions 4.4 and 4.5)

Maternal mortality rate

The maternal mortality rate refers to the number of deaths from puerperal causes occurring among the female population of a given geographical area during a given year, per 100, 000 live births occurring among the population of the given geographical area during the same year

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Maternity leave

Maternity leave is leave granted only to mothers for a limited period of time around the time of childbirth (although it is possible for the father to take the post-natal part of the leave in extreme circumstances, such as the mother's death or illness).

Source: OECD Employment Outlook, July 1995, Chapter 5, Long-term leave for parents in OECD countries, page 174

Mathematical literacy

Mathematical literacy is defined in the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) as the capacity to identify, understand and engage in mathematics, and to make well-founded judgements about the role that mathematics plays in an individual's current and future private life, occupational life, social life with peers and relatives, and life as a constructive, concerned and reflective citizen.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Reading literacy; Scientific literacy

French equivalent: Culture mathématique

Matrix consistency

The property that makes it possible to have correct country-to-country quantity relationships for each detailed category and, at the same time, to obtain the correct country-to-country quantity relationships for any desired aggregation of categories simply by summing the quantities for the included categories.

This requires that the quantities be stated in value terms so that (a) the values for any category are directly comparable between countries and (b) the values for any country are directly comparable between categories.

Source: Handbook of the International Comparison Programme, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 62, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development, Statistical Division, New York, 1992, Glossary

Maturity (of a loan)

The date at which the final repayment of a loan is due; by extension, a measure of the scheduled life of the loan.

Context: Maturity is the period of time until the redemption or expiration of a financial instrument (Glossary of Government Debt Terms – OECD, unpublished, 2001).

Source: Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts. From the "Development Co-operation Report: Efforts and Policies of Members of the Development Assistance Committee".

Maturity structure

A time profile of the maturities of claims or liabilities. Also known as "maturity profile" or "maturity distribution."

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Maximum economic performance in the fishery

Maximum economic performance in the fishery is a situation in which the fishery is generating the maximum amount of economic benefits, as measured as the sum of net benefits to fishers and consumers, and resource rent

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Performance économique maximale de la pêcherie

Maximum Economic Yield (MEY) in Fisheries Accounts

When relating total revenues from fishing to total fishing effort in a surplus production model, the value of the largest positive difference between total revenues and total costs of fishing (including the cost of labour and capital) with all inputs valued at their opportunity costs.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.279

See also: Maximum sustainable yield (MSY) in Fisheries Accounts

Maximum operating speed

The highest speed allowed on commercial service taking into account technical characteristics of the infrastructure.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Vitesse d'exploitation maximum

Maximum size of data element values

The maximum size of data element values refers to the maximum number of storage units (of the corresponding datatype) to represent the data element value

Source: ISO/IEC 11179, Part 1, Framework for the specification and standardization of data elements, 1998

Maximum sustainable yield

Maximum sustainable yield refers to the maximum use that a renewable resource can sustain without impairing its renewability through natural growth or replenishment

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

Maximum sustainable yield (MSY) in Fisheries Accounts

The highest theoretical equilibrium yield that can be continuously taken (on average) from a stock under existing (average) environmental conditions without affecting significantly the reproduction process.

Context: When relating total revenues from fishing to total fishing effort in a surplus production model, MEY is attained at a level of fishing effort where marginal costs of fishing are equal to marginal fishing revenues. At this level of fishing effort, the difference between total revenues and total costs of fishing, including the cost of labour and capital with all inputs valued at their opportunity costs, is maximized.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.279

See also: Maximum Economic Yield (MEY) in Fisheries Accounts

Maximum sustainable yield, fishing (MSY)

Maximum sustainable yield (MSY) is the largest long-term average catch or yield that can be taken from a stock or stock complex under prevailing ecological and environmental conditions

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Rendement maximum soutenable (RMS)

Mean

When unqualified, the mean usually refers to the expectation of a variate, or to the arithmetic mean of a sample used as an estimate of the expectation.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Moyenne

Mean absolute error

An alternative but much less desirable name for the mean deviation.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Mean deviation

French equivalent: Erreur absolue moyenne

Mean deviation

A measure of dispersion derived from the average deviation of observations from some central value, such deviations being taken absolutely, i.e. without reference to algebraic sign. The central value may be the arithmetic mean or the median. Expressed formally the mean deviation is the first absolute moment.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Écart moyen

Mean range

The arithmetic mean of the ranges of a set of samples of the same size. The mean range in repeated sampling may be used as an estimator for the population standard deviation.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Étendue moyenne

Mean square

In general, the mean square of a set of values is the arithmetic mean of the squares of their differences from some given value, namely their second moment about that value.

Context: When the mean square is regarded as an estimator of certain parental variance components the sum of squares about the observed mean is usually divided by the number of degrees of freedom, not the number of observations. It is still known as a mean square, an expression which is convenient if somewhat inaccurate.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Carré moyen

Mean square deviation

The second moment of a set of observations about some arbitrary origin. If that origin is the mean of the observations the mean square deviation is the equivalent of the variance.

Context: An equivalent expression, especially when the observations are variate values, is mean square error. This latter term also occurs in older writings in the sense of variance but should not be employed in that sense.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Déviation en moyenne

Mean square error

The mean square error is equal to the square of the bias plus the variance of the estimator. If the sampling method and estimating procedure lead to an unbiased estimator, then the mean square error is simply the variance of the estimator.

Context: The mean squared deviation of an estimator from the true value, equal to the variance plus the squared bias. (A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical)

Source: Quality Glossary, Eurostat

Mean value test for prices

A test that may be used under the axiomatic approach which requires that the price index lies between the minimum price relative and the maximum price relative.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Mean value test for quantities

A test that may be used under the axiomatic approach which requires that the implicit quantity index lies between the minimum and maximum rates of growth of the individual quantities.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Measles

A highly contagious acute disease of childhood, characterized by a spreading skin rash, fever, cough, coryza, conjunctivitis, eruption of the buccal mucosa (Koplik's spots) and prostration. Overcrowding and disaster conditions are conducive to outbreaks, with high mortality, especially among the malnourished.

Source: S.W.A. Gunn. Multilingual Dictionary of Disaster Medicine and International Relief, English, Français, Español, Arabic. Boston, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1990.

Measure

The phenomenon or phenomena to be measured in a data set.

Context: In a data set, the instance of a measure is often called an observation.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Data structure definition; Observation; Data set

Measurement errors

Measurement errors occur when the response provided differs from the real value; such errors may be attributable to the respondent, the interviewer, the questionnaire, the collection method or the respondent's record-keeping system. Such errors may be random or they may result in a systematic bias if they are not random.

Context: Measurement error includes the error in a survey response as a result of respondent confusion, ignorance, carelessness, or dishonesty; the error attributable to the interviewer, perhaps as a consequence of poor or inadequate training, prior expectations regarding respondents' responses, or deliberate errors; and error attributable to the wording of the questions in the questionnaire, the order or context in which the questions are presented, and the method used to obtain the responses.

Source: Statistics Canada, "Statistics Canada Quality Guidelines", 4th edition, October 2003, page 59

Measures for the disabled

Measures for the disabled only include special programmes for the disabled. The category does not cover the total policy effort in support of the disabled.

Source: Definitions of the Standardised categories and Sub-categories of Labour Market Programmes, OECD, 2001

Measures for unemployed and disadvantaged youth

Measures for unemployed and disadvantaged youth include remedial education, training or work practice for disadvantaged youth to facilitate transition from school to work. The principal target group usually consist of those who do not follow regular upper-secondary or vocational education and are unsuccessful in finding jobs

Source: Definitions of the Standardised categories and Sub-categories of Labour Market Programmes, OECD, 2001

Mechanical treatment technology

Mechanical treatment technology involves waste-water treatment of a physical and mechanical nature that results in decanted effluents and separate sludge.

Mechanical processes are also used in combination with biological and advanced unit operations. Mechanical treatment includes processes such as sedimentation and flotation

Source: Glossary of Environmental Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Advanced treatment technology (waste water)

Mechanically refrigerated wagon

Insulated wagon either fitted with its own refrigerating appliance, or served jointly with other units of transport equipment by such an appliance (mechanical compressor, "absorption" unit, etc.).

Context: Such a wagon shall be capable, with a mean outside temperature of + 30 degrees C, of lowering the temperature inside the empty body to, and thereafter maintaining it continuously in the following manner at any desired practically constant value t1 in conformity with the standards defined below for the three classes:

- Class A. Mechanically refrigerated wagon fitted with a refrigerating appliance such that t1 may be chosen between +12 degrees C and 0 degrees C inclusive.
- Class B. Mechanically refrigerated wagon fitted with a refrigerating appliance such that t1 may be chosen between +12 degrees C and -10 degrees C inclusive.
- Class C. Mechanically refrigerated wagon fitted with a refrigerating appliance such that t1 may be chosen between +12 degrees C and -20 degrees C inclusive.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Wagon frigorifique

Median

The median is that value of the variate which divides the total frequency into two halves.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Médiane

Medical diagnostic and treatment and programmes

Medical diagnostic and treatment and programmes (International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 650) are programmes at the third level, first stage, of the type that lead to a first university degree or equivalent

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Medical science and health-related graduates

Medical science and health-related graduates refers to the number of students enrolled or graduating at different levels of medical and health-related education. These levels are classified according to ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) developed by UNESCO, OECD, and EUROSTAT

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Medium-term instruments

See also: Medium-term notes (MTNs)

Medium-term notes (MTNs)

These are debt instruments of usually one- to five year maturity issued in bearer form under a program agreement through one or more dealers. Once a program is set up, issues can be made quickly to take advantage of market conditions, with issues structured more closely to investors' needs than in the public bond markets. Typically, the MTN market is not as liquid as the international bond market, so issuers may have to pay a higher interest rate.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

Medium-term projections or scenarios

In the context of the OECD's Economic Outlook, medium-term projections or scenarios look out five to six years, and are published as part of the OECD's projection exercise.

These scenarios basically indicate the requirements necessary to bring economies back to overall balance over the medium term - in terms of closing the output and employment gaps. Moreover, they typically act as baseline scenarios for macro-economic simulations of the effects of various alternative assumptions on economic policy or other forces affecting the projections.

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

MEDSTAT

Mediterranean Statistical Co-operation Programme

MEDTOUR

Euro-Mediterranean co-operation in tourism statistics

MEI

See also: Main Economic Indicators (MEI), OECD

Member

Context: Identical term, "Pension fund member"

See also: Active member; Pension plan member; Fund member

French equivalent: Membre / adhérent

Member of a producers' co-operative

A member of a producers' co-operative is a person who holds a self-employment job in an establishment organised as a co-operative, in which each member takes part on an equal footing with other members in determining the organisation of production, sales and/or other work, investments and the distribution of proceeds among the members.

Note that employees of producers' co- operatives are not classified to this group

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.233

French equivalent: Membre d'une coopérative de production

Merchandise trade

Goods which add or subtract from the stock of material resources of a country by entering (imports) or leaving (exports) its economic territory. Goods simply being transported through a country (goods in transit) or temporarily admitted or withdrawn (except for goods for inward or outward processing) do not add to or subtract from the stock of material resources of a country and are not included in the international merchandise trade statistics. In many cases, a country's economic territory largely coincides with its customs territory, which is the territory in which the customs law of a country applies in full.

Source: United Nations. International Merchandise Trade Statistics -- Concepts and Definitions. Series F, No. 52, Rev. 2 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XVII.16). (para. 14)

Merchant fleet

Number of merchant ships registered at a given date in a country and authorised to navigate at sea.

Context: Changes in the fleet refer to changes in total or within a ship type, in the seagoing fleet of the reporting country, resulting from new construction, modification in type or capacity, transfers to or from a different flag state, scrapping, casualties, or transfer to or from the fluvial register. Vessels under repair are included.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Flotte marchande

Merchant ship

Ship designed for the carriage of goods, transport of passengers or specially fitted out for a specific duty.

Context: Naval ships and ships used by public administration and public services are excluded. Merchant ships are divided into cargo carrying ships and ships of miscellaneous activities. Ships of miscellaneous activities include fish catching and processing ships, tugs, dredges, research/ survey ships, and ships designed for offshore production and support.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Navire marchand

Mercosur

See also: Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR)

French equivalent: Mercosur

Mercury

Mercury is a heavy metal that can accumulate in the environment and is highly toxic if breathed or swallowed

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Mercure

Merger

An amalgamation or joining of two or more firms into an existing firm or to form a new firm.

A merger is a method by which firms can increase their size and expand into existing or new economic activities and markets.

Context: A variety of motives may exist for mergers: to increase economic efficiency, to acquire market power, to diversify, to expand into different geographic markets, to pursue financial and research and development synergies, etc.

Mergers are classified into three types:

- Horizontal merger;
- Vertical merger; and a
- Conglomerate merger

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Take-over; Acquisition (ownership); Horizontal merger; Vertical merger; Conglomerate merger; Vertical integration

Meta-analysis

Quantitative study of published results relating to a particular problem. Conclusions about heterogeneity and overall significance are usually based on published values of test estimates.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Metadata

Metadata is data that defines and describes other data.

Context: For the ISO standard, metadata is defined as data that defines and describes other data and processes. This means that metadata are data that describe other data, and data become metadata when they are used in this way. This happens under particular circumstances and for particular purposes, as no data are always metadata. The set of circumstances and purposes (or perspective) for which some data are used as metadata is called the context. So, metadata are data about data in some context.

Source: ISO/IEC FDIS 11179-1 "Information technology - Metadata registries - Part 1: Framework", March 2004

See also: Data; Statistical metadata; Metadata registry; Structural metadata; Statistical metadata system; Structural definition; Metadata layer

Metadata attribute

See also: Attribute

Metadata content standard

A metadata content standard is a standard that specifies a set of metadata items and does not specify the physical format of the content, the services to be provided, or the syntax used

Source: Survey Design and Statistical Methodology Metadata, Software and Standards Management Branch, Systems Support Division, United States Bureau of the Census, Washington D.C., August 1998, Section 1.1, page 1

See also: Statistical metadata

Metadata dimension

The higher level of the metadata structure (e.g., data, access, integrity and quality in the SDDS format), which, combined with elements (e.g., coverage, periodicity, and timeliness) forms the basic framework under which data are described.

Context: The SDDS prescribes that subscribing members provide a summary description of methodology for each data category, including statements of major differences from international guidelines. The term "methodology" is used in the SDDS in a broad sense to cover the aspects of analytical framework, concepts, definitions, classifications, accounting conventions, sources of data, and compilation practices.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS)

Metadata item

Metadata item is an instance of a metadata object.

Context: A metadata item has associated attributes, as appropriate for the metadata object it relates to.

Each metadata item can have a distinct status: mandatory (always required), conditional (understood as required under certain specified conditions) and optional (permitted but not required).

Source: ISO/IEC International Standard 11179-3 - Information technology - Metadata registries (MDR) - Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes", February 2003

See also: Attribute; Related metadata reference; ISO / IEC 11179; Metadata object; Registry item

Metadata layer

A metadata layer is a layer in the reference model for standardisation in statistics used to denote the set of attributes related to statistical metainformation

Source: Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Terminology on Statistical Metadata", Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, Geneva, 2000

See also: Statistical metadata system; Statistical metadata; Metadata registry; Metadata; Statistical metainformation; Metadata content standard; Structural metadata; Structural definition

Metadata object

Metadata object is an object type defined by a metamodel.

Source: ISO/IEC FDIS 11179-1 "Information technology - Metadata registries - Part 1: Framework", March 2004

See also: ISO / IEC 11179; Metadata item; Metamodel; Object

Metadata registry

A metadata registry is an information system for registering metadata.

Context: Within ISO/IEC International standard 11179, a metadata registry is a database of metadata that supports the functionality of registration.

Registration accomplishes three main goals: identification, provenance, and monitoring quality.

Identification is accomplished by assigning a unique identifier (within the registry) to each object registered there.

Provenance addresses the source of the metadata and the object described.

Monitoring quality ensures that the metadata does the job it is designed to do.

A metadata registry manages the semantics of data. Understanding data is fundamental to its design, harmonization, standardization, use, re-use, and interchange. The underlying model is designed to capture all the basic components of the semantics of data, independent of any application or subject matter area. Registration also allows two or more administered items describing identical objects to be identified, and it will identify situations where similar or identical names are in use for administered items that are significantly different in one or more respects.

Source: ISO/IEC International Standard 11179-3 - Information technology - Metadata registries (MDR) - Part 1: Framework, March 2004.

See also: Structural metadata; Metadata; Metadata layer; Structural definition; Registry item; Statistical metadata; Registry metamodel; Administered item

Metadata set

Metadata set is any collection of metadata.

Source: ISO/IEC 11179-3 "Information technology-Metadata registries (MDR)-Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes", February 2003

See also: ISO / IEC 11179

Metadata structure definition

A collection of metadata concepts, structure and usage when used to collect or disseminate reference metadata.

Context: A reference metadata set also has a set of structural metadata which describes how it is organized. This metadata identifies what reference metadata concepts are being reported, how these concepts relate to each other (typically as hierarchies), what their presentational structure is, how they may be represented (as free text, as coded values, etc.), and with which formal object types they are associated.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Maintenance agency; Structural metadata; Concept

Metadataflow definition

A structure which describes, categorises and constrains the allowable content of a metadata set that providers will supply for different reference periods.

Context: A “metadata flow”, in this context, is an abstract concept of the metadata sets, i.e. a structure without any actual metadata. A Metadataflow definition associates a Metadata structure definition with one or more category (possibly from different category schemes). This gives a system the ability to state which metadata sets are to be reported/disseminated for a given category, and which metadata sets can be reported using the Metadata structure definition.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Data flow definition; Metadata set; Definition; Metadata; Category

Metallic mineral reserves

Metallic mineral reserves consist of ferrous and non-ferrous metal ore deposits

Source: (AN.2122) – Annex to chapter XIII

French equivalent: Réserves de minerais métalliques

Metals

Class of substances which are crystalline when solid and many of which are opaque, ductile, malleable, dense and good conductors of heat and electricity. Manufacture of basic metals in the International Standard Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 3, comprises division 3 and includes the ferrous metals iron and steel, the precious metals gold, silver and members of the platinum group, and other non-ferrous base metals such as copper, lead, chrome, manganese, zinc, aluminium, nickel and tin and alloys of such metals. CPC Vers. 1: Basic metals (division 41).

Source: United Nations. International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Third Revision. Series M, No. 4, Rev. 3 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.XVII.11).

Metamodel

A data model that specifies one or more other data models.

Context: The metamodel provides a framework for understanding the important metadata that needs to be captured when describing data.

Source: ISO/IEC FDIS 11179-1 "Information technology - Metadata registries - Part 1: Framework", March 2004

See also: Data model; Metadata object; Registry metamodel; ISO / IEC 11179

METANET

METANET is a network bringing together experts from national statistical institutes, users of official statistics, researchers and developers to harmonise metadata and the methodology, definitions and models used to describe statistical processing systems. METANET is an open access network where it is possible to participate at different levels.

METANET aims to build on all standards developed for metadata including ISO 11179, the Dublin Core, SDDS, GESMES/CB and those developed by METIS.

Source: OECD Quality Framework

MetaStore

MetaStore is the OECD's corporate facility for the storage, accessing and management of reference metadata for statistics.

Source: OECD, 2005, OECD Statistical Programme of Work: 2005, OECD, Paris, p. 16

See also: OECD.stat

Methane

Methane (CH4) is a colourless, non—poisonous and flammable gaseous hydrocarbon created by anaerobic decomposition of organic compounds. Methane is a potent greenhouse gas

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Méthane

Methodological soundness

Methodological soundness refers to constructs and principles of accounting that are basic building blocks of macroeconomic data.

Context: Concepts and definitions, scope, classifications of flows/stocks and sectorization of units, and valuation and time of recording are key aspects of macroeconomic datasets. These are typically covered in standards and guidelines that are agreed on in international consultative processes and in recognized sets of goods practices. Thus, following the standards, guidelines, and practices promotes soundness of the data in these respects.

International comparability is enhanced to the extent that countries follow international standards.

Source: International Monetary Found (IMF), "Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF) Glossary"

See also: Quality – IMF

Methodology

A methodology is a structured approach to solve a problem

Context: A set of research methods and techniques applied to a particular field of study (Statistics Canada, "Statistics: Power from data", Glossary, available at: http://www.statcan.ca/english/edu/power/glossary/gloss.htm).

Source: Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Terminology on Statistical Metadata", Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, Geneva, 2000

See also: Statistical methodology

METIS

Metadata information system.

METIS is a UN/ECE initiative primarily focused on the development of a consensus on conceptual issues and the development of guidelines in relation to statistical metadata, i.e. information needed for proper production and usage of statistical data.

Participants at the annual meetings of METIS include Eurostat, ILO IMF, OECD, UNECE, UNSD and representatives from a large number of national statistical institutes.

Source: OECD Quality Framework

Mezzanine finance

See also: Subordinated bond

MFN

See also: Most favoured nation (MFN) principle

MFP

See also: Multi-factor productivity (MFP)

MICR

See also: Magnetic Ink Character Recognition (MICR)

Microaggregation

Records are grouped based on a proximity measure of variables of interest, and the same small groups of records are used in calculating aggregates for those variables. The aggregates are released instead of the individual record values.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Microclimate

A microclimate is a climatic structure of a small area

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Microclimat

Micro-economic approach

See also: Economic approach

Micro-editing

An exhaustive check to find errors by inspecting each individual observation.

Context: Micro-editing is the process of finding errors by inspection of individual observations. Editing done at the record, or questionnaire level. (Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data Editing Located on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group)

Source: Eurostat, "Assessment of Quality in Statistics: Glossary", Working Group, Luxembourg, May 2002

See also: Selective editing; Data editing; Macro-editing

Micro-enterprises

See also: Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)

Mid-period price index

A price index that utilises either the quantity or value weights from an intermediate period that lies between the base period and the current period when the number of periods between them is odd or the average of the quantity or value weights for two consecutive intermediate periods that lie between the base period and the current period when the number of periods between them is even.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Mid-Term Review

See also: Luxembourg agreement

MIG

Main industrial groupings

Migrant workers

See also: Foreign migrant workers

Migrants

According to the United Nations recommendations, migrants consist of four categories:

- long-term immigrants (or emigrants);
- short-term immigrants (or emigrants);
- residents returning after (or leaving for) a period working abroad, i.e. short-term emigrants returning (or leaving); and
- nomads.

Source: International Migration Statistics for OECD Countries: Sources and Comparability of Migration Statistics, OECD, page 10

Migrants for settlement

Migrants for settlement are foreigners granted the permission to stay for a lengthy or unlimited period, who are subject to virtually no limitations regarding the exercise of an economic activity

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

French equivalent: Migrants aux fins d'installation

Migrants having the right to free establishment or movement

See also: Foreigners having the right to free establishment

Migration for employment

See also: Foreign migrant workers

French equivalent: Migration aux fins d'emploi

Military debts

Loans and other credits extended for military purposes.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

Milk quota scheme

A milk quota scheme is a supply control measure to limit the volume of milk produced or supplied.

Quantities up to a specified quota benefit from full market price support. Over-quota volumes may be penalised by a levy (as in the European Union, where the "superlevy" is 115 per cent of the target price) or may receive a lower price.

Allocations are usually fixed at individual producer level. Other features, including arrangements for quota reallocation, differ according to scheme

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

See also: Supply quotas

French equivalent: Programme de quotas laitiers

Mineral exploration

Mineral exploration consists of the value of expenditures on exploration for petroleum and natural gas and for non-petroleum deposits; it includes prelicence costs, licence and acquisition costs, appraisal costs and the costs of actual test drilling and boring, as well as the costs of aerial and other surveys, transportation costs, etc, incurred to make it possible to carry out the tests

Source: (AN.1121) – Annex to chapter XIII

French equivalent: Prospection minière et pétrolière

Minimal set of conflict rules

A minimal set of conflict rules is a minimal subset of the complete set of conflict rules expressing the same erroneous data combinations as the complete set of conflict rules.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Minimal set of fields to impute

A minimal set of fields to impute refers to the smallest set of fields requiring imputation that will guarantee that all edits are passed.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

See also: Weighted minimal set

Minimal unique

A combination of variable values that are unique in the microdata set at hand and contain no proper subset with this property (so it is a minimal set with the uniqueness property).

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Mini-max (or Collared) floating-rate note (FRN)

FRN with a minimum and a maximum interest rate.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Minimisation of natural hazards

Expenditures and activities aiming at the minimisation of natural hazards and of their impacts. They may include the following natural hazards: forest fires, floods, avalanches, landslides, storms, droughts, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 5.60

Minimum benefit

See also: Minimum pension

French equivalent: Prestation minimale

Minimum bid rate

Lower limit to the interest rates at which counterparties may submit bids in the variable rate tenders of the main refinancing operations. This is one of the key ECB interest rates reflecting the stance of monetary policy. Lower limit to the interest rates at which counterparties may submit bids in the variable rate tenders of the main refinancing operations. This is one of the key ECB interest rates reflecting the stance of monetary policy.

Source: European Central Bank, 2004, Annual Report: 2004, ECB, Frankfurt, Glossary

Minimum energy performance standards (MEPS)

See also: Energy standards

Minimum pension

The minimum level of pension benefits the plan pays out in all circumstances.

Context: Identical term, "Minimum benefit"

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

French equivalent: Pension minimale

Minimum size of data element values

The minimum size of data element values is the minimum number of storage units (of the corresponding datatype) to represent the data element value

Source: ISO/IEC 11179, Part 3, Basic Attributes of Data Elements (draft))

Mining wastes

Mining wastes are mining-related by—products of two types:

a. mining-and-quarrying extraction wastes which are barren soils removed from mining and quarrying sites during the preparation for mining and quarrying and do not enter into the dressing and beneficiating processes, and
b. mining—and-quarrying dressing and beneficiating wastes which are obtained during the process of separating minerals from ores and other materials extracted during mining-and-quarrying activities.

These wastes occupy valuable land and cause harm to stream life when they are deposited near the drainage area of a stream

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Déchets d'extraction

Ministerial commentary

Internal access refers to the practice of giving full transparency to any necessary pre-release access within government-as deemed appropriate by the government.

Context: Under the SDDS, this entails the identification of any such commentary so as to maintain the objectivity or freedom from political judgement of the official statistical data being disseminated.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS); Institutional framework; Integrity; Internal access; Imputation; Observation; Non-response

Mirror statistics

Bilateral comparisons of two basic measures of a trade flow. Traditional tool for detecting the causes of asymmetries in statistics.

Source: Eurostat, "Statistics on the trading of goods - User guide", Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg, 1998

French equivalent: Statistiques miroir

MIS

See also: Management information system (MIS)

Miscellaneous current taxes

Miscellaneous current taxes consist of various types of taxes paid periodically, usually once a year; the most common are poll taxes, expenditure taxes, payments by households to obtain certain licences, and taxes on international transactions

Source: SNA 8.54 [OECD 5127, 5200, 6000]

French equivalent: Impôts courants divers

Miscellaneous current transfers

Miscellaneous current transfers consist of various different kinds of current transfers that may take place between resident institutional units or between resident and non-resident units.

The most common are: (a) current transfers to NPISHs; (b) current transfers between households; (c) fines and penalties; (d) lotteries and gambling; (e) payments of compensation.

Source: SNA 8.93 - 8.98

French equivalent: Transferts courants divers

Misclassification

When a subject is falsely classified into a category in which the subject does not belong. It may result from misreporting by study subjects, from the use of less than optimal measurement devices, or from random error.

Source: The International Statistical Institute, "The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms", edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press, 2003

Mismatch floating-rate note (FRN)

FRN with a coupon structure that is refixed more often and for different maturities than the interest periods (e.g., the interest rate is based on six months' LIBOR but adjusted every month).

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Missing data

Observations which were planned and are missing.

Context: Missing data in a survey may occur when there are no data whatsoever for a respondent (non-response) or when some variables for a respondent are unknown (item non-response) because of refusal to provide or failure to collect the response (ISI).

Source: The International Statistical Institute, "The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms", edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press, 2003

Mixed credits

A credit that contains an aid element, so as to provide concessional credit terms—such as a lower rate of interest or a longer credit period.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Mixed cropping

Mixed cropping is a system of sowing two or three crops together on the same land, one being the main crop and the others the subsidiaries

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Culture mixte

Mixed DB plans

Defined benefit (DB) plans that has two separate DB and defined contribution (DC) components but which are treated as part of the same plan.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Defined benefit (DB) occupational pension plans; Defined contribution (DC) occupational pension plans; Traditional DB plan; Hybrid DB plan

French equivalent: Plans à prestations définies mixtes

Mixed farm

A mixed farm is a farm on which both crop production and livestock—keeping are practised simultaneously

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Exploitation agricole mixte

Mixed imputations

In most systems there usually is a mixture of categories used in some fixed rank fashion for all items. For example, first a deterministic approach is used. If it is not successful, then a hot deck approach is tried. This is followed by a model-based approach. If all these approaches fail, then a manual imputation occurs through a human review process.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

See also: Automated imputations

Mixed income

Mixed income 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

Source: SNA 7.8 [4.143, 7.81]

French equivalent: Revenu mixte

Mixed indexation (of pension benefits)

The method with which pension benefits are adjusted taking into account changes in both wages and prices.

Context: Identical term, "Swiss indexation"

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Wage indexation (for pension benefits); Price indexation (of pension benefits)

French equivalent: Indexation mixte

Mixed retailing

Non-specialised trade is non-specialist retailing or wholesaling of more than one family of products, sometimes including several types of service.

Source: Eurostat, 1993, "Retailing in the European Single Market", Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg

Mixed sampling

Where a sample plan envisages the use of two or more basic methods of sampling it is termed mixed sampling. For example, in a multistage sample, if the sampling units at one stage are drawn at random and those at another by a systematic method, the whole process is "mixed".

Context: Usage is not uniform, but where samples at one stage were drawn at random with replacement and at another stage were drawn at random without replacement, it would seem better not to describe the whole process as "mixed", the essential basic method of random selection being employed throughout.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Sondage mixte

Mobile housing units

A mobile housing unit is any type of living accommodation that has been produced to be transported (such as a tent) or is a moving unit (such as a ship, boat, barge, vessel, railroad car, caravan, trailer, yacht and so on) occupied as living quarters at the time of the census

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.345

French equivalent: Unité d'habitation mobile

Mobile services

Radiocommunications services between ships, aircraft, road vehicles, or hand-held terminal stations for use while in motion or between such stations and fixed points on land.

Source: Telecommunications services: Glossary of terms – World Trade Organisation

Mobility barriers

Mobility barriers are factors which impede the ability of firms to enter or exit an industry, or to move from one segment of an industry to another.

Context: "Mobility barriers" is therefore a general term which includes barriers to entry, barriers to exit, and barriers to intra-industry changes in market position.

More specifically, mobility barriers may refer to barriers to movement from one strategic group of firms within an industry to another group.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Mode

The mode was originally conceived of as that value of the variate which is possessed by the greatest number of members of the population.

Context: Although the idea of the most frequently encountered or fashionable value of the variate is probably very old, it was not generally used in statistics until popularised by K. Pearson (1894).

The concept is essentially of use only for continuous distributions, although it can be extended to the discontinuous case.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Mode

Mode of study

Mode of study refers to the study load of the student, whether full-time or part-time.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Student; Study load; Full-time student; Full-time equivalent student; Part-time student

Model

A model is a formalised expression of a theory or the causal situation which is regarded as having generated observed data.

In statistical analysis the model is generally expressed in symbols, that is to say in a mathematical form, but diagrammatic models are also found. The word has recently become very popular and possibly somewhat over-worked.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Modèle

Model assumption error

Model assumption errors occur with the use of methods, such as calibration, generalised regression estimator, calculation based on full scope or constant scope, benchmarking, seasonal adjustment and other models not included in the preceding accuracy components, in order to calculate statistics or indexes.

Source: The International Statistical Institute, "The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms", edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press, 2003

Model based imputation

Model based imputation refers to the use of averages, medians, regression equations, etc. to impute a value.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

See also: Automated imputations

Modelling

The construction of physical, conceptual or mathematical simulations of the real world. Models help to show relationships between processes (physical, economic or social) and may be used to predict the effects of changes in land use.

Source: Guidelines for land-use planning, FAO Development Series, FAO, 1993

Models method

See also: Matched products method

MODEM

(Modulator-Demodulator) An electronic device that can be used to connect computers and terminals over communication lines.

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

Modes of delivery (for international trade in services)

How international trade in services is supplied and consumed. Mode 1: cross border supply; mode 2: consumption abroad; mode 3: foreign commercial presence; and mode 4: movement of natural persons.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Modulation

A partial transfer of support from the first (support to agriculture) to the second pillar (support to other rural activities) of the EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). With the latest reform of the CAP, modulation was made compulsory, resulting in a gradual reduction of payments directly to farmers with the aim of boosting rural development.

Source: OECD, 2004, OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2004-2013, OECD, Paris, Glossary

Monetary accounts (SEEA)

Accounts expressed in monetary terms, using only currency as the unit of measure. Monetary is to be taken as synonymous with 'economic value' as understood in economic theory.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 1.40

Monetary aggregates – IMF

The three basic dimensions of monetary aggregates are:

1. the financial assets that are components of monetary aggregates,
2. the sectors that are money holders, and
3. the sectors that are money issuers.

Source: Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual, IMF, Washington DC, 2000, para. 281

See also: Narrow money; Broad money; Monetary aggregates – OECD

French equivalent: Agrégats monétaires - FMI

Monetary aggregates – OECD

Monetary aggregates measure the stock of money in circulation outside the banking system.

Context: Because of the lack of clarity concerning the concept of money there are various statistical definitions of the money stock.

Not all countries publish the same types of aggregates, and even when aggregates have the same name (e.g. M1, M2, M3, etc) their asset composition often differs significantly.

When the monetary policy strategy consists of monetary aggregate targeting, the choice of the definition of the targeted aggregate is guided mainly by two considerations. The aggregate should be sufficiently sensitive to interest rate changes for the central bank to be able to control it and display a stable relationship over time to the movement of the overall price level.

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

See also: Monetary aggregates – IMF; M; Broad money; Narrow money; M2

French equivalent: Agrégats monétaires - OCDE

Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual

The IMF's Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual (MFSM) provides guidelines for the presentation of monetary and financial statistics. The MFSM is harmonised with the System of National Accounts 1993 (1993 SNA)

Source: Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual, IMF, Washington DC, 2000, paras. 1, 5

Monetary authorities (sector)

The monetary authorities sector includes the central bank institutional unit (or currency board, monetary agency, etc.) and certain operations that are usually attributed to the central bank but, in some cases, are carried out by other government institutions (or, in some instances, by commercial banks).

Such operations include the issue of currency, maintenance and management of international reserves—including those resulting from transactions with the IMF—and the operation of exchange stabilization funds

Source: Joint BIS-IMF-OECD-World Bank statistics on external debt, metadata

Monetary environmental accounting

See also: Environmental accounting

French equivalent: Comptabilité monetaire de l'environnement

Monetary financial institutions (MFIs)

Financial institutions which together form the money issuing sector of the euro area. These include the European Central Bank, the national central banks of the euro area countries, and credit institutions and money market funds located in the euro area.

Source: European Central Bank, 2004, Annual Report: 2004, ECB, Frankfurt, Glossary

Monetary gold – BPM

Monetary gold is gold owned by the authorities (or by others who are subject to the effective control of the authorities) and held as a reserve asset.

Other gold (non-monetary gold), possibly including commercial stocks held for trading purposes by authorities who also own monetary gold, that is owned by any entity in this Manual as any other commodity.

Transactions in monetary gold occur only between monetary authorities and their counterparts in other economies or between monetary authorities and international monetary organizations. Monetary Gold is a reserve asset for which there is no outstanding financial liability

Source: BPM para. 438

See also: Non-monetary gold; Monetary gold – SNA

French equivalent: Or monétaire - MBP

Monetary gold – SNA

Monetary gold is gold owned by the monetary authorities or others subject to their effective control that is held as a financial asset and as a component of foreign reserves

Source: (AF.1) – Annex to chapter XIII

See also: Monetary gold – BPM

French equivalent: Or monétaire - SCN

Monetary operations

Monetary operations are actions taken by a central bank to implement monetary policy, such as influencing overall money market and credit conditions in the economy. These consist of using the monetary policy instruments according to prescribed monetary policy operating procedures.

Source: Code of Good Practices on Transparency in Monetary and Financial Policies, Part 1—Introduction, Approved by the IMF Executive Board on July 24, 2000.

Monetary policy instruments

Monetary policy instruments are the various tools that a central bank can use to influence money market and credit conditions and pursue its monetary policy objectives.

Source: Code of Good Practices on Transparency in Monetary and Financial Policies, Part 1—Introduction, Approved by the IMF Executive Board on July 24, 2000.

Monetary statistics

Monetary statistics consist of a comprehensive set of stock and flow data on the financial and non- financial assets and liabilities of an economy's financial corporations sector.

Context: The organisation and presentation recommended in the IMF Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual, follow a hierarchical approach based on two general data frameworks – sectoral balance sheets and surveys.

Source: Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual, IMF, Washington DC, 2000, para. 9

See also: Financial statistics

Monetary sterilisation

See also: Open market operation

Monetary transactions

A monetary transaction 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

Source: SNA 3.16

See also: Non-monetary transactions

French equivalent: Opération monétaire

Monetisation (of gold)

If authorities add to their holdings of monetary gold by acquiring commodity gold, e.g. newly mined gold or existing gold offered on the private market, they are deemed to have monetised gold

Source: SNA 11.65

French equivalent: Monétiser de l'or

Money laundering

The attempt to conceal or disguise the ownership or source of the proceeds of criminal activity and to integrate them into the legitimate financial systems in such a way that they cannot be distinguished from assets acquired by legitimate means. Typically this involves the conversion of cash-based proceeds into account-based forms of money.

Source: A glossary of terms used in payments and settlement systems, July 2001, Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems, Bank for International Settlements

Money market

A money market is a market where debt securities, issued with maturities of one year or less, are traded

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Money market instruments

Money market instruments are debt securities that generally give the owner the unconditional right to receive a stated, fixed sum of money on a specified date. These instruments usually are traded, at a discount, in organized markets; the discount is dependent upon the interest rate and the time remaining to maturity. Included are such instruments as treasury bills, commercial and financial paper, banker's acceptances, negotiable certificates of deposit (with original maturities of one year or less), and short-term notes issued under note issuance facilities.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

Money purchase pension plan - OECD

A pension plan providing benefits on a money purchase basis (i.e. the determination of an individual member's benefits by reference to contributions paid into the scheme in respect of that member, usually increased by an amount based on the investment return on those contributions).

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Defined contribution (DC) occupational pension plans; Money purchase pension plans - SNA

French equivalent: Plan à capital constitutif de rente - OCDE

Money purchase pension plans - SNA

Money purchase pension plans are those for which the level of contributions to the fund is guaranteed, but benefits are directly dependent on the assets of the fund; (money purchase pension plans are also known as "defined contribution pension plans" in some countries)

Source: SNA 13.79

See also: Defined contribution (DC) occupational pension plans; Money purchase pension plan - OECD

French equivalent: Régimes de pension à prestations proportionnelles

Money supply

The money supply 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: M1 is a measure of money supply including all coins and notes plus personal money in current accounts; M2 is M1 plus personal money in deposit accounts; M3 is M2 plus government and other deposits

Source: Dictionary of Banking and Finance, Second Edition, P.H. Collins, 1991, Peter Collins Publishing

See also: Monetary aggregates – OECD

French equivalent: Masse monétaire

MONICA

MONICA is a project established by the WHO to provide a cross-sectional and longitudinal comparison of cardiovascular disease (coronary heart disease event registration is obligatory, stroke optional), and to relate these to risk factor changes in the population over a ten year period.

This monitors trends over 10 years, across 37 populations in 21 countries.

Context: It was set up to explain the diverse trends in cardiovascular disease mortality, which were observed from the 1970s onwards. The total population aged 25-64 years being monitored is 10 million men and women.

Registers identify non-fatal definite myocardial infarction and definite, possible, or unclassifiable coronary deaths in men and women aged 35-64 years, followed up for 28 days in or out of hospital.

MONICA calculates rates from population denominators to estimate trends in age-standardised rates and case fatality (percentage of 28-day fatalities = [100-survival percentage]).

Source: Eurostat CODED Glossary

Monitoring (environmental)

Monitoring refers to the continuous or frequent standardized measurement and observation of the environment (air, water, land/soil, biota), often used for warning and control

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Surveillance continue (environnementale)

Monitoring of editing

The monitoring of editing refers to the process of analyzing the audit trail and evaluating the edits for efficiency.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Monoculture

Monoculture refers to the repeated cultivation of a single crop on a given area of land

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Monoculture

Monopolisation

Monopolisation refers to attempts by a dominant firm or group of relatively large firms to maintain or increase market control through various anti-competitive practices such as predatory pricing, pre-emption of facilities, and foreclosure of competition.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Abuse of dominant position

Monopolistic competition

Monopolistic competition describes an industry structure combining elements of both monopoly and perfect competition.

As in perfect competition, there are many sellers and entry and exit is relatively easy. However, unlike the situation in perfect competition, products are somewhat differentiated.

As a consequence, each firm faces a downward sloping demand curve which gives it some power over price. In this sense the firm is like a monopolist, although the demand curve is more elastic than that of the monopolist

In essence, although the product is differentiated, it does have substitutes so that the demand curve facing the firm will depend on the prices charged by rivals producing similar products.

Context: Monopolistic competition is probably the most prevalent market structure, particularly in service industries. Although it can be shown that monopolistic competition is Pareto inefficient because equilibrium price exceeds marginal cost, this inefficiency is the result of producing a variety of products. Because there are many firms and free entry/exit, monopolistic competition is not usually considered a problem for competition policy. In equilibrium, monopolistic competitors earn zero or low economic profits.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Monopoly

Monopoly is a situation where there is a single seller in the market.

In conventional economic analysis, the monopoly case is taken as the polar opposite of perfect competition. By definition, the demand curve facing the monopolist is the industry demand curve which is downward sloping. Thus, the monopolist has significant power over the price it charges, i.e. is a price setter rather than a price taker.

Context: Comparison of monopoly and perfectly competitive outcomes reveals that the monopolist will set a higher price, produce a lower output and earn above normal profits (sometimes referred to as monopoly rents). This suggests that consumers will face a higher price, leading to a deadweight welfare loss. In addition, income will be transferred from consumers to the monopoly firm.

The preceding arguments are purely static in nature and constitute only part of the possible harm resulting from monopoly. It is sometimes argued that monopolists, being largely immune from competitive pressures, will not have the appropriate incentives to minimize costs or undertake technological change. Moreover, resources may be wasted in attempts to achieve a monopoly position However, a counter argument advanced is that a degree of monopoly power is necessary to earn higher profits in order to create incentives for innovation.

Monopoly should be distinguished from market power. The latter is a term which refers to all situations in which firms face downward sloping demand curves and can profitably raise price above the competitive level. Market power may arise not only when there is a monopoly, but also when there is oligopoly, monopolistic competition, or a dominant firm.

Monopolies can only continue to exist if there are barriers to entry. Barriers which sustain monopolies are often associated with legal protection created through patents and monopoly franchises. However, some monopolies are created and sustained through strategic behaviour or economies of scale. The latter are natural monopolies which are often characterized by steeply declining long-run average and marginal costs and the size of the market is such that there is room for only one firm to exploit available economies of scale.

For purposes of competition law and policy, monopoly may sometimes be defined as a firm with less than 100 per cent market share. Different jurisdictions approach "monopoly" in different ways depending upon market share criteria.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M.

Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Perfect competition; Dominant firm

Monopoly power

See also: Market power

Monopoly rents

See also: Rent - OECD

Monopsony

A monopsony consists of a market with a single buyer. When there are only a few buyers, the market is defined as an oligopsony. In general, when buyers have some influence over the price of their inputs they are said to have monopsony power.

Context: Monopsony (or oligopsony) in and of itself is not often of concern in competition policy, although it does imply a lack of competition. It becomes more relevant when combined with monopoly or oligopoly, that is with monopoly power.

One common use of the notion of monopsony power arises in the context of defining market structure. For example, in cases where monopoly power is the issue, it may be useful to examine the extent to which such power is offset by powerful buyers. This is sometimes referred to as countervailing power. The ability of a firm to raise prices, even when it is a monopolist, can be reduced or eliminated by monopsony or oligopsony buyers. To the extent that input prices can be controlled in this way, consumers may be better off.

A second important use of the concept of monopsony power arises in cases of vertical integration and merger. It is generally agreed that where monopsony power exists, there will be an incentive for vertical integration. Moreover, under some circumstances it can be shown that vertical integration, even when it occurs between a monopolist and a monopsonist (bilateral monopoly), can increase economic efficiency.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Monotonicity in prices

The property whereby if any current period price increases or any base period price decreases the price index increases.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Monotonicity in quantities

The property whereby if any current period quantity increases or any base period quantity decreases the implicit quantity index that corresponds to the price index increases.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Monte-Carlo method for autocorrection

The Monte-Carlo method for autocorrection is an automatic correction method in which the corrected data value is randomly chosen on the basis of a previously supplied probability distribution for this data item. The method employs computer algorithms for generating pseudo-random variables with the given probability distribution.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Monthly average

By analogy with annual averages and moving averages generally this term ought to refer to the average values of a time series occurring within a month, the resulting figure being representative of that particular month.

Context: In practice the phrase is sometimes used to denote the averaging of monthly values occurring in the same month, e.g. January from year to year, the object being to provide a pattern of seasonal fluctuation. This is objectionable and a better expression would be “seasonal average by months”.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Moyenne mensuelle

Monthly comparative price levels (purchasing power parities (PPPs))

Monthly comparative price levels are defined as the ratios of purchasing power parities (PPPs) for private final consumption expenditure to exchange rates

Source: OECD National accounts, Purchasing Power Parities, Questions about PPPs website

Month-on-previous-month changes

Month-on-previous-month changes are changes in levels expressed with respect to the previous month.

Context: Also often referred to as Month-to-month (Period-to-period) changes, or Month-over-month changes.

Source: OECD, 2005, Data and Metadata Reporting and Presentation Handbook, OECD, Paris, Section 3: Guidelines for the reporting of different types of data

Month-on-previous-month growth rates

Month-on-previous-month growth rates are rates of change expressed with respect to the previous month.

Context: Also often referred to as Month-to-month (Period-to-period) growth rates, Month-over-month growth rates, 1-month rate of change, or Rate of change on the previous month.

For some phenomena, month-on-previous month growth rates may be further differentiated by the nature or pattern of the incremental difference between each successive period and whether or not the absolute values of these increments over a given period are themselves constant or changing. The most commonly used patterns of growth are: arithmetic, geometric and exponential.

Source: OECD, 2005, Data and Metadata Reporting and Presentation Handbook, OECD, Paris, Section 3: Guidelines for the reporting of different types of data

Months for Cyclical Dominance (MCD)

Months for Cyclical Dominance (MCD) is defined as the shortest span of months for which the I/C ratio is less than unity. I and C are the average month-to-month changes without regard to sign of the irregular and trend-cycle component of the series, respectively.

There is a convention that the maximum value of MCD should be 6. For quarterly series, there is an analogous measure, quarters for Cyclical Dominance (QCD), which has a maximum value conventionally defined as 2

Source: OECD Leading Indicator Website, Glossary, 2001

Moped

Two- or three-wheeled road vehicle which is fitted with an engine having a cylinder capacity of less than 50cc (3.05 cu.in) and a maximum authorized design speed in accordance with national regulations.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Cyclomoteur

Moral hazard

Moral hazard describes behaviour when agents do not bear the full cost of their actions and are thus more likely to take such actions

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

French equivalent: Risque moral

Moratorium interest

Interest charged on rescheduled debt. In the Paris Club, moratorium interest rates are negotiated bilaterally between the debtor and creditor countries and thus can differ among creditors. In the London Club, where all creditors are deemed to have access to funds at comparable rates, the moratorium interest rate applies equally to all rescheduled obligations under an agreement.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Mortality table

A chart showing rate of death at each age.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Unisex mortality table

French equivalent: Table de mortalité

Mortgage-backed security (MBS)

A generic term that refers to securities backed by mortgages, including pass-through securities, mortgage-backed bonds, mortgage pay-through securities, and collateralized mortgage obligations.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Most comprehensive data

Most comprehensive data refers to direct investment statistics that are based on the most comprehensive, regularly available sources of data. Although disseminated, such data may be preliminary and subject to revision.

Source: Report on the Survey of Implementation of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment – IMF, OECD, March 2000 – Appendix II: Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms.

Most favoured nation (MFN) principle

Most favoured nation (MFN) principle is a principle of non discrimination embodied in Article 1 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), whereby any concession or privilege granted by one contracting party to GATT to a product of another contracting party will be unconditionally granted to the like product of all other contracting parties.

In practice, MFN treatment is no longer limited to GATT contracting parties but applicable to other trading partners within the World Trade Organisation (WTO)

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Most timely data

The term refers to the direct investment statistics that are first disseminated; that is, the data with the shortest lapse of time between the end of the reference period (or the reference date) and dissemination of the data. Although disseminated, such data may be preliminary and subject to revision.

Source: OECD & IMF, 2004, Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms and Definitions, Paris and Washington DC

Motor cars

Motor cars comprises: Motor cars and other vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (except public-transport type vehicles specially designed for travelling on snow, and golf cars and similar vehicles (Central Product Classification (CPC) Subclass 49113)

Source: Central Product Classification (CPC). Version 1.0. United Nations, New York, 1998, Series M, No. 77, Ver. 1.0

See also: Motor vehicles

Motor coach

See also: Bus

Motor gasoline (petrol)

Light hydrocarbon oil for use in internal combustion engines, excluding those in aircraft.

Context: Motor gasoline is distilled between 35 degrees C and 215 degrees C and is used as a fuel for land based spark ignition engines. Motor gasoline may include additives, oxygenates and octane enhancers, including lead compounds such as TEL (Tetraethyl lead) and TML (tetramethyl lead).

Source: Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris

Motor vehicles

Motor vehicles (Central Product Classification (CPC) Class 4911) comprises the following Subclasses:

- road tractors for semi-trailers;
- public-transport type passenger motor vehicles;
- motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of - persons (except public-transport type vehicles, vehicles specially designed for travelling on snow, and golf cars and similar vehicles);
- motor vehicles n.e.c. for the transport of goods;
- crane lorries;
- motor vehicles, for the transport of persons, specially designed for travelling on snow; golf cars and similar vehicles;
- special purpose motor vehicles n.e.c.

Source: Central Product Classification (CPC). Version 1.0. United Nations, New York, 1998, Series M, No. 77, Ver. 1.0

See also: Motor cars

Motorcycle

Two-wheeled road motor vehicle with or without side-car, including motor scooter, or three-wheeled road motor vehicle not exceeding 400 kg (900 lb) unladen weight. All such vehicles with a cylinder capacity of 50 cc or over are included, as are those under 50 cc which do not meet the definition of moped.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Motocycle

Motorway

Road, specially designed and built for motor traffic, which does not serve properties bordering on it, and which:

a. is provided, except at special points or temporarily, with separate carriageways for the two directions of traffic,

separated from each other, either by a dividing strip not intended for traffic, or exceptionally by other means;

b. does not cross at level with any road, railway or tramway track, or footpath;

c. is specially sign-posted as a motorway and is reserved for specific categories of road motor vehicles.

Entry and exit lanes of motorways are included irrespectively of the location of the sign-posts. Urban motorways are also included.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Autoroute

Moving average

A moving average is a method for smoothing time series by averaging (with or without weights) a fixed number of consecutive terms. The averaging "moves" over time, in that each data point of the series is sequentially included in the averaging, while the oldest data point in the span of the average is removed. In general, the longer the span of the average, the smoother is the resulting series.

Context: Moving averages are used to smooth fluctuations in time series or to identify time series components, such as the trend, the cycle, the seasonal, etc.

A moving average replaces each value of a time series by a (weighted) average of p preceding values, the given value, and f following values of a series.

If p = f the moving average is said to be centred.

The moving average is said to be symmetric if it is centred, and if for each k =1, 2, ….., p = f, the weight of the k-th preceding value is equal to the weight of the k-th following one.

The moving average is not defined for the first p and the last f time series values. In order to compute the moving average for those values, the series must be backcasted and forecasted.

Source: OECD, 2005, Data and Metadata Reporting and Presentation Handbook, OECD, Paris, Section 4: Guidelines for the reporting of different forms of data

Moving holidays

Moving holidays are holidays which occur each year, but where the exact timing shifts. Examples of moving holidays include Easter and Chinese New Year. Easter generally falls in April but it can also fall in late March.

Context: Also known as variable holidays

Source: OECD, 2005, Data and Metadata Reporting and Presentation Handbook, OECD, Paris, Section 4: Guidelines for the reporting of different forms of data

Moving seasonal variation

A pattern of seasonal variation which changes with time. It is usually obtained by determining a seasonal pattern for a certain number k of consecutive years and "moving" the set of k years along the series as for a moving average, so obtaining a seasonal pattern for each year based on the previous k years.

Context: The method has the advantage that it avoids the under and over correction that might be induced by a fixed seasonal pattern. However, it may well become too flexible and remove more than the true seasonal movement.

It is also difficult to project into the future except under assumptions which render it little different from the fixed seasonal pattern.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Variation saisonnière mobile

Moving weights

In most cases where a moving average is taken of a time series the weights composing the average are constraints independent of time. For certain purposes, however, it is desirable to have weights which themselves reflect changing circumstances, as for instance in index numbers of prices where the quantities purchased may alter as time goes on.

In such cases the weights themselves may be moving averages of time series and are said to be moving weights. More generally the term can be used to describe any set of weights which change with time.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Poids mobile

MPS

See also: Market Price Support (MPS)

MUICP

Monetary Union Index of Consumer Prices

Multi-Annual Guidance Programmes (MAGP)

Multi-Annual Guidance Programmes (MAGP) are generally, 5 to 6 year programmes administered by the European Commission that aim at restructuring the European Union's fishing fleets. The programmes fix ceilings for fishing effort by the main segments of the fleet (e.g., trawlers, netters).

MAGP III, which ran from 1992 through the end of 1996, aimed at an average 10 per cent reduction in vessel capacity. MAGP IV, which will run from 1997 through 2001, is designed to ensure better integration between resource conservation and the structural adjustment aspects of the CFP.

A specific adjustment has been drawn for each fleet, backed up at the implementation stage by aid granted from the FIFG

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Programme d'orientation pluriannuel (POP)

Multi-employer bargaining

See also: Collective bargaining

Multi-employer pension funds

Funds that pool the assets of pension plans established by various plan sponsors. There are three types of multi-employer pension funds:

a. for related employers, i.e. companies that are financially connected or owned by a single holding group (group pension funds);

b. for unrelated employers who are involved in the same trade or business (industry pension funds);

c. for unrelated employers that may be in different trades or businesses (collective pension funds).

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Single employer pension funds; Group pension funds; Industry pension funds; Individual pension funds

French equivalent: Fonds de pension collectif

Multi-factor productivity (MFP)

Multi-factor productivity (MFP) relates a change in output to several types of inputs. MFP is often measured residually, as

that change in output that cannot be accounted for by the change in combined inputs

Source: OECD Productivity Manual: A Guide to the Measurement of Industry-Level and Aggregate Productivity Growth, OECD, Paris, March 2001, Annex 1 – Glossary

See also: Single-factor productivity; Total factor productivity

French equivalent: Productivité multifactorielle (PMF)

Multifibre Arrangement (MFA)

Multifibre Arrangement (1974-94) under which countries whose markets are disrupted by increased imports of textiles and clothing from another country were able to negotiate quota restrictions.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Multifunctionality, or multifunctional agriculture

Multifunctionality, or multifunctional agriculture are terms used to indicate generally that agriculture can produce various non-commodity outputs in addition to food.

The working definition of multifunctionality used by the OECD associates multifunctionality with particular characteristics of the agricultural production process and its outputs:

i. the existence of multiple commodity and non-commodity outputs that are jointly produced by agriculture; and that
ii. some of the non-commodity outputs may exhibit the characteristics of externalities or public goods, such that markets for these goods function poorly or are non-existent.

Context: Idea that agriculture has many functions in addition to producing food and fibre, e.g. environmental protection, landscape preservation, rural employment, etc (Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms. Available at http://www.wto.org/wto/english/thewto_e/minist_e/min01_e/brief_e/brief22_e.htm#_Toc528136428).

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Multilateral claims

Multilateral claims cover data for African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, Inter- American Development Bank, IMF and World Bank claims.

Stocks are the total of loans from African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank and Inter- American Development Bank, use of IMF credit and IBRD loans and IDA credits from the World Bank.

Flows are the sum of disbursements less principal repayments on loans and IDA credits and IMF purchases less IMF repurchases.

Source: Joint BIS-IMF-OECD-World Bank statistics on external debt, metadata

Multilateral comparison

A price or quantity comparison of more than two countries simultaneously that produces consistent relations among all pairs; that is, one that satisfies the circular test or the transitivity requirement.

Source: Handbook of the International Comparison Programme, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 62, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development, Statistical Division, New York, 1992, Glossary

Multilateral creditors

These creditors are multilateral institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank, as well as other multilateral development banks.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Multilateral exchange

The exchange of statistics and / or metadata between a sending and several receiving organisations for a specific data flow where all parties agree on all aspects of the exchange (including the mechanism for exchange, the formats, the frequency or schedule, mode used for communications and the actual content of the exchange). This exchange process is also known as gateway exchange.

Context: This exchange process has the effect of reducing the burden of a sending organisation of managing multiple unique bilateral exchanges of statistics and / or metadata with several receiving organisations. This is also a very common exchange process in the statistical area, where communities of national and international institutes agree on ways to gain efficiencies within the scope of their collective responsibilities. Apart from Multilateral exchange, the SDMX initiative identifies two other basic forms of exchange of statistics and metadata between organisations, i.e. bilateral exchange and data-sharing exchange.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Bilateral exchange; Data sharing exchange; Data exchange

Multilateral operational agencies

In Development Aid Statistics (DAC) statistics, these international institutions with governmental membership which conduct all or a significant part of their activities in favour of development and aid recipient countries. They include multilateral development banks (e.g. World Bank, regional development banks), United Nations agencies, and regional groupings (e.g. certain European Union and Arab agencies).

A contribution by a DAC Member to such an agency is deemed to be multilateral if it is pooled with other contributions and disbursed at the discretion of the agency.

Source: Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts. From the "Development Co-operation Report: Efforts and Policies of Members of the Development Assistance Committee".

Multi-level modelling imputation

Multi-level modelling imputation is an imputation rule defined by a sequence of decisions each based on exclusive sets of observations.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Multimedia

A publication in which images, sound and text are integrated.

Source: Memory of the World: Safeguarding the Documentary Heritage - A guide to Standards, Recommended Practices and Reference Literature Related to the Preservation of Documents of All Kinds, International Advisory Committee for the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme Sub-Committee on Technology for the General Information Programme and UNISIST United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization - Part 9 - Glossary

Multi-modal (transport)

Transportation using more than one mode.

In the GATS negotiations, essentially door-to-door services that include international shipping.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Multi-phase sampling

It is sometimes convenient and economical to collect certain items of information from the whole of the units of a sample and other items of usually more detailed information from a sub-sample of the units constituting the original sample. This may be termed two-phase sampling, e.g. if the collection of information concerning variate, y, is relatively expensive, and there exists some other variate, x, correlated with it, which is relatively cheap to investigate, it may be profitable to carry out sampling in two phases.

At the first phase, x is investigated, and the information thus obtained is used either (a) to stratify the population at the second phase, when y is investigated, or (b) as supplementary information at the second phase, a ratio or regression estimate being used.

Two-phase sampling is sometimes called "double sampling".

Context: Further phases may be added if desired. It may be noted, however, that multiphase sampling does not necessarily imply the use of any relationships between variates x and y. The expression is not to be confused with multi-stage sampling.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Double sampling; Multi-stage sampling

French equivalent: Échantillonnage à plusieurs degrés

Multi-phase surveys

Multi-phase surveys involve the collection of information in succeeding phases, with one phase serving as the forerunner to the next. These represent a special kind of multi-subject survey. They may be partially integrated to the extent that all of the information is collected for at least some of the sample units

Source: Handbook of Household Surveys, Revised Edition, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 31, United Nations, New York, 1984, para. 1.33

Multiple bar chart

A chart depicting two or more characteristics in the form of bars of length proportional in magnitude of the characteristics. For example, a chart comparing the age and sex distribution of two populations may be drawn with sets of bars, one bar of each pair for each population, and one pair for each age group.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Diagramme multiple à colonnes

Multiple classification

An alternative name for manifold classification. Sometimes the expression is restricted to the case of quantitative variates.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Manifold classification

French equivalent: Classification à plusieurs entrées

Multiple cropping

Multiple cropping is a system of cultivating different crops simultaneously on the same land

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Polyculture

Multiple currency clause bond

Issue with an investor's option to choose the currency for redemption and sometimes also for interest payments.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Multiple decision methods

A general term to describe statistical techniques for dealing with problems where the possible outcomes or decisions are more than two.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Méthode de décisions multiples

Multiple decision problem

The problem of choosing one hypothesis or decision from a set of k mutually exclusive and exhaustive hypotheses or decisions on the basis of some observations on a random variable. The simple problem of testing a statistical hypothesis against a single alternative is a special case of this, when k = 2.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Problème à décisions multiples

Multiple land use

Multiple land use refers to the use of land for more than one purpose, for example, grazing of livestock, recreation and timber production. The term may also apply to the use of associated bodies of water for recreational purposes, fishing and water supply

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Land-use classification

French equivalent: Utilisation polyvalente des terres

Multiple official exchange rates

Multiple official exchange rates arise when the monetary authorities maintain a regime of applying two or more exchange rates to different categories of transactions

Source: SNA 14.80 [19 Annex A, BPM 134]

French equivalent: Taux de change officiels multiples

Multiplier

See also: Bunny bonds

Multi-purpose prepaid card

A Multi-purpose prepaid card is a stored value card which can be used for a wide range of payment purposes and which has the potential to be used on a national or international scale, but which may sometimes be restricted to a certain area. A reloadable multi-purpose prepaid card is also known as an electronic purse

Source: European Central Bank Annual Report, 2000, Glossary

See also: Electronic money

Multi-round survey

A multi-round survey is a survey which consists of several rounds taken at successive points in time, in contrast with a single round survey taken once only

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

See also: Dual records system; Single round surveys

Multi-stage sampling

A sample which is selected by stages, the sampling units at each stage being sub-sampled from the (larger) units chosen at the previous stage.

The sampling units pertaining to the first stage are called primary or first stage units; and similarly for second stage units, etc.

Context: Where the sampling frame has to be constructed in the course of the sampling operation, multi-stage sampling has the additional advantage that only the parts of the population selected at any stage need to be listed for sampling at the next stage.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Multi-phase sampling

French equivalent: Échantillonnage à plusieurs degrés

Multi-subject surveys

Multi-subject surveys cover a variety of different subjects in the course of a single survey cycle.

Context: Such surveys are usually termed "integrated" or fully integrated if all the subjects are covered with all of the households.

There are options whereby some of the subjects are covered for all households but others are alternated among different subsamples of households. Still another option entails using different subsamples for each subject but covering all topics in this manner in each geographical area, such as a village or city block, in the sample

Source: Handbook of Household Surveys, Revised Edition, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 31, United Nations, New York, 1984, para. 1.20

Multivariate analysis

The expression is used rather loosely to denote the analysis of data which are multivariate in the sense that each member bears the values of p variates.

Context: The principle techniques of multivariate analysis, beyond those admitting of a straightforward generalisation, e.g. regression, correlation and variance analysis, are factor and component analysis, classification, discriminatory analysis, canonical correlation and various generalisations of homogeneity tests.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Analyse à plusieurs variables

Multivariate edit

A multivariate edit is a type of statistical edit where multivariate distributions are used to evaluate the data and to find outliers.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Multi-year rescheduling agreement (MYRA) - IMF

An agreement granted by official creditors that covers consolidation periods of two or more years in accordance with multiyear IMF arrangements, such as the Extended Fund Facility (EFF) and the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF). The modalities of the agreement are that a succession of shorter consolidations (tranches) are implemented after certain conditions specified in the Agreed Minute are satisfied, such as full implementation to date of the rescheduling agreement and continued implementation of the IMF arrangements.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

See also: Multi-year rescheduling agreement (MYRA) - OECD

Multi-year rescheduling agreement (MYRA) - OECD

Multi-year rescheduling agreement (MYRA) is an agreement that is made up of successive stages or tranches to be implemented only after certain specified conditions are met. Each tranche of the MYRA legally comes into force only when Paris Club creditors are satisfied that the conditions have been fulfilled. These agreements should be reported in Development Assistance Committee (DAC) statistics in stages as each tranche of the MYRA comes into force

Source: Development Assistance Committee (DCA) International Development Statistics – Handbook for Reporting Debt Reorganisation on the DAC Questionnaire

See also: Multi-year rescheduling agreement (MYRA) - IMF

Municipal note

Municipal notes are interest-bearing securities issued by state and local governments as interim financing for a period usually less than one year.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Municipal waste (for energy)

Municipal waste consists of products that are combusted directly to produce heat and/or power and comprises wastes produced by the residential, commercial and public services sectors that are collected by local authorities for disposal in a central location. Hospital waste is included in this category.

Source: Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 2 – Notes on Energy Sources

Municipal wastes

Municipal wastes are wastes produced by residential, commercial and public services sectors that are collected by local authorities for treatment and/or disposal in a central location

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Déchets urbains

Mutagen

Mutagen is a factor that can cause a change in genetic properties

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Mutagène

Mutation

A mutation is a characteristic(s) possessed by an individual not acquired from either parent but capable of being transmitted to progeny

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Mutation

Mutual fund

A mutual fund is a financial structure through which investors pool their funds to invest in a diversified portfolio of securities.

Individual investors purchase shares in the fund, representing an ownership interest in the large pool of underlying assets i.e. they have an equity stake. The selection of assets is made by professional fund managers.

Context: Mutual funds therefore give individual investors the opportunity to invest in a diversified and professionally managed portfolio of securities without the need of detailed knowledge of the individual companies issuing the stocks and bonds. Fund managers must adequately inform investors about the risks and expenses associated with investment in specific funds. (Financial Terminology Database, Bank of England)

Also known as unit trusts in the United Kingdom.

Source: Institutional Investors Statistical Yearbook, 2000 edition, Annex III, Glossary

Mutual fund shares

Mutual funds are financial institutions through which investors pool their funds to invest in a diversified portfolio of securities. The shares in the fund purchased by individual investors represent an ownership interest in the pool of underlying assets—that is, the investors have an equity stake.

Context: Because professional fund managers make the selection of assets, mutual funds provide individual investors with an opportunity to invest in a diversified and professionally managed portfolio of securities without the need of detailed knowledge of the individual companies issuing the stocks and bonds.

Usually, fund managers must adequately inform investors about the risks and expenses associated with investment in specific funds. In other words, the investor does not participate in the distribution of profits to equity investors (if any), nor share in any surplus on dissolution of the issuer.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

See also: Preference share; Participating preference share

N

n,k rule

A cell is regarded as confidential, if the n largest units contribute more than k % to the cell total, e.g. n=2 and k=85 means that a cell is defined as risky if the two largest units contribute more than 85 % to the cell total. The n and k are given by the statistical authority. In some NSIs the values of n and k are confidential.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

NACE

Nomenclature generale des Activites economiques dans les Communautes europeennes (NACE) refers to the industrial classification as defined in Revision 1 which is used by Eurostat.

Context: Between 1961 and 1963 the Classification of industries established in the European Communities was developed and became known by its acronym NICE. In 1965 the classification of trade and commerce in the European Communities was compiled to cover all commercial activities known as NCE. In 1967 a classification for services was compiled followed by one for agriculture. In 1970 the General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities was compiled and known as NACE, later as NACE 70 or NACE 1970.

NACE Rev. 1 replaced NACE 1970. In so doing it established a direct link between the European classification and the internationally recognised ISIC Rev. 3 developed under the auspices of the United Nations. These two classifications are directly compatible at the 2-digit level and more detailed levels of ISIC Rev. 3 can be calculated by aggregating the more detailed levels from NACE Rev. 1.

NACE Rev. 1

17 Sections - letters A to Q

31 Subsections - 2-character alphabetical codes

60 Divisions - 2-digit codes

222 Groups - 3-digit codes

503 Classes - 4-digit codes

The NACE Rev. 1 Regulation was amended by a Commission Regulation in 1993 which modified the classification and a corrigendum was published in 1995.

Source: NACE

See also: NACE / CLIO; International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC)

NACE / CLIO

General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities in the European Communities (Nomenclature générale des Activités économiques dans les Communautés Européennes) - version used for the input-output tables (European System of Accounts 1979)

NACE/CLIO was the branch of NACE 1970 used for the compilation of input-output tables. It was designed as a nomenclature of branches, made up of "homogeneous production units", which are analytical units. NACE/CLIO branches have been defined by regrouped NIMEXE headings, and in all but a few cases complete NIMEXE headings have been used. As a result, NIMEXE headings of several industrial origins fall under the branch corresponding to the predominant production.

This classification is no longer in use (it has been superseded by NACE Rev.1 in 1990).

Source: Eurostat

See also: NACE

French equivalent: NACE / CLIO

NAFTA

See also: North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

French equivalent: ALENA

NAICS

See also: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)

NAIRU

Non-accelerating inflation rate of unemployment

See also: Structural unemployment

Name

The designation of an object by a linguistic expression.

Source: ISO/IEC FDIS 11179-1 "Information technology - Metadata registries - Part 1: Framework", March 2004

See also: ISO / IEC 11179

Name of collection / source used - MetaStore

Within the OECD's list of Metadata Types refers to full title of the original survey collection, administrative source, database or publication from where the data were obtained.

Source: OECD, 2005, OECD MetaStore User Guide, OECD, OECD, unpublished, Appendix 1: Metadata Types

Naphtha

Naphtha is a feedstock destined either for the petrochemical industry (e.g. ethylene manufacture or aromatics production) or for gasoline production by reforming or isomerisation within the refinery.

Naphtha comprises material in the 30 degrees C and 210 degrees C distillation range or part of this range.

Source: Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 2 – Notes on Energy Sources

Naples terms

See also: Concessional restructuring

Narrow money

Narrow money is a definition of the money supply which is based on money as a medium of exchange, rather than its broadest economic use (known as broad money)

Source: The Handbook of International Financial Terms, P. Moles, N. Terry, Oxford University Press, 1997)

See also: Broad money; Monetary aggregates – IMF

French equivalent: Monnaie au sens étroit

Nash equilibrium

In non-cooperative oligopoly theory it is necessary to model the manner in which firms choose strategies, given the fact that their decisions will affect their rivals.

The most common assumption is that each firm chooses its strategy so as to maximize profits, given the profit-maximizing decisions of other firms. The result is a Nash Equilibrium, developed by the game theorist John Nash.

Context: A Nash equilibrium is a strategy selection such that no firm can gain by altering its strategy, given the existing

strategies of its rivals. Thus, a Nash equilibrium represents a best response by any firm to the given strategies of the others.

Consider a duopoly, with each of two firms choosing a strategy. The strategy pair chosen is a Nash equilibrium if firm A's choice maximizes its profits, given firm B's choice and firm 2 maximizes its profits given firm 1's choice.

Strategies refer to the decisions firms make. Strategies may involve quantities, prices, or any other relevant decisions (such as R&D, investment, or location). The choice will depend on the nature of the problem.

When the strategy analysed involves quantities, the resulting equilibrium is termed a Cournot (Nash) equilibrium. When the strategy involves prices, it is called a Bertrand (Nash) equilibrium.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Bertrand (Nash) Equilibrium; Cournot (Nash) Equilibrium

National inland waterways transport (IWT) vessel

IWT vessel which is registered at a given date in the reporting country.

Context: Where registration of IWT vessels does not apply in a specific country, a national IWT vessel is a vessel owned by a company tax resident in that country.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Bateau national pour le transport par voies navigables intérieures

National accountant

A national accountant is a person involved in the preparation of the national accounts.

Source: Measuring the Non-Observed Economy: A Handbook, OECD, IMF, ILO, Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, 2002, Annex 2, Glossary.

See also: System of National Accounts (SNA)

National Accounting Matrix with Environmental Accounts (NAMEA)

A matrix presentation of monetary accounts augmented by the input of natural resources and ecosystem inputs and residual outputs in physical terms. It is synonymous with hybrid supply and use tables.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 2.73

See also: Hybrid supply and use tables

National accounts

National accounts are 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.

National accounts provide a comprehensive accounting framework within which economic data can be compiled and presented in a format that is designed for purposes of economic analysis, decision-taking and policy-making.

Context: The accounts themselves present in a condensed way a great mass of detailed information, organized according to economic principles and perceptions, about the working of an economy. They provide a comprehensive and detailed record of the complex economic activities taking place within an economy and of the interaction between the different economic agents, and groups of agents, that takes place on markets or elsewhere.

In practice the accounts are compiled for a succession of time periods, thus providing a continuing flow of information that is indispensable for the monitoring, analysis and evaluation of the performance of an economy over time.

The accounts provides information not only about economic activities, but also about the levels of an economy's productive assets and the wealth of its inhabitants at particular points of time. Finally, they also include an external account that displays the links between an economy and the rest of the world.

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

See also: System of National Accounts (SNA)

French equivalent: Comptes nationaux

National disposable income

National disposable income may be derived from national income by adding all current transfers in cash or in kind receivable by resident institutional units from non-resident units and subtracting all current transfers in cash or in kind payable by resident institutional units to non-resident units

Source: SNA 8.16

See also: Gross national disposable income

French equivalent: Revenu national disponible

National environment

The environment corresponding to the national territory, including the surrounding sea area covered in an exclusive economic zone (EEZ) agreement and the airspace over the country.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.81

National environmental sphere

The environmental sphere which is associated with the national territory including the surrounding sea area covered in an exclusive economic zone (EEZ) agreement and the airspace over the country. Open oceans outside an EEZ and airspace outside a national territory are part of the environmental sphere but not part of any country's national environment.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.80

National estate

The National Estate refers to components of the cultural and natural environment that are of great national value and need to be preserved for the benefit of the community. Some components like the Great Barrier Reef belong to the global world heritage.

Such components possess aesthetic, historical, scientific, social, cultural, ecological or other special values and include parks and reserves, beaches, coastlines, certain forests, rare species, buildings and gardens of special merit, sites of archaeological interest, museums and so forth

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Natural patrimony

French equivalent: Patrimoine national

National expenditure

Capital formation and final consumption grouped together constitute national expenditure

Source: SNA 2.187

French equivalent: Dépense nationale

National expenditure on environmental protection

National expenditure on environmental protection is defined as the sum of:

- final and intermediate consumption of environmental protection products by resident units, other than those of the environmental protection producers themselves;
- plus capital formation on environmental protection products;
- plus gross capital formation on other products required for environmental protection activities;
- plus (current and capital) specific transfers by residents units not captured in the items above;
- plus (current and capital) financing provided by transfers to the rest of the world.
- less financing by transfers received from the rest of the world.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 5.133

National income

National income is the total value of the primary incomes receivable within an economy less the total of the primary incomes payable by resident units

Source: SNA 7.14

French equivalent: Revenu national

National inland waterways transport

Inland waterways transport between two places (a place of loading/embarkment and a place of unloading/disembarkment) located in the same country irrespective of the country in which the inland waterways transport (IWT) vessel is registered. It may involve transit through a second country.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Transport national par voies navigables intérieures

National language

Language in widespread and current use throughout a specific country or in parts of its territory, and often representative of the identity of its speakers.

It may or may not have the status of an official language. Example: Rhaeto-Romance (Ratoromanisch) in parts of Switzerland.

Source: Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names, United Nations Group of Experts on Geographic Names, United Nations, New York, 2002

National numbering agencies (NNAs)

NNAs have the sole right to allocate International Security Identification Number (ISIN) codes to securities within their own jurisdiction.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

National oil pipeline transport

Oil pipeline transport between two places (a pumping-in place and a pumping-out place) located in the same country or in that part of the seabed allocated to it. It may involve transit through a second country.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Transport national par oléoducs

National parks

National parks are large natural areas not materially altered by human activity where extractive resource uses are not allowed and whose purpose is to protect nature and scenic areas of national and international significance for scientific, educational and recreational use

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Parcs nationaux

National private corporations (non- financial and financial)

National private corporations include all resident corporations and quasi-corporations that are not controlled by government or by non-resident institutional units

Source: SNA 4.75 and 4.84

National rail transport

Rail transport between two places (a place of loading and a place of unloading) located in the same country irrespective of the country in which the railway vehicles were registered. It may involve transit through a second country.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

See also: International rail transport

French equivalent: Transport ferroviaire national

National Regulatory Authority (NRA)

In the EC directives, the regulatory institution responsible for issuing licenses, controlling prices, resolving disputes, etc.

Source: OECD, 2004, Access Pricing in Telecommunications, OECD, Paris, Glossary of Terms

National road transport

Road transport between two places (a place of loading/embarkment and a place of unloading/disembarkment) located in the same country irrespective of the country in which the vehicle is registered. It may involve transit through a second country.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Transport routier national

National road vehicle

A road vehicle registered in the reporting country and bearing registration plates of that country, or having been separately registered (trams, trolleybuses, etc.).

Context: Where registration of a road vehicle does not apply in a specific country, a national road vehicle is a vehicle owned or leased by a company tax resident in that country.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Véhicule routier national

National schedules (in GATT)

The equivalent of tariff schedules in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), laying down the commitments accepted — voluntarily or through negotiation — by World Trade Organisation (WTO) members.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

National sea traffic

Sea traffic between two ports of a national territory or one port sea traffic, irrespective of the country in which the vessel is registered.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Circulation maritime nationale

National statistical institute (NSI)

Same as National statistical office

See also: National statistical office (NSO)

National statistical office (NSO)

The national statistical office is the leading statistical agency within a national statistical system.

Source: Measuring the Non-Observed Economy: A Handbook, OECD, IMF, ILO, Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, 2002, Annex 2, Glossary.

National statistical system (NSS)

The national statistical system (NSS) is the ensemble of statistical organisations and units within a country that jointly collect, process and disseminate official statistics on behalf of national government.

Source: Measuring the Non-Observed Economy: A Handbook, OECD, IMF, ILO, Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, 2002, Annex 2, Glossary.

National territory

All the territory within the national boundaries, including the national environment.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.81

National tourism

National tourism is the tourism of resident visitors, within and outside the economic territory of the country of reference

Source: Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework, Eurostat, OECD, WTO, UNSD, 2001, para 2.61

National tourism consumption

National tourism consumption comprises the consumption of resident visitors, within and outside the economic territory of the country of reference. It is the sum of domestic tourism consumption and outbound tourism consumption.

These purchases may include domestically produced goods and services and goods and services imported from non-resident producers

Source: Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework, Eurostat, OECD, WTO, UNSD, 2001, paras. 2.61, 2.67

National treatment (in GATT)

The principle of giving others the same treatment as one's own nationals. GATT Article III requires that imports be treated no less favourably than the same or similar domestically-produced goods once they have passed customs.

General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) Article XVII and the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Article 3 also deal with national treatment for services and intellectual property protection.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

National wealth

National wealth is the sum, for the economy as a whole, of non-financial assets and net claims on the rest of the world

Source: SNA 13.2

See also: Balance sheet - SNA

French equivalent: Patrimoine national

Nationality (of an institutional entity)

Country of residence of the head office of an institutional entity.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Native students

"Native" students are those students who reported in the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) that they were born in the country of assessment and who had at least one parent born in that country.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: First-generation students; Non-native students

French equivalent: Élèves allochtones

Natural assets

Natural assets are assets of the natural environment. These consist of biological assets (produced or wild), land and water areas with their ecosystems, subsoil assets and air.

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Environmental assets (SEEA)

French equivalent: Actifs naturels

Natural capital

Natural capital are natural assets in their role of providing natural resource inputs and environmental services for economic production.

Context: Natural capital is generally considered to comprise three principal categories: natural resource stocks, land and ecosystems. All are considered essential to the long-term sustainability of development for their provision of

"functions" to the economy, as well as to mankind outside the economy and other living beings.

United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 1.23

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Capital naturel

Natural forests

Forests with natural species and ecological processes and for which there has been continuity of ecological processes over a very long period of time. The time period of continuity is sometimes quoted as being of more than 200 years but this may not be relevant for all types of forests.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.158

Natural gas – CPC

Natural gas, liquefied or in the gaseous state (Central Product Classification (CPC) Class 1202)

Source: Central Product Classification (CPC). Version 1.0. United Nations, New York, 1998, Series M, No. 77, Ver. 1.0

See also: Natural gas - IEA

French equivalent: Gaz naturel - CPC

Natural gas - IEA

Natural gas comprises gases, occurring in underground deposits, whether liquefied or gaseous, consisting mainly of methane. It includes both "non-associated" gas originating from fields producing only hydrocarbons in gaseous form, and "associated" gas produced in association with crude oil as well as methane recovered from coal mines (colliery gas).

Production is measured after purification and extraction of natural gas liquids (NGL) and sulphur, and excludes reinjected gas, quantities vented or flared. It includes gas consumed by processing plants and gas transported by pipeline.

Context: Natural gas is a mixture of hydrocarbon compounds and small quantities of non-hydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with oil in natural underground reservoirs (Energy Statistics - Definitions, Units of Measure and Conversion Factors, United Nations, 1987a, New York, Factors. Series F, No. 44, page 5).

Source: Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris

See also: Natural gas – CPC

French equivalent: Gaz naturel AIE

Natural gas liquids (NGL)

Liquid or liquefied hydrocarbons produced in the manufacture, purification and stabilization of natural gas. Their characteristics vary, ranging from those of ethane, butane and propane to heavy oils.

NGL's are either distilled with crude oil in refineries, blended with refined petroleum products or used directly depending on their characteristics.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Liquides de gaz naturel (LGN)

Natural habitat

See also: H

French equivalent: Habitat naturel

Natural heritage

See also: Natural patrimony; National estate

French equivalent: Héritage naturel

Natural increase (in population)

The difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths during the year. The natural increase (or natural decrease) is negative when the number of deaths exceeds the number of births.

Source: Eurostat Glossary on Demographic Statistics, 2000 Edition

French equivalent: Accroissement naturel

Natural losses

The average annual losses to the growing stock during the reference period due to mortality from other causes than cutting by man; for example, natural mortality, disease, insect attack, fire, wind-throw or other physical damages.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.179

Natural monopoly

A natural monopoly exists in a particular market if a single firm can serve that market at lower cost than any combination of two or more firms.

Natural monopoly arises out of the properties of productive technology, often in association with market demand, and not from the activities of governments or rivals (see monopoly).

Generally speaking, natural monopolies are characterized by steeply declining long-run average and marginal-cost curves such that there is room for only one firm to fully exploit available economies of scale and supply the market.

Context: In essence natural monopolies exist because of economies of scale and economies of scope which are significant relative to market demand. Natural monopolies are thought to exist in some portions of industries such as electricity, railroads, natural gas, and telecommunications. Because productive efficiency requires that only one firm exist, natural monopolies are typically subject to government regulation. Regulations may include price, quality, and/or entry conditions.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Natural patrimony

The term natural patrimony derived from the French patrimoine naturel, totality of natural assets, including those of a historical or cultural value

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Natural patrimony accounting; National estate

French equivalent: Patrimoine naturel

Natural patrimony accounting

Natural patrimony accounting is a French accounting system that attempts to include all components of nature that can be quantitatively or qualitatively changed by human activity (Theys, 1989).

It includes the description of non—renewable resources, environmental media and living organisms of ecosystems, agents that may affect natural assets and systems, and impacts of human beings on nature, both in monetary and in physical terms

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Natural patrimony

French equivalent: Comptabilité du patrimoine naturel

Natural person

A natural person in the Gernal Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) is an individual. A foreign natural person in a country means an individual who does not reside in the country, and who is a national or has the right of permanent residence in a foreign country

Source: Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services, Eurostat, IMF, OECD, UN, UNCTAD, WTO, 2002, Annex II, Glossary

Natural pollutant

A natural pollutant is a pollutant created by substances of natural origin such as volcanic dust, sea salt particles, photochemically formed ozone, and products of forest fibres, among others

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Polluant naturel

Natural rate of unemployment

See also: Structural unemployment

Natural resource accounting

Natural resource accounting is an accounting system that deals with stocks and stock changes of natural assets, comprising biota (produced or wild), subsoil assets (proved reserves), water and land with their aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems.

It is frequently used in the sense of physical accounting as distinguished from monetary (environmental) accounting

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Physical accounting; Environmental accounting

French equivalent: Comptabilité des ressources naturelles

Natural resources

Natural resources are natural assets (raw materials) occurring in nature that can be used for economic production or consumption.

Context: The naturally occurring assets that provide use benefits through the provision of raw materials and energy used in economic activity (or that may provide such benefits one day) and that are subject primarily to quantitative depletion through human use. They are subdivided into four categories: mineral and energy resources, soil resources, water resources and biological resources.

United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.42, EA.1

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Non-renewable natural resources; Renewable natural resources

French equivalent: Ressources naturelles

Natural resources exploration

When a direct investment enterprise is set up for the exploration of natural resources, inward direct investment flows provided to the direct investment enterprise by the direct investor located abroad that are used for exploration should be recorded as direct investment, equity capital

Source: Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms, OECD, 2001 – not published

Natural resources management and exploitation activities

Activities related with the management of natural resources (monitoring, control, surveys, administration and actions for facilitating structural adjustments of the sectors concerned) and their exploitation (abstraction, harvesting …).

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 5.37

Natural selection

Natural selection is the natural process by which organisms that adapt to their environment survive while those that do not adapt become eliminated progressively

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Sélection naturelle

Nature of the basic data

See also: Source data

Navigable canal

Waterway built primarily for navigation.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Canal navigable

Navigable inland waterway

A stretch of water, not part of the sea, over which vessels of a carrying capacity of not less than 50 tonnes can navigate when normally loaded. This term covers both navigable rivers and lakes and navigable canals.

Context: The length of rivers and canals is measured in mid-channel. The length of lakes and lagoons is measured along the shortest navigable route between the most distant points to and from which transport operations are performed. A waterway forming a common frontier between two countries is reported by both.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Voie navigable intérieure

Navigable inland waterways network

All navigable inland waterways open for public navigation in a given area.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Réseau de voies navigables intérieures

Navigable inland waterways regularly used for transport

Waterways over which an amount of transport is performed each year; this amount, expressed as tonne-kilometres per kilometre of waterway, is determined by the authority concerned in the light of conditions prevailing on that country's waterway network.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Voies navigables intérieures régulierement utilisées pour les transports

Navigable lake

Natural expanse of water open for navigation.

Context: Lagoons (brackish water area separated from the sea by a coastal bank) are included.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Lac navigable

Navigable river

Natural waterway open for navigation, irrespective of whether it has been improved for that purpose.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Fleuve / rivière navigable

NAWRU

Non-accelerating wage rate of unemployment

See also: Structural unemployment

NDP

See also: Net domestic product (NDP)

French equivalent: Produit intérieur net (PIN)

Negative externality

See also: Externalities - OECD

Neo-natal mortality rate

The neo-natal mortality rate is the number of deaths during the first 28 completed days of life occurring among the live births in a given geographical area during a given year, per 1,000 live births

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Nested design

A class of experimental design in which every level of a given factor appears with only a single level of any other factor. Factors which are not nested are said to be crossed. If every level of one appears with every level of the others, the factors are said to be completely crossed: if not, they are partly crossed.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Dispositif emboîté

Nested hypothesis

A sequence of hypotheses in which the hypothesis at any stage is contained in all hypotheses later in the sequence.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Hypothèses emboîtées

Nested sampling

A term used in two somewhat different senses:

1. as equivalent to multi-stage sampling because the higher stage units are "nested" in the lower stage units;
2. where the sampling is such that certain units are imbedded in larger units which form part of the whole sample, e.g. the entry-plots of clusters are "nested" in this sense.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Échantillonnage à emboîtements

NESTI

OECD National Experts on Science and Technology Indicators

Net

The term "net" 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

Source: SNA 6.201

French equivalent: Net

Net (wealth) capital stock

Net (wealth) capital stock refers to the current market valuation of an industry's or an economy's productive stock

Source: OECD Productivity Manual: A Guide to the Measurement of Industry-Level and Aggregate Productivity Growth, OECD, Paris, March 2001, Annex 1 – Glossary

See also: Net capital stock

Net above-ground productivity (NAP)

Net above-ground productivity (NAP) is the accumulation of biomass in above-ground parts of plants (trunks, branches, leaves, flowers, fruits) over a specified period

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

Net accumulation

See also: Accumulation

Net Additions to Stock (NAS)

This indicator measures the physical growth rate of an economy. New materials are added to the economy's stock each year (gross additions) in buildings and other infrastructure, and materials incorporated into new durable goods such as cars, industrial machinery and household appliances, while old materials are removed from stock as buildings are demolished and durable goods disposed of (in economy wide material flow accounting).

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National

Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.208

Net adjusted disposable income

Net adjusted disposable income is obtained from the net disposable income of an institutional unit or sector by adding the value of the social transfers in kind receivable by that unit or sector and subtracting the value of the social transfers in kind payable by that unit or sector

Source: SNA 8.24

French equivalent: Revenu disponible ajusté net

Net annual increment (in forest accounts)

The average annual volume over the reference period of gross increment less natural losses.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.179

Net borrowing

See also: Net lending

French equivalent: Besoin de financement

Net capital stock

Net capital stock is the sum of the written-down values of all the fixed assets still in use is described as the net capital stock; it can also be described as the difference between gross capital stock and consumption of fixed capital

Source: SNA 6.199

See also: Net (wealth) capital stock

French equivalent: Stock net de capital

Net contact hours of teaching

See also: Teaching time

Net correlation

An alternative but obsolescent term for partial correlation. The name is derived from the fact that a partial correlation is the correlation between two variates of a larger group when the remaining variates are held constant giving, in a sense, a "net" correlation.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Total correlation

Net cost criterion

Only expenditure undertaken for environmental protection purposes which leads to a net increase in cost (that is where spending exceeds any savings or income arising before the net cost was actually incurred) is included. When expenditure is recorded, this criterion only applies to operating expenditure.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 5.30

Net domestic product (NDP)

Net domestic product (NDP) is obtained by deducting the consumption of fixed capital from gross domestic product

Source: SNA 2.175

French equivalent: Produit intérieur net (PIN)

Net equity of households in life insurance reserves and in pension funds

Net equity of households in life insurance reserves and in pension funds consists of reserves held against life insurance and annuity policies by insurance enterprises, whether mutual or incorporated, and by pension funds; these reserves are considered to be assets of the policyholders and not of the institutional units that manage them

Source: (AF.61) – Annex to chapter XIII

French equivalent: Droits nets des ménages sur les réserves techniques d'assurance- vie et sur les fonds de pension

Net fixed capital formation.

Net fixed capital formation consists of gross fixed capital formation less consumption of fixed capital

Source: SNA 10.27 [12.102]

French equivalent: Formation nette de capital fixe

Net foreign balance

Difference between exports and imports of goods and services. Also referred to as net exports, or balance of imports and exports.

Source: Handbook of the International Comparison Programme, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 62, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development, Statistical Division, New York, 1992, Glossary

Net graduation rates

Net graduation rates is the percentage of persons within a virtual age cohort who obtain a tertiary qualification, thus being unaffected by changes in population size or typical graduation age. The net graduation rate is calculated by dividing the number of graduates by the population for each single year of age.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Gross graduation rates; Graduation / Successful completion; Graduates; Unduplicated total count of graduates

Net income from abroad

Net income from abroad is the difference between the total values of the primary incomes receivable from, and payable to, non-residents

Source: SNA 7.15

French equivalent: Revenu net de l'extérieur

Net income from abroad

Net income from abroad is the difference between the total values of the primary incomes receivable from, and payable to, non-residents

Source: SNA 7.15

Net international investment position

The net international investment position is the stock of external assets minus the stock of external liabilities

Source: BPM para. 55

French equivalent: Position extérieure nette

Net lending

Net lending is the net amount a unit or a sector has available to finance, directly or indirectly, other units or other sectors.

It is the balancing item in the capital account and is defined as: (Net saving plus capital transfers receivable minus capital transfers payable) minus (the value of acquisitions less disposals of non-financial assets, less consumption of fixed capital).

Negative net lending may also be described as "net borrowing"

Source: SNA 2.137 and Table 2.1 III.1 and 10.30

French equivalent: Capacité de financement

Net loan

From the viewpoint of a loan, the net flow is gross disbursements less principal repayments.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Net material accumulation in the economic sphere

The balance of all physical flows from and to the national economic sphere.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.153

Net material accumulation in the environmental sphere

The balance of all physical flows from and to the national environmental sphere.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.154

Net migration

The difference between immigration into and emigration from the area during the year (net migration is therefore negative when the number of emigrants exceeds the number of immigrants).

Source: Eurostat Glossary on Demographic Statistics, 2000 Edition

French equivalent: Solde migratoire

Net national disposable income

Net national disposable income may be derived from net national income by adding all current transfers in cash or in kind receivable by resident institutional units from non-resident units and subtracting all current transfers in cash or in kind payable by resident institutional units to non-resident units

Source: SNA 8.16

French equivalent: Revenu national disponible net

Net national income

Net national income (NNI) is the aggregate value of the balances of net primary incomes summed over all sectors is described as net national income.

Gross national income (GNI) less the consumption of fixed capital from GNI gives net national income (NNI) at market prices

Source: SNA 7.16 and Table 7.2 [2.182]

See also: Gross national income (GNI)

French equivalent: Revenu national net

Net non-life insurance premiums

Net non-life insurance premiums are total non-life insurance premiums less service charges

Source: SNA 8.86

French equivalent: Primes nettes d'assurance-dommages

Net operating surplus

In SEEA net operating surplus is interpreted as the return to capital, or the effect of time passing on the net present value.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.162 & Box 7.1

See also: Operating surplus

Net present value

Valuation method to value stocks of natural resources. It is obtained discounting future flows of economic benefits to the present period.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.170

Net present value (NPV) of debt

The nominal amount outstanding minus the sum of all future debt-service obligations (interest and principal) on existing debt discounted at an interest rate different from the contracted rate.

Context: The concept is closely related to that of opportunity cost: if the debtor has a loan that bears a 3 percent rate of interest, it is clear that the debtor is better off than by borrowing at 10 percent. But by discounting the future debt-service obligations at 10 percent and comparing the outcome with the amount borrowed, the NPV will tell how much the opportunity to borrow at 3 percent, rather than at 10 percent, is worth to the debtor.

The NPV can be used to assess the profitability of buying back bonds, although account needs to be taken of how the buyback is to be financed.

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) OECD grant element is an NPV concept, since the grant element is the percentage that the NPV, using a 10 percent rate of discount, represents of the face value of the loan.

In the context of the Paris Club and the HIPC Initiative, sometimes present value is described incorrectly as NPV.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

See also: Present value; Grant element; Concessionality level - IMF

Net price (Hotelling)

The value of the resource stock is calculated as the current rent per unit of resources times the size of the stock, under the assumption that the resource rent will rise at a rate equal to the rate of discount.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.206

Net price (in environmental accounting)

Net price refers to the valuation used in environmental accounting to estimate the economic value of a natural resource and its depletion. It is defined as the actual market price of a natural resource output minus all marginal exploitation costs including a normal return to capital

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Prix net

Net rate of return

The rate of return of an asset or portfolio over a specified time period, after discounting any fees of commissions.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Rate of return - OECD; Gross rate of return

French equivalent: Taux de rendement

Net recordings

Net recordings are combinations in which the values of some elementary items are offset against items on the other side of the account or which have an opposite sign are called net recordings

Source: SNA 3.117

French equivalent: Enregistrements nets

Net rent

Net rent is the total rent paid by a tenant to a landowner less the amounts paid by the landowner for land taxes or any maintenance expenses incurred solely as a consequence of owning the land (by convention, such taxes or expenses are treated as payable by the tenant who is deemed to deduct them from the rent that he would otherwise be obliged to pay to the landowner)

Source: SNA 7.130

French equivalent: Loyer net

Net residual flow

Net residual flows refer to the quantity of residuals that is ultimately rejected into the environment (or into a landfill site) following any recycling/re-use or predisposal treatment.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.55

Net resource transfer

A net resource transfer is a current account deficit excluding any net interest payments.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Net saving

Net saving is net disposable income less final consumption expenditure

Source: SNA 9.2

French equivalent: Épargne nette

Net sector output

The sum of the sales of output of the establishments in the sector to other sectors of the economy. Gross sector output for the sector less the sales of the sector's output within the sector.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

See also: Gross sector output; Sectoral output

Net value added

Net value added is the value of output less the values of both intermediate consumption and consumption of fixed capital

Source: SNA 6.4, 6.222 [1.6]

French equivalent: Valeur ajoutée nette

Net value of a fixed asset

The net (or written-down) value of a fixed asset is equal to the actual or estimated current purchaser's price of a new asset of the same type less the cumulative value of the consumption of fixed capital accrued up to that point in time

Source: SNA 6.199

French equivalent: Valeur nette (valeur après amortissement) d'un actif fixe

Net worth

Net worth is the value of all the non-financial and financial assets owned by an institutional unit or sector less the value of all its outstanding liabilities.

It is a measure of the wealth of a unit or sector at a point in time

Source: SNA 3.68 and 10.1 [13.10, 13.82]

French equivalent: Valeur nette

Net-cost (criterion)

When identifying environmental expenditure, only expenditure undertaken for environmental protection purposes which leads to a net increase in cost (that is where spending exceeds any savings or income arising before the net cost was actually incurred) is included. When expenditure is recorded, this criterion only applies to operating expenditure.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 5.30 C

Network of samples

See also: Interpenetrating samples (sub samples)

Network or facilities

The ensemble of equipment, sites, switches, lines, circuits, software, and other transmission apparatus used to provide telecommunications services.

Source: Telecommunications services: Glossary of terms – World Trade Organisation

Network sampling

A procedure developed by Sirken (1970) for the measurement of characteristics in rare populations. For any counting rule for linking enumeration units with elements, parameters can be defined which characterise the network linking the enumeration units to the members of the rare population group.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Échantillonnage en boule de neige

Neuchatel Group

The Neuchatel Group is an informal co-operation between the statistical offices of Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland to clarify some basic concepts and to arrive at a common terminology for classifications.

The first meeting of the Group was held in Neuchatel, Switzerland in June 1999. The meeting resulted in a draft Neuchatel Terminology document and a tentative conceptual model, in which the object types of a classification database, and the attributes connected with each object type, are listed an described.

Context: The draft Terminology and conceptual model was corrected, amended and further developed during 1999 and 2000. Version 1 was presented at the METIS meeting in

Washington in November 2000 and at subsequent Eurostat or other international meetings on metadata. Version 2 was released on 5 September 2002.

Classifications are generally regarded as a special kind of metadata for statistics. They are definitional, contents-oriented metadata, ordering and describing the meaning of statistical data.

Source: Neuchatel Terminology, Classification database object types and their attributes, Version 2.0, Neuchatel Group, September 2002

See also: Classification

Neuchatel terminology

See also: Neuchatel Group

Neutral holding gain

A neutral holding gain is the value of the holding gain that would accrue if the price of the asset changed in the same proportion as the general price level - i.e. merely kept pace with the general rate of inflation or deflation

Source: SNA 12.64

French equivalent: Gain neutre de détention

Neutral holding gain (by non-residents)

The neutral holding gain (by non-residents) is the value of the non-residents' holding gain that would be required to maintain the purchasing power of the asset - expressed in national currency - over the time period involved, i.e. the holding gain needed to keep pace with the overall change in the general price level

Source: SNA 14.145

French equivalent: Composante gains neutres de détention (par les non résidents)

New and renewable energy sources

New and renewable energy sources are energy sources including solar energy, geothermal energy, wind power, hydropower, ocean energy (thermal gradient, wave power and tidal power), biomass, draught animal power, fuelwood, peat, oil shale and tar sands

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Energy sources

French equivalent: Sources d'énergie nouvelles et renouvelables

New construction

New construction refers to site preparation for, and construction of, entirely new structures and/or significant extensions to existing structures whether or not the site was previously occupied

Source: International Recommendations for Construction Statistics, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 47, Rev. 1, United Nations, New York, 1997, para. 73

New Cronos

Eurostat's New Cronos reference database contains around 100 million statistical data covering every economic and social sector. The information normally covers all European Union Member States; in many cases it is also available for Japan, the United States of America and other Union trade partners.

Source: Eurostat CODED Glossary

New economy

The term "New Economy" describes aspects or sectors of an economy that are producing or intensely using innovative or new technologies. This relatively new concept applies particularly to industries where people depend more and more on computers, telecommunications and the Internet to produce, sell and distribute goods and services.

Source: Government of Canada, Economic Concepts, website

New entrants to a level of education - OECD

New entrants to a level of education are students who are entering any programme leading to a recognised qualification at this level of education for the first time, irrespective of whether the students enter the programme at the beginning or at an advanced stage of the programme.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Entry rates; New entrants to a level of education - UNESCO

New entrants to a level of education - UNESCO

New entrants to a level of education are students who are entering any programme leading to a recognised qualification at this level of education for the first time, irrespective of whether the students enter the programme at the beginning or at an advanced stage of the programme

Source: 2001 Data Collection on Education Systems: Definitions, Explanations and Instructions, UNESCO, OECD, Eurostat, page 37

See also: New entrants to a level of education - OECD

New entrants to a level of tertiary education

New entrants to the tertiary level of education are students who have never entered any tertiary level before

Source: 2001 Data Collection on Education Systems: Definitions, Explanations and Instructions, UNESCO, OECD, Eurostat, page 38

New goods

See also: Evolutionary goods; Revolutionary goods

New imputation methodology

New imputation methodology is a generalization of the hot-deck that employs sophisticated matching methods to chose potential donors from a pool of edit-passing records that most closely resemble the edit-failing record being donated to.

The method uses additional metrics for comparing numeric data and specific logic to assure that records satisfy edits that are not available with traditional hot-deck methods.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

New orders indicators

New orders indicators provide a measure of the value of orders received by the unit during the reference period.

It is defined as the value of all legally binding contracts between a producer and a consumer for future deliveries by the producer of goods or services.

Context: New orders are a leading indicator of production in that they measure future demand and production requirements.

Enterprises may meet orders through: their own production processes; by sub-contracting some or all of the production process or through the resale of goods purchased.

The comparability of the indicators compiled by different countries is largely dependent on the inclusion or exclusion of these and other elements.

Source: "A review of concepts and national experiences in the compilation of demand indicators and output indicators". An unpublished paper prepared for a meeting OECD Short-term Economic Statistics Expert Group, June 2002

New products (in context of innovation)

New products are goods and services that differ significantly in their characteristics or intended uses from products previously produced by the firm.

Context: The first microprocessors and digital cameras were examples of new products using new technologies. The first portable MP3 player, which combined existing software standards with miniaturised hard drive technology, was a new product combining existing technologies.

Source: OECD, 2005, "The Measurement of Scientific and Technological Activities: Guidelines for Collecting and Interpreting Innovation Data: Oslo Manual, Third Edition" prepared by the Working Party of National Experts on Scientific and Technology Indicators, OECD, Paris, para. 158

New school leavers (as captured in labour force surveys)

New school leavers as captured in labour force surveys are defined as those individuals who were in initial education about one year before the survey, but who were not at the time of the survey.

Context: The most important drawback of the collection of such information in a labour force survey following the above definition is that the transition process is captured in a snapshot survey and it does not follow that the individuals in question have permanently left initial education.

Young adults, more so in some countries than others, and more so for some levels of education than others, can and do return to the educational system.[OECD Employment Outlook, June 1998, Chapter 3, Getting Started, Settling in: The Transition from Education to the Labour Market, page 91]

Source: OECD Employment Outlook, June 1998, Chapter 3, Getting Started, Settling in: The Transition from Education to the Labour Market, page 91

NewCronos

See also: New Cronos

New-good problem (in prices indices)

Difficulty in comparing prices between two periods when a product enters the basket only in period 2, so that a price for the product does not exist in period 1.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Newly Independent States (NIS)

Newly Independent States of the former Soviet Union.

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2002-2007, OECD, Paris, 2002 – Annex II. Glossary of Terms

Newsgroups

Similar to a discussion forum, to view and post messages to a newsgroup. Users need a news reader program that runs on their computer and connects them to a news server on the Internet. There are thousands of newsgroups.

Source: OECD, 2004, Promise and Problems of E-Democracy: Challenges of Online Citizen Engagement, OECD, Paris, Annex 1: Commonly used E-Engagement Terms

NIM

See also: New imputation methodology

NIS

See also: Newly Independent States (NIS)

Nitrate

Nitrate is a nitrogen-containing compound that can exist in the atmosphere or as a dissolved gas in water. It may produce harmful effects on humans and animals

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Nitrate

Nitric oxide

Nitric oxide (NO) is a gas formed by combustion under high pressure and high temperature in an internal combustion engine. It changes into nitrogen dioxide in the ambient air and contributes to photochemical smog

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Oxyde nitrique

Nitrification

Nitrification is a biological process involving the conversion of nitrogen-containing organic compounds into nitrates and nitrites. It is part of the nitrogen cycle and considered to be beneficial since it converts organic nitrogen compounds into nitrates that can be absorbed by green plants

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Nitrification

Nitrites

Nitrites are nitrous oxide salts used in food preservation

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Nitrites

Nitrogen fixation

Nitrogen fixation is the conversion of free nitrogen to nitrogen combined with other elements; specifically regarding soils, the assimilation of atmospheric nitrogen from the soil air by soil organisms to produce nitrogen compounds that eventually become available to plants

Source: Environmental Indicators for Agriculture – Vol. 3: Methods and Results, OECD, 2001, glossary, pages 389-391

Nitrogen oxide

Nitrogen oxide (NO2) is a product of combustion from transportation and stationary sources. It is a major contributor to acid depositions and the formation of ground—level ozone in the troposphere.

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Oxydes de l'azote

Nitrogenous oxygen demand (NOD)

Nitrogenous oxygen demand (NOD) is a quantitative measure of the amount of dissolved oxygen required for the biological oxidation of nitrogenous material, for example, nitrogen in ammonia, and organic nitrogen in waste water

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Demande d'oxygène pour la nitrification (DON)

Nitrous oxide

Nitrous oxide (N20) is a relatively inert oxide of nitrogen produced as a result of microbial action in the soil, use of fertilizers containing nitrogen, burning of timber, and so forth. This nitrogen compound may contribute to greenhouse and ozone—depleting effects

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Protoxyde d'azote

NME

See also: Non-member economies, OECD

NNI

See also: Net national income

No fixed place of work

The no fixed place of work category is restricted to persons whose work involves travel in different areas and who do not report daily in person to a fixed address, for example, itinerant traders or hawkers, travelling salesmen and long-distance lorry drivers

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.245

French equivalent: Travailleurs sans lieu de travail fixe

NOE

See also: Non-observed economy (NOE)

Noise (Environmental)

Noise is an audible sound from traffic, construction and so on that may generate unpleasant and harmful effects (hearing loss). It is measured in decibels.

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Bruit

Noise (Statistical)

A convenient term for a series of random disturbances borrowed through communication engineering, from the theory of sound. In communication theory noise results in the possibility of a signal sent, x, being different from the signal received, y, and the latter has a probability distribution conditional upon x. If the disturbances consist of impulses at random intervals it is sometimes known as "shot noise".

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Noise abatement

Noise abatement is an activity to reduce the emission of noise or vibrations from a given source, or to protect persons and built—up structures from exposure to noise and vibrations

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Lutte contre le bruit

Noise pollution

Noise pollution is sound at excessive levels that may be detrimental to human health

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Pollution acoustique

Nomads

Nomads are persons without a fixed place of usual residence who move from one site to another, usually according to well-established patterns of geographical mobility.

Context: When their trajectory involves crossing current international boundaries, they become part of the international flows of people. Some nomads may be stateless persons because, lacking a fixed place of residence, they may not be recognised as citizens by any of the countries through which they pass.

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

French equivalent: Nomades

Nomenclature

A nomenclature is a systematic naming of things or a system of names or terms for things. In classification, nomenclature involves a systemic naming of categories or items.

Context: The terms "classification" and "nomenclature" are often used interchangeably, despite the definition of a "classification" being broader than that of a "nomenclature". A nomenclature is essentially a convention for describing observations, whereas a classification structures and codifies the observations as well.

Source: "United Nations Glossary of Classification Terms" prepared by the Expert Group on International Economic and Social Classifications; unpublished on paper.

See also: Classification

Nomenclature of Territorial Units (NUTS)

The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) was established by Eurostat to provide a single uniform breakdown of territorial units for the production of regional statistics for the European Union.

Although the NUTS classification has no legal value per se, it has been used since 1988 in Community legislation (Council Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 on the tasks of the Structural Funds: O.J. L 185 of 15 July 1988).

Source: Eurostat, 1999, Nomenclature of territorial units for statisticsNUTS, Eurostat, Luxembourg

Nominal catch (in acquatic resources accounts)

The live weight equivalent of the landings, i.e.:

- landings on a round, fresh basis;
- landings on a round, whole basis;
- landings on an ex-water weight basis

It does not include unreported discards.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.295 & Figure 8.4

Nominal effective exchange rate

A nominal effective exchange rate is the exchange rate of the domestic currency vis-à-vis other currencies weighted by their share in either the country's international trade or payments

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

See also: Exchange rates; Real effective exchange rates

Nominal expenditures

Expenditures in national currencies converted to a common currency at exchange rates.

Source: Handbook of the International Comparison Programme, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 62, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development, Statistical Division, New York, 1992, Glossary

Nominal gross domestic product (GDP)

See also: Gross domestic product (GDP) – current prices

Nominal holding gain

The nominal holding gain on a given quantity of an asset is the value of the benefit accruing to the owner of that asset as a result of a change in its price or, more generally, its monetary value over time

Source: SNA 12.63

French equivalent: Gain nominal de détention

Nominal holding gain (by non-residents)

The nominal holding gain (by non-residents) is that value accruing to the non-resident creditors and debtors as a result of a change in their assets'/liabilities' monetary value, during the time that they are held, from the beginning to the end of the accounting period; the change in the monetary value of the asset may reflect a change in its price (in national currency) and/or a change in the relevant exchange rate

Source: SNA 14.144

French equivalent: Gains nominaux de détention (par les non résidents)

Nominal interest

When a debtor is able to discharge his liability to the creditor by repaying principal equal in money value to the funds borrowed, the associated interest payments are described as "nominal"

Source: SNA 7.109

French equivalent: Intérêts nominaux

Nominal prices

Prices charged by providers of general government services such as health and education and prices that are heavily subsidized through government funding or regulated by government policy.

Such prices are not economically significant and therefore do not provide signals of market driven inflation.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Nominal Protection Co-efficient (NPC)

See also: Nominal Protection Co-efficient (NPC); Consumer Nominal Assistance Co-efficient (NACc)

Nominal value (of a debt instrument)

The nominal value of a debt instrument is the amount that at any moment in time the debtor owes to the creditor at that moment; this value is typically established by reference to the terms of a contract between the debtor and creditor.

Context: The nominal value of a debt instrument reflects the value of the debt at creation, and any subsequent economic flows, such as transactions (for example, repayment of principal), valuation changes (independent of changes in its market price), and other changes.

Conceptually, the nominal value of a debt instrument can be calculated by discounting future interest and principal payments at the existing contractual interest rate(s) on the instrument; the latter may be fixed rate or variable-rate.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

See also: Market valuation

Nominal wage index

An index of nominal wages calculated by setting a base year equal to 100 for nominal wages.

Source: Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM): 2001-2002, International Labour Organisation, Geneva, 2002, page 510

See also: Nominal wages (annual averages of hourly, daily, weekly or monthly wages); Real wage index

Nominal wages (annual averages of hourly, daily, weekly or monthly wages)

Nominal wages are generally derived from wages and salaries at prices and either (a) number of employees or (b) total number of hours of work of employees.

Source: Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM): 2001-2002, International Labour Organisation, Geneva, 2002, page 510

See also: Nominal wage index; Real wages; Real wage index

Non sector allocable aid

See also: Sector of destination (of aid)

Non-autonomous pension funds

Non-autonomous pension funds schemes in which employers maintain special reserves which are segregated from their other reserves even though such funds do not constitute separate institutional units from the employers. These are referred to as non-autonomous pension funds

Context: In occupational plans, a pension fund that is not legally separated from the plan sponsor. The pension assets may form a reserve in the plan sponsor's balance sheet ("book reserves") or they may be held in legally separated vehicles but are the property of the plan sponsor ("financial reserves").

Pension plan members have no legal claim on the assets of a non-autonomous pension fund. (OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, Pensions Glossary, December 2002)

Source: SNA 8.63

See also: Autonomous pension funds

Non-bank trade related credits

Non-bank trade-related credits comprise official export credits, which by their nature are long- term, and officially guaranteed or insured suppliers' credits, which are credits extended by exporters to importers abroad.

They also include arrears and officially rescheduled amounts on officially guaranteed or insured financial credits since these are taken over by export credit agencies from the original bank creditors.

Guaranteed financial credits made by banking institutions that do not report to the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) are also included here. These data only cover trade credits which have been guaranteed or insured by the official sector in the creditor country. They include credits extended to both the public and private sector in the borrowing country

Source: Joint BIS-IMF-OECD-World Bank statistics on external debt, metadata

Non-bank trade related credits, short-term

Short-term non-bank trade-related credits comprise official and officially guaranteed or insured suppliers' credits. These are credits extended by exporters to importers abroad that have a remaining maturity of one year.

Context: They include:

- export credits with an original maturity of one year or less; and
- the amounts of principal due in the next year on credits with an original maturity of over one year. (At present arrears on debt with an original maturity of over one year are not included here for technical reasons. However, work is underway to enable their incorporation into this category in the future).

These data only cover trade credits which have been extended, guaranteed or insured by the official sector in the creditor country. They include credits extended to both the public and private sector in the borrowing country

Source: Joint BIS-IMF-OECD-World Bank statistics on external debt, metadata

Non-competitive services

A service is non-competitive if the market for provision of that service can only sustain a single firm. Usually this is due to the presence of economies of scale - i.e., the service is a natural monopoly. It may also be due to regulation. Compare with competitive services.

Source: OECD, 2004, Access Pricing in Telecommunications, OECD, Paris, Glossary of Terms

See also: Competitive services

Non-compulsory curriculum

The non-compulsory curriculum is that which is defined entirely at the school level or eventually at the programme level if various programme types exist.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Intended instruction time; Compulsory curriculum; Compulsory flexible curriculum; Compulsory core curriculum

Non-consolidated debt

The debt that is wholly or partly excluded from rescheduling. It has to be repaid on the terms on which it was originally borrowed, unless creditors agree otherwise.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Non-contributory pension scheme

A pension scheme where the members do not have to pay into the scheme.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Contributory pension scheme

French equivalent: Régime de pension non contributif

Non-coverage

Failure to locate or to visit some units in the sample.

Source: Statistical Policy Working Paper 4 - Glossary of Nonsampling Error Terms: An Illustration of a Semantic Problem in Statistics, United States Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology, 1978

Non-cultivated biological resources

Non-cultivated biological resources consist of animals and plants that yield both once-only and repeat products over which ownership rights are enforced but for which natural growth and/or regeneration is not under the direct control, responsibility and management of institutional units

Context: Examples are virgin forests and fisheries within the territory of the country.

Only those resources that are currently, or are likely soon to be, exploitable for economic purposes, should be included. (ESA Annex 7.1)

Source: (AN.213) – Annex to chapter XIII. See also ESA Annex 7.1

French equivalent: Ressources biologiques non cultivées

Non-deductible value added tax (VAT)

Non-deductible value added tax (VAT) is the VAT payable by a purchaser which is not deductible from his own VAT liability, if any

Source: SNA 6.209

See also: Deductible value added tax (VAT); Value added tax (VAT) – SNA

French equivalent: TVA non déductible

Non-deliverable forward contracts (NDFs)

A non-deliverable forward contract is a foreign currency financial derivative instrument. An NDF differs from a normal foreign currency forward contract in that there is no physical settlement of two currencies at maturity. Rather, based on the movement of two currencies, a net cash settlement will be made by one party to the other.

Context: NDFs are commonly used to hedge local currency risks in emerging markets where local currencies are not freely convertible, where capital markets are small and undeveloped, and where there are restrictions on capital movements. Under these conditions, an NDF market might develop in an offshore financial centre, with contracts settled in major foreign currencies, such as the U.S. dollar.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

Non-durable good

A non-durable good is one which is used up entirely in less than a year, assuming a normal or average rate of physical usage

Source: SNA [9.38]

See also: Durable good

French equivalent: Bien non durable

Non-financial and financial private corporations

Private corporations are all resident corporations and quasi-corporations that are not controlled by government

Source: SNA 4.75

See also: Quasi-corporations; Non-financial and financial public corporations

Non-financial and financial public corporations

Public corporations 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

Source: SNA 4.72 and 4.84

See also: Non-financial and financial private corporations

French equivalent: Sociétés publiques (non financières et financières)

Non-financial assets

Non-financial assets 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, that consist of tangible assets, both produced and non-produced, and most intangible assets for which no corresponding liabilities are recorded

Source: (AN) – Annex to chapter XIII

See also: Financial assets

French equivalent: Actifs non financiers

Non-financial corporations

Non-financial corporations are corporations whose principal activity is the production of market goods or non-financial services

Source: SNA 4.68 [2.20]

See also: Financial corporations

Non-financial quasi-corporations

Non-financial quasi-corporations are quasi-corporations whose principal activity is the production of market goods or non-financial services

Source: SNA 4.68

See also: Quasi-corporations

French equivalent: Quasi-sociétés non financières

Non-instructional educational institution - UNESCO

Non-instructional educational institutions are educational institutions that provide administrative, advisory or professional services, frequently for other educational institutions.

Context: Non-Instructional Educational Institutions include the following entities:

- Entities administering educational institutions include institutions such as national, state, and provincial ministries or departments of education; other bodies that administer education at various levels of government (e.g. administrative offices of local education authorities and education officers of municipalities, and central agencies responsible for the remuneration of staff or pension payments); and analogous bodies in the private sector (e.g. diocesan offices that administer Catholic schools, and agencies administering admissions to universities).
- Entities providing support services to other educational institutions include institutions that provide educational support and materials as well as operation and maintenance services for buildings. These are commonly part of the general-purpose units of public authorities.
- Entities providing ancillary services cover separate organisations that provide such education-related services as vocational and psychological counselling, placement, transportation of students, and student meals and housing.

Source: 2001 Data Collection on Education Systems: Definitions, Explanations and Instructions, UNESCO, OECD, Eurostat, page 64

See also: Non-instructional educational institutions - OECD

Non-instructional educational institutions - OECD

Non-instructional educational institutions are educational institutions that provide administrative, advisory or professional services to other educational institutions, although they do not enrol students themselves.

Context: Examples include national, state, and provincial ministries or departments of education; other bodies that administer education at various levels of government or analogous bodies in the private sector; and organisations that provide such education-related services as vocational or psychological counselling, placement, testing, financial aid to students, curriculum development, educational research, building operations and maintenance services, transportation of students, and student meals and housing.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Non-instructional educational institution - UNESCO; Expenditure on educational institutions

French equivalent: Établissement d'enseignement sans vocation pédagogique - OCDE

Non-interview (non-response)

The type of nonresponse in which no information is available from occupied sample units for such reasons as: not at home, refusals, incapacity and lost schedules.

Source: Statistical Policy Working Paper 4 - Glossary of Nonsampling Error Terms: An Illustration of a Semantic Problem in Statistics, United States Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology, 1978

Non-life insurance claims

Non-life insurance claims are the amounts payable in settlement of claims that become due during the current accounting period (claims become due at the moment when the eventuality occurs which gives rise to a valid claim accepted by the insurance enterprise), but excluding payments to households in the form of social insurance benefits

Source: SNA 8.87

French equivalent: Indemnités d'assurance- dommages

Non-life insurance premiums

Non-life insurance premiums comprise both the actual premiums payable by policyholders to obtain insurance cover during the accounting period (premiums earned) and the premium supplements payable out of the property income attributed to insurance policyholders, but excluding social contributions

Source: SNA 8.86

French equivalent: Primes d'assurance- dommages

Non-linear correlation

This term is meant to relate to the correlation between variates where the regression is not linear. It is thus a misnomer; correlation, being a pure number, cannot be non-linear. The usage is not recommended.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Corrélation non linéaire

Non-linear edits

Non-linear edits are edits from non-linear constraints. For example, if v1 and v2 are variables and b are real constants, then non-linear edits are:

1. v1 v2 b.
2. v1 exp(v2).
3. conditional edits.
4. Mahalanobis-distance edits with multivariate normal data.

Context: The importance of nonlinear edits is that they occur often but are not amendable to theory in the determination of a minimal set. Some non-linear edits, such as ratio edits, can be cast in a linear form.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

See also: Linear edits

Non-linear regression

A regression model that is non-linear in the parameters. The term has also been used for regression equations non-linear in the regressors, but this would be regarded as obsolete.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Non-market output – other

Other non-market output consists of goods and individual or collective services produced by non- profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) or government that are supplied free, or at prices that are not economically significant, to other institutional units or the community as a whole.

Such output is one of three broad categories of output in the SNA, with the others being market output and output produced for own final use

Source: SNA 6.49

French equivalent: Production non marchande – autre

Non-market producers

Non-market producers are producers that provide most of their output to others free or at prices which are not economically significant

Source: SNA 4.60 [6.52]

French equivalent: Producteurs non marchands

Non-market services – NACE

Non-market services comprises 4 NACE-CLIO branches covering general public services, non-market services of education and research provided by general government and private non-profit institutions, non-market services of health provided by general government and private non-profit institutions, domestic services and other non-market services n.e.c.

Context: These in turn comprise 10 NACE-CLIO Groups:

- general public services of national defence, of compulsory social security;
- non-market services of refuse disposal, sanitation, cemeteries, provided by general government;
- non-market services of social welfare, hostels, tourist offices, employers' and professional associations, economic organisations provided by general government;
- non-market services of recreational and cultural activities provided by general government (entertainment's, sports grounds and clubs, libraries, public archives, museums, botanical and zoological gardens);
- non-market services of education provided by general government and private non-profit institutions;
- non-market services of research and development provided by general government and private non-profit institutions;
- non-market services of health provided by general government and private non-profit institutions;
- non-market services of social welfare, hostels, tourist offices, trade unions, employers' associations, religious organisations and learned societies, political parties, consumers' and civic organisations etc. provided by private non-profit institutions;
- non-market services of recreational and cultural activities (entertainment's, sports grounds and clubs, libraries, public archives, museums) provided by private non-profit institutions
- domestic services

Source: NACE-CLIO

See also: Services – NACE; Market services – ISIC; Market services – NACE; Non-market services – OECD

French equivalent: Services non marchands - NACE

Non-market services – OECD

Non-market services cover those services provided to the community as a whole free of charge, or to individual consumers either free of charge or at a fee which is well below 50 per cent of production costs.

Context: Under the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA) market and non-market services are not separately reported if they are involved in the same International Standard Industry Classification (ISIC) activity. However the 1968 SNA recommended that market and non-market services be separately identified.

Non-market services may be produced by Government, by private non-profit institutions serving households and by private households who employ domestic staff.

Source: Services: Statistics on Value Added and Employment, OECD, 2000 edition, Introduction, page 11

See also: Non-market services – NACE; Market services – ISIC; Services – SNA

French equivalent: Services non marchands - OCDE

Non-market transactions

Transactions covering goods or services that their producers supply to others free or at prices that are not economically significant.

Examples of non-market transactions include own account production by establishments for the enterprises for which they form a part, own account production by unincorporated enterprises owned by households (such as the output of owner occupiers and subsistence farmers), services supplied to the community as a whole by establishments owned by general government (such as defence and public order and safety).

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Non-measured activity

A non-measured activity is an activity within the 1993 SNA production boundary that is not included in gross domestic product (GDP) estimates.

Source: Measuring the Non-Observed Economy: A Handbook, OECD, IMF, ILO, Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, 2002, Annex 2, Glossary.

Non-measured economy

The non-measured economy is the group of activities within the 1993 SNA production boundary that are non-measured.

Source: Measuring the Non-Observed Economy: A Handbook, OECD, IMF, ILO, Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, 2002, Annex 2, Glossary.

Non-member economies, OECD

Countries outside the OECD area or membership

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2002-2007, OECD, Paris, 2002 – Annex II. Glossary of Terms

Non-metallic mineral reserves

Non-metallic mineral reserves consist of stone quarries and clay and sand pits; chemical and fertiliser mineral deposits; salt deposits; deposits of quartz, gypsum, natural gem stones, asphalt and bitumen, peat and other non-metallic minerals other than coal and petroleum

Source: (AN.2123) – Annex to chapter XIII

French equivalent: Réserves de minerais non métalliques

Non-monetary benefits

Non-monetary benefits are benefits that are not, or cannot be, directly measured in terms of monetary units. These include the satisfaction realised from enjoying a certain way of life or style of work, such as fishing in a rural coastal community

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Avantages non monétaires

Non-monetary gold

Non-monetary gold covers exports and imports of all gold not held as reserve assets (monetary gold) by the authorities. Non-monetary gold is treated as any other commodity and, when feasible, is subdivided into gold held as a store of value and other (industrial) gold

Source: BPM para. 202

See also: Monetary gold – BPM

French equivalent: Or non monétaire

Non-monetary transactions

Non-monetary transactions are transactions that are not initially stated in units of currency; barter is an obvious example

Source: SNA 3.34

See also: Monetary transactions

French equivalent: Opérations non monétaires

Non-native students

"Non-native" students are those students who reported in the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) that they were born outside the country of assessment and whose parents were also born in another country.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: First-generation students; Native students

Non-null hypothesis

In general, a hypothesis alternative to the one under test; the null hypothesis. In some contexts, however, it is given the meaning of a hypothesis under test where the effect is not equal to zero.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Non-observation error

Failure to obtain data from parts of the survey population which results from two sources: noncoverage and nonresponse.

Source: Statistical Policy Working Paper 4 - Glossary of Nonsampling Error Terms: An Illustration of a Semantic Problem in Statistics, United States Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology, 1978

Non-observed activity

An activity within the 1993 SNA production boundary that is not observed, i.e. not directly measured in the basic data from which national accounts are compiled.

Source: Measuring the Non-Observed Economy: A Handbook, OECD, IMF, ILO, Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, 2002, Annex 2, Glossary.

Non-observed economy (NOE)

The groups of activities most likely to be non-observed are those that are underground, illegal, informal sector, or undertaken by households for their own final use. Activities may also be missed because of deficiencies in the basic statistical data collection programme.

Context: The groups of activities are referred to (in the NOE Handbook) as the problem areas. Activities not included in the basic data because they are in one or more of these problem areas are collectively said to comprise the non-observed economy (NOE).

Source: Measuring the Non-Observed Economy: A Handbook, OECD, IMF, ILO, Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, 2002, Annex 2, Glossary.

Non-official language

A language that, though relatively widely used, lacks officially sanctioned status in a particular legally constituted political entity. Example: French in Lebanon; English in Israel.

Source: Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names, United Nations Group of Experts on Geographic Names, United Nations, New York, 2002

Non-parametric tolerance limits

Tolerance limits which do not depend on the parameters of the parent population from which a sample is drawn.

It seems possible, but by no means universal practice, to draw a distinction between non-parametric limits, in which the parent distribution is known in form, and distribution-free limits in which the form of the parent is unknown.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Limite de tolérance non paramètrique

Non-participating preferred shares

These are a type of preferred shares in which the payment of a "dividend" (usually at a fixed rate) is calculated according to a predetermined formula and not determined by the earnings of the issuer. In other words, the investor does not participate in the distribution of profits to equity investors (if any), nor share in any surplus on dissolution of the issuer.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

See also: Preference share; Participating preference share

Non-point source of pollution

Non-point source of pollution are pollution sources that are diffused and without a single point of origin or not introduced into a receiving stream from a specific outlet.

The pollutants are generally carried off the land by storm water run- off. The commonly used categories for non—point sources are agriculture, forestry, urban areas, mining, construction, dams and channels, land disposal and saltwater intrusion

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Source diffuse

Non-price predation

Non-price predation is a form of strategic behaviour that involves raising rivals' costs. It is potentially less costly and hence more profitable than predatory pricing. Typical methods include using government or legal processes to disadvantage a competitor. A firm may be able to force competitors to incur significant litigation or administrative costs, at little cost to itself.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Non-probability sample

A sample in which the selection of units is based in factors other than random chance, e.g. convenience, prior experience or the judgement of a researcher.

Source: Eurostat, "Assessment of Quality in Statistics: Glossary", Working Group, Luxembourg, October 2003

See also: Probability sample; Sample

Non-probability sampling

A sample of units where the selected units in the sample have an unknown probability of being selected and where some units of the target population may even have no chance at all of being in the sample.

Forms of non-probability sampling are numerous, such as voluntary samples (only responses of volunteers are used), quota samples, expert samples.

Context: The non-random selection of a sample of producers and products based on expert knowledge or judgement. Also known as "non-random sampling", "purposive sampling" and "judgemental sampling".

ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/tegppi/index.htm

Source: Assessment of the Quality in Statistics, Fifth meeting, Luxembourg, 2-3 May 2002, Eurostat, Item 4: Glossary

See also: Probability sampling; Judgement sample

French equivalent: Sondage non probabiliste

Non-produced assets

Non-produced assets are non-financial assets that come into existence other than through processes of production; they include both tangible assets and intangible assets and also include costs of ownership transfer on and major improvements to these assets

Source: (AN.2) - Annex to chapter XIII, 10.6 [10.8, 13.17]

See also: Produced assets

French equivalent: Actifs non produits

Non-profit institutions (NPIs)

Non-profit institutions (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.

Context: In practice, their productive activities are bound to generate either surpluses or deficits but any surpluses they happen to make cannot be appropriated by other institutional units. Non- profit institutions serving households are separate legal entities, which are private other non-market producers. Their principal resources, apart from those derived from occasional sales, are derived from voluntary contributions in cash or in kind from households in their capacity as consumers, from payments made by general governments and from property income. (ESA [2.87, 3.31])

Source: SNA 4.54 [4.18, 4.161]

French equivalent: Institutions sans but lucratif

Non-profit institutions controlled and mainly financed by government

Non-profit institutions controlled and mainly financed by government are properly constituted legal entities which exist separately from government but which are financed mainly by government and over which government exercises control

Source: SNA 4.62

French equivalent: Institutions sans but lucratif contrôlées et principalement financées par les administrations publiques

Non-profit institutions engaged in market production

Non-profit institutions (NPIs) engaged in market production consist of those NPIs which charge fees determined by their costs of production and which are sufficiently high to have a significant influence on the demand for their services, but any surpluses such institutions make must be retained within those institutions as their status as "Non-profit institutions (NPIs)" prevents them from distributing them to others

Source: SNA 4.58

French equivalent: Institutions sans but lucratif engagées dans une production marchande

Non-profit institutions engaged in non-market production

Non-profit institutions engaged in non-market production are NPIs that are incapable of providing financial gain to the units which control or manage them, and which must rely principally on funds other than receipts from sales to cover their costs of production or other activities

Source: SNA 4.60

French equivalent: Institutions sans but lucratif engagées dans une production non marchande

Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)

Non-profit institutions serving households (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

Source: SNA 4.64 and 4.65 [2.20]

French equivalent: Institutions sans but lucratif au service des ménages (ISBLSM)

Non-public (private) network

Any network used to communicate within an organization (as distinct from providing service to the public) or to supply such communications to organizations, based on a configuration of own or leased facilities. The term includes networks used by private companies, state enterprises, or government entities.

Context: Self-use of private networks and services is addressed by the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) Annex on Telecommunications, whereas the ability of competitive providers to sell use of such networks and services to organizations is addressed through commitments taken in GATS schedules.

Source: Telecommunications services: Glossary of terms – World Trade Organisation

Non-random sample

A sample selected by a non-random method. For example, a scheme whereby units are selected purposively would yield a non-random sample. Again, a sample obtained by taking members at fixed intervals on a list is a non-random sample unless the list was arranged in a random order.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Non-probability sampling; Quasi-random sampling; Biased sample

French equivalent: Échantillon non aléatoire

Non-recourse loan (United States)

The non-recourse loan is the major instrument used by the Commodity Credit Corporation to support the price of programme crops. The loan is "non-recourse" because the Government has no option but to accept forfeiture of the crop in full satisfaction of the loan obligation, even when the market price of the commodity is below the loan rate

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Non-renewable natural resources

Non—renewable natural resources are exhaustible natural resources such as mineral resources that cannot be regenerated after exploitation

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Renewable natural resources; Natural resources

French equivalent: Ressources naturelles renouvelables

Non-repayable margins

Nonrepayable margins reduce a financial liability created under a financial derivative contract; the entity that pays a nonrepayable margin no longer retains ownership of the margin nor has the right to the risks and rewards of ownership, such as the receipt of income or exposure to holding gains and losses

Source: SNA 11.43

See also: Repayable margins

Non-resident

A unit is non-resident if its centre of economic interest is not in the economic territory of a country

Source: BPM para. 58 [1.14]

See also: Resident – BPM

French equivalent: Non résident(e)

Non-resident, non- national tertiary level student

See also: Resident and non-resident non-national tertiary level student

Non-residential buildings – ESA

Non-residential buildings consists of buildings other than dwellings, including fixtures, facilities and equipment that are integral parts of the structures and costs of site clearance and preparation. Historic monuments identified primarily as non-residential buildings are also included. Examples include warehouse and industrial buildings, commercial buildings, buildings for public entertainment, hotels, restaurants, educational buildings, health buildings, etc

Source: ESA Annex 7.1

See also: Building - UN; Residential building; Non-residential buildings – UN; Building - Eurostat

French equivalent: Bâtiments non résidentiels - SEC

Non-residential buildings – UN

A building is regarded as a non-residential building when the minor part of the building (i.e. less than half of its gross floor area) is used for dwelling purposes.

Non-residential buildings comprise:

- industrial buildings;
- commercial buildings;
- educational buildings;
- health buildings;
- other buildings

Source: International Recommendations for Construction Statistics, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 47, Rev. 1, United Nations, New York, 1997, para. 73 and Bulletin of Housing and Building Statistics for Europe and North America, UNECE, Geneva, 2000, Annex II, Definitions and General Terms, page 83 and Yearbook of Construction Statistics 1973-1980, United Nations, New York, 1982

See also: Non-residential buildings – ESA; Residential building; Building - UN

French equivalent: Bâtiments non résidentiels - NU

Non-response

A form of nonobservation present in most surveys. Nonresponse means failure to obtain a measurement on one or more study variables for one or more elements k selected for the survey.

The term encompasses a wide variety of reasons for nonobservation: "impossible to contact", "not at home", "unable to answer", "incapacity", "hard core refusal", "inaccessible", "unreturned questionnaire", and others. In the first two cases contact with the selected element is never established.

Context: Non-response leads to an increase in variance as a result of a reduction in the actual size of the sample and the recourse to imputation. This produces a bias if the non-respondents have characteristics of interest that are different from those of the respondents. Furthermore, there is a risk of significantly underestimating the sampling error, if imputed data are treated as though they were observed data. (Statistics Canada, "Statistics Canada Quality Guidelines", 4th edition, October 2003, page 59, available at http://www.statcan.ca:8096/bsolc/english/bsolc?catno=12-539-X&CHROPG=1)

There are two types of non-response:

First, a sampled unit that is contacted may fail to respond. This represents "unit non-response".

Second, the unit may respond to the questionnaire incompletely. This is referred to as "item non-response".

Source: Sarndal C.E., Swensson B., Wretman J., "Model assisted survey sampling", Springer - Verlag, New York, 1992

See also: Follow-up; Item response rate; Weights - ISI; Non-response rate; Non-response errors; Refusal rate; Item non-response; Response

French equivalent: Non réponse

Non-response bias

This is the bias resulting from limiting the survey analysis to the available data.

Context: The bias that arises when those who do not respond have different price experiences than those who do respond.

ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/tegppi/index.htm

Source: Quality Glossary, Eurostat

Non-response errors

Non-response errors occur when the survey fails to get a response to one, or possibly all, of the questions.

Non-response causes both an increase in variance, due to the decrease in the effective sample size and/or due to the use of imputation, and may cause bias if the non-respondents and respondents differ with respect to the characteristic of interest

Context: Non-response errors result from a failure to collect complete information on all units in the selected sample. These are known as “unit non-response” and “item non-response”.

Non-response errors affect survey results in two ways.

First, the decrease in sample size or in the amount of information collected in response to a particular question results in larger standard errors.

Second, and perhaps more important, a bias is introduced to the extent that non-respondents differ from respondents within a selected sample.

Non-response errors are determined by collecting any or all of the following: unit response rate, weighted unit response rate, item response rate, item coverage rate, refusal rate, distribution of reason for nonresponse, comparison of data across contacts, link to administrative data for non-respondents, estimate of non-response bias (Statistical Policy Working Paper 15: Quality in Establishment Surveys, Office of Management and Budget, Washington D.C., July 1988, page 68).

Source: Statistics Canada, "Statistics Canada Quality Guidelines", 3rd edition, October 1998

See also: Follow-up; Non-response; Coverage errors; Weights - ISI

Non-response rate

In sample surveys, the failure to obtain information from a designated individual for any reason (death, absence or refusal to reply) is often called a non-response and the proportion of such individuals of the sample aimed at is called the non-response rate.

Context: It would be better, however, to call this a "failure" rate or "non-achievement" rate and to confine "non-response" to those cases where the individual concerned is contacted but refuses to reply or is unable to do so for reasons such as deafness or illness.

Non-availability of information in other situations, e.g. arrival of the investigator for crop cutting experiments after harvesting, may also be termed non-response, or better, non-achievement.

When several items of information are to be collected for the same sample unit, it may so happen that information is not available for some of the items but available for others. The term non-response is usually not applied in such a situation; but incomplete response or incomplete achievement may be used.

Source: The International Statistical Institute, "The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms", edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press, 2003

See also: Sample; Item non-response; Non-response; Refusal rate

Non-salary compensation

Non-salary compensation includes expenditure by employers or public authorities on retirement programmes, health care or health insurance, unemployment compensation, disability insurance, other forms of social insurance, non-cash supplements (e.g., free or subsidised housing), maternity benefits, free or subsidised child care, and such other fringe benefits as each country may provide. This expenditure does not include contributions made by the employees themselves, or deducted from their gross salaries.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Staff compensation; Salaries (of educational personnel)

French equivalent: Avantages non salariaux

Non-sampling error

An error in sample estimates which cannot be attributed to sampling fluctuations.

Context: Non-sampling errors may arise from many different sources such as defects in the frame, faulty demarcation of sample units, defects in the selection of sample units, mistakes in the collection of data due to personal variations or misunderstanding or bias or negligence or dishonesty on the part of the investigator or of the interviewer, mistakes at the stage of the processing of the data, etc.

Source: The International Statistical Institute, "The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms", edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press, 2003.

See also: Response errors (in household surveys); Sampling error; Estimate

French equivalent: Erreur autre que d'échantillonnage

Non-tariff barriers

Non-tariff barriers refers to all barriers to trade that are not tariffs. Examples of these include countervailing and anti-dumping duties, "voluntary" export restraints, subsidies which sustain in operation loss making enterprises, technical barriers to trade, and obstacles to the establishment and provision of services.

Context: Moreover, the term is often used to include certain domestic measures, such as restraints on distribution and non-competitive practices that can also distort trade in the same way as border measures do.

Some of these instruments, in particular technical regulations, minimum standards and certification systems regarding health and consumer safety do not ipso facto constitute barriers to trade, as they are generally employed to meet legitimate policy goals. However, there is a perception that, in some circumstances these sorts of policy instruments are being misused.

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Non-tariff measures

Non-tariff measures such as quotas, import licensing systems, sanitary regulations, prohibitions, etc.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Non-trade concerns

Similar to multifunctionality. The preamble of the Agriculture Agreement specifies food security and environmental protection as examples. Also cited by members are rural development and employment, and poverty alleviation.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Non-traded debt

Debt instruments that are not usually traded or tradable in organized and other financial markets.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

Non-use benefit (existence benefit)

The benefit provided by an environmental entity the existence of which is considered desirable to be maintained although it has no prospect of being of use to humans now or in the future.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.38

Non-voting stocks

Non-voting stocks are equity/shares that do not give voting rights to the holder. The category includes participating preference shares

Source: Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms, OECD, 2001 – not published

See also: Voting stocks

Non-wage benefits

See also: Average hourly compensation cost

Non-wage labour cost

Non-wage labour costs refer to social insurance expenditure and other labour taxes and include:

a. employers expenditure for legally required insurance programmes and contractual and private benefit plans (retirement and disability pensions, health insurance, income guarantee insurance and sick leave, life and accident insurance, occupational injury and illness compensation, unemployment insurance and family allowances) and, for some economies;
b. labour taxes, that is, taxes on payrolls or employment or reductions to reflect subsidies - even if they do not finance programmes that benefit workers directly.

Source: Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM): 2001-2002, International Labour Organisation, Geneva, 2002, page 608

See also: Average hourly compensation cost

Normal accidental damage

Normal accidental damage is the loss in value of assets from accidents that damage or destroy and that were known to be likely to occur when the assets were acquired. Transport equipment is frequently subject to accidents of this kind. Losses from normal accidental damage are included in consumption of fixed capital

Source: Measuring Capital: OECD Manual, Annex 1 Glossary of Technical Terms Used in the Manual, OECD, 2001

French equivalent: Dommages accidentels normaux

Normal form of conflict rule

The normal form of conflict rule is a conflict rule which is defined by the logical product of conditions on the values of individual data items in a record.

Example:

The conflict (branch - (101, 107, 112); production 104, 180; efficiency 0.8) is a conflict in the normal form (CAN-EDIT).

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Normal hours of work

Normal hours of work are the hours of work fixed by or in pursuance of laws or regulations, collective agreements or arbitral awards, or the number of hours in excess of which any time worked is remunerated at overtime rates.

Source: Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM): 2001-2002, International Labour Organisation, Geneva, 2002, page 528

See also: Usual hours of work (per week)

Normal obsolescence

Normal obsolescence is the loss in value of an asset through obsolescence that the purchaser was expecting to occur when the asset was acquired. It is a synonym for “foreseen” obsolescence and is included in consumption of fixed capital

Source: Measuring Capital: OECD Manual, Annex 1 Glossary of Technical Terms Used in the Manual, OECD, 2001

See also: Foreseen obsolescence

French equivalent: Obsolescence normale

Normal pension age

Context: Identical term, "Retirement age"

See also: Normal retirement age

French equivalent: Âge normal de la pension

Normal retirement age

Age from which the individual is eligible for pension benefits.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, “'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition”, OECD, Paris

French equivalent: Âge normal de la retraite

Normal workdays

Normal workdays are those days on which work would usually be carried out by the groups of employees concerned or on which self-employed workers would usually expect to work. Weekly rest-days should therefore be excluded, as well as any public holidays, etc., on which work was not scheduled for the groups of employees involved or on which the self-employed workers involved would not usually have expected to work. If work is organized in shifts, one shift should be considered as one workday.

Source: International Labour Organisation (ILO) Resolution Concerning Statistics of Strikes, Lockouts and other Action Due to Labour Disputes (January 1993), page 2-3

Normalisation (composite leading indicators)

Normalisation is the process of transformation of the detrended component series of the OECD composite leading indicator required prior to aggregation into the composite leading indicator (CLI) in order to express the cyclical movements in a comparable form (i.e. for either a multiplicative or an additive model when estimating the trend); the cyclical amplitude is homogenised.

The method used to calculate normalised indices is to subtract the mean from the observed value and then to divide the resulting difference by the mean of the absolute values of the difference from the mean.

Source: OECD Leading Indicator Website, Glossary, 2001

Normalization

Conceptual procedure in database design that removes redundancy in a complex database by establishing dependencies and relationships between database entities. Normalisation reduces storage requirements and avoids database inconsistencies.

Source: Handbook on Geographic Information Systems and Digital Mapping, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 79, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, New York, 2000, Annex VI - Glossary

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is a trilateral agreement on trade, including agricultural trade, between Canada, Mexico and the United States, phasing out tariffs and revising other trade rules between the three countries over a 15-year period. The agreement was signed in December 1992 and came into effect on 1 January 1994

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

French equivalent: Accord de libre-échange nord-américain (ALENA)

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Manual replaces the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual.

The NAICS Manual, as was the SIC Manual, is used by Federal Government statistical agencies to define and classify industries in the economy in a consistent manner based on their primary economic activity. The governments of Canada, Mexico, and the United States developed the NAICS Manual, which became effective January 1997.

Source: Glossary of Compensation Terms – United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 1998

North Atlantic Marine Mammal Commission (NAMMCO)

The North Atlantic Marine Mammal Commission (NAMMCO) is an inter-governmental organisation established in 1992 by an Agreement signed by Norway, Iceland, Greenland and the Faroe Islands.

The aim of the Agreement is to contribute, through regional co-operation and consultation, to the conservation, rational management and study of marine mammals in the North Atlantic

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: North Atlantic Marine Mammal Commission (NAMMCO)

North Pacific Marine Sciences Organisation (PICES)

The North Pacific Marine Sciences Organisation (PICES) is an intergovernmental scientific organisation that was established and held its first meetings in 1992. Its purposes are to: promote and coordinate marine research in the northern North Pacific and adjacent seas, especially northward of 30°N; advance scientific knowledge about the ocean environment, global weather and climate change, living resources and their ecosystems, and the impacts of human activities; and promote the collection and rapid exchange of scientific information on these issues

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: North Pacific Marine Sciences Organisation (PICES)

North-east Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC)

The North-east Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC) is a regional fisheries management organisation founded in 1963 with the objectives of promoting the conservation and optimum utilisation of living marine resources within the Convention area, and providing a forum for consultation and exchange of information.

The Convention area covers the north-east Atlantic, southern parts of the Baltic Sea and a smaller part of the Mediterranean. Its regulatory powers only apply to areas outside EEZs

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Commission des pêches de l'Atlantique Nord- Est (CPANE)

Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (NAFO)

The Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (NAFO) is a regional fisheries management organisation founded in 1979 to provide for the conservation and management of fish stocks in the Northwest Atlantic beyond Canada's EEZ.

The Convention Area of NAFO encompasses:

a. the waters of the Northwest Atlantic Ocean north of 35°N latitude and west of a line extending due north from 35°N latitude and 42°W longitude to 59°N latitude, thence due west to 44°W longitude, and thence due north to the coast of Greenland; and
b. the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Davis Strait and Baffin Bay south of 78°10'N latitude.

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Organisation des pêches de l'Atlantique Nord- Ouest (OPANO)

Not currently active population

The not currently active population or, equivalently, persons not in the labour force, comprises all persons who were neither employed or unemployed during the short reference period used to measure current activity.

They may, according to reason for not being currently active, be classified in any of the following groups:

- attending an educational institution;
- performing household duties;
- retiring on pension or capital income;
- other reasons, including disability or impairment

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1. United Nations, New York, 1998, Series M, No. 67, Rev. 1, para. 2.205

See also: Total labour force

French equivalent: Population inactive du moment

Not seasonally adjusted

This term is used to describe data series not subject to the seasonal adjustment process. In other words, the effects of regular, or seasonal, patterns have not been removed from these series.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Glossary.

See also: Seasonal adjustment

Note issuance facilities (NIF) – SNA

Underwritten note issuance facilities (NIFs) provide a guarantee that a potential debtor will be able to sell short-term securities (notes) that he issues and that the bank or banks issuing the facility will take up any notes not sold in the market or will provide equivalent advances; the facility itself is contingent, and the creation of the facility gives rise to no entry in the financial account; only if the underwriting institution is requested to make funds available will it acquire an actual asset, which is recorded in the financial account

Source: SNA 11.25

See also: Note issuance facility (NIF) – IMF

French equivalent: Facilités d'émission d'effets

Note issuance facility (NIF) – IMF

A note issued under an NIF/RUF is a short-term instrument issued under a legally binding medium term facility—a form of revolving credit. A bank, or banks, underwrite, for a fee, the issuance of this three- or six-month paper and may be called upon to purchase any unsold paper at each rollover date, or to provide standby credit facilities.

Context: The basic difference between an NIF and an RUF is in the underwriting guarantee: under an RUF the underwriting banks agree to provide loans should the issue fail, but under an NIF they could either lend or purchase the outstanding notes.

First developed in the early 1980s, the market for NIFs grew substantially for a short period in the mid-1980s. It was a potentially profitable market for international banks at a time when the syndicated credits market was depressed, following the debt crisis of the early 1980s. By the early 1990s, euro commercial paper (ECP), and euro medium-term notes (EMTNs) had become more popular forms of finance.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

See also: Note issuance facilities (NIF) – SNA

Notifier

A notifier is the designated person charged with the responsibility of making known to the local civil registrar the occurrence of a vital event well in advance of the legally designated informant

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

No-tillage

No-tillage (also zero tillage) is a minimum tillage practice in which the crop is sown directly into soil not tilled since the harvest of the previous crop. Weed control is achieved by the use of herbicides and stubble is retained for erosion control.

It is typically practised in arable areas where fallowing is important

Source: Environmental Indicators for Agriculture – Vol. 3: Methods and Results, OECD, 2001, glossary, pages 389-391

Notional (nominal) amount of a financial derivatives contract

The notional amount is that underlying a financial derivatives contract and is necessary for calculating payments or receipts, but which may or may not be exchanged.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

NPIs (non-profit institutions)

See also: Non-profit institutions (NPIs)

French equivalent: ISBL (institutions sans but lucratif)

NPISH final consumption expenditure

Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs consists of the expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by resident NPISHs on individual consumption goods and services

Source: SNA 9.94

French equivalent: Dépense de consommation finale des ISBLSM

NPISHs (non-profit institutions serving households)

See also: Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)

French equivalent: ISBLSM (institutions sans but lucratif au service des ménages)

NSO

See also: National statistical office (NSO)

Nuclear household

A nuclear household is defined as a household consisting entirely of a single family nucleus. It may be classified into:

- Married-couple family (with children/without children);
- Father with children;
- Mother with children

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.82

French equivalent: Ménage nucléaire

Nuclear power plant

A nuclear power plant is a facility that converts atomic energy into usable power. In a nuclear electric power plant, heat produced by a reactor is generally used to drive a turbine which in turn drives an electric generator

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Centrale nucléaire

Nuclear waste pollution

Nuclear waste pollution is pollution created by mishandling and inappropriate storage of spent nuclear fuel rods, and pieces of protective clothing and tools that have become contaminated, and by insecure transportation of highly radioactive material over long distances to a processing plant

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Pollution par les déchets nucléaires

Nuclear winter

Nuclear winter refers to widespread climatic cooling caused by the probable effect of nuclear warfare on such atmospheric conditions as would reduce the amount of sunlight reaching the earth's surface

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Hiver nucléaire

Nuisance tariff

Tariff so low that it costs the government more to collect it than the revenue it generates.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Null hypothesis

In general, this term relates to a particular hypothesis under test, as distinct from the alternative hypotheses which are under consideration. It is therefore the hypothesis which determines the probability of the type I error. In some contexts, however, the term is restricted to an hypothesis under test of "no difference".

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Hypothèse nulle

Nullification and impairment

Damage to a country's benefits and expectations from its WTO membership through another country's change in its trade regime or failure to carry out its WTO obligations.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Number of employees in full-time equivalent units

See also: Full-time equivalent employment

Number of hours worked

See also: Hours worked, total

Number of persons employed (Eurostat)

Number of persons employed refers to the total number of persons who work in the observation unit (employees receiving remuneration, working proprietors and unpaid family workers) as well as outside working persons who belong to the unit and are paid by it.

It includes all persons who are on the payroll of the enterprise, whether they are temporarily absent (excluding long-term absences), part-time, seasonal or home workers, apprentices, etc. The number of persons employed excludes manpower supplied to the unit by other enterprises and persons carrying out repair and maintenance work in the enquiry unit on behalf of other enterprises

Source: Statistics in focus: Industry, trade and services; Theme 4 – 7/2001 - Distributive trades statistics, Eurostat, Methodological Notes, page 7

Number of seats / berths in motor coaches, buses and trolleybuses

Number of seats/berths, including the driver's, available in the vehicle when it is performing the service for which it is primarily intended.

Context: In case of doubt, the highest number of seats/berths available should be taken into account.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport

(ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

French equivalent: Nombre de places assises / couchettes des autocars, autobus et trollybus

Number raised estimation

The application of weights to the individual survey records. Number-raised weights are given by N/n (where N is the total number of units in the population for the stratum, and n is the number of responding units in the sample for that stratum). The weight assigned to each survey unit indicates the number of units in the target population that the survey unit is meant to represent.

For example, a survey unit with a weight of 100 represents 100 units in the population. Using number-raised weights, each survey unit in a stratum is given the same weight. Number-raised weights can only be used to weight simple random samples.

Context: The advantages of number-raised estimation are: it does not require auxiliary data; it is unbiased; and the accuracy of the estimates can be calculated relatively simply. However, number-raised estimation is not as accurate as some other methods.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Concepts Library, "Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods", Chapter 16 - Overview of Survey Methods, Canberra, 2001

See also: Estimation

Numeric variable

A variable that describes a numerically measured value (e.g., age, number of people in a household).

Source: Statistics Canada, Educational Resources, Glossary of Statistical Terms

Nutrient

A nutrient is a substance, element or compound necessary for the growth and development of plants and animals

Context: Nutrient is a substance required by an organism for growth and development. Key crop nutrients are nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. (Environmental Indicators for Agriculture – Vol. 3: Methods and Results, OECD, 2001, glossary, pages 389-391)

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Nutriment

Nutrient cycle

A nutrient cycle is a repeated pathway of a particular nutrient or element from the environment through one or more organisms and back to the environment. Examples include the carbon cycle, the nitrogen cycle and the phosphorus cycle

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Cycle d'un nutriment

NUTS

See also: Nomenclature of Territorial Units (NUTS)

NUTS classification

The NUTS classification was created and developed according to the following principles:

a. The NUTS favours institutional breakdowns. Different criteria may be used in subdividing national territory into regions. These are normally split between normative and analytic criteria:
   - normative regions;
   - analytical (or functional) regions;
   - institutional divisions.

b. The NUTS favours regional units of a general character. A territorial unit specific to certain fields of activity (mining regions, rail traffic regions, farming regions, labour-market regions, etc.) may sometimes be used in certain Member States. NUTS excludes specific territorial units and local units in favour of regional units of a general nature.

c. The NUTS is a five-level hierarchical classification (three regional levels and two local levels). Since this is a hierarchical classification, the NUTS subdivides each Member State into a whole number of NUTS 1 regions, each of which is in turn subdivided into a whole number of NUTS 2 regions and so on.

Source: Regions - Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics - NUTS, 1999 Edition

French equivalent: Nomenclature NUTS

O

Obesity

Obesity is defined as a body mass index (BMI) of 30 kg/m2 or more. The BMI is a single number that evaluates an individual's weight status in relation to height (weight/height2), with weight in kilograms and height in metres)

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Object

An object refers to anything perceivable or conceivable.

Context: Objects may also be material (e.g. an engine, a sheet of paper, a diamond), immaterial (e.g. a conversion ratio, a project plan), or imagined (e.g. a unicorn). [Adapted from ISO 1087-1:2000, 3.1.1]

In object-oriented design or programming, an object is a concrete realisation of a class that consists of data and the operations associated with that data. An item that a user can manipulate as a single unit to perform a task.

Source: ISO/IEC FDIS 11179-1 "Information technology - Metadata registries - Part 1: Framework", March 2004

See also: Metadata object; Attribute; Property; Class - ISO; Characteristic; Ontology; Object class

French equivalent: Objet

Object class

A set of ideas, abstractions, or things in the real world that can be identified with explicit boundaries and meaning and whose properties and behaviour follow the same rules.

Context: Object class administration record is the Administration record for an Object class.

Source: ISO/IEC FDIS 11179-1 "Information technology - Metadata registries - Part 1: Framework", March 2004

See also: Object; Property; ISO / IEC 11179

Object class term

An object class term is a component of the name of a data element which represents the object class to which it belongs; e.g. "employee"

Source: ISO/IEC 11179, Part 1, Framework for the specification and standardization of data elements, 1998

Objectives

Objectives are the purposes for which information is required, stated within the context of the program, research problem or hypotheses that gave rise to the need for information

Source: Statistics Canada, "Statistics Canada Quality Guidelines", 4th edition, October 2003, page 11

Objectives 1, 2 and 3 (for allocation of European Union structural funds)

Objectives 1, 2 and 3 are priority objectives for allocating European Union (EU) structural funds for the 2004-06 period.

Objective 1 seeks to promote the development and adjustment of regions whose development is lagging behind (defined as those areas with a gross domestic product (GDP) of less than 75 per cent of the EU average) including sparsely populated regions (defined as the regions north of the 62nd parallel with population density less than 8 inhabitants per km2) in Finland and Sweden which were eligible to receive Objective 6 funding for 1995-99.

Objective 2 supports economic and social conversion in areas in structural difficulties. A maximum 18% of the EU's population is covered by this Objective, of whom 5% in rural areas.

Objective 3 seeks to support the adjustment and modernisation of education, training and employment policies. It applies outside Objective 1 regions.

Context: In addition, there are four EU initiatives:

- INTERREG (transfrontier, transnational and interregional cooperation);
- EQUAL (transnational cooperation to combat discrimination and inequality on the labour market);
- LEADER (rural development);
- URBAN (economic and social renewal of towns and urban areas in crisis to encourage sustainable development). 69.7% of the structural funds' funding is allocated to Objective 1, 11.5% to Objective 2, 12.3% to Objective 3 and 5% to EU initiatives

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Object-oriented languages

Languages for computer programming that attach code to objects and classes. Different from more monolithic procedural languages.

Source: Adapting new technologies to census operations, Arij Dekker, Symposium on Global Review of 2000 Round of Population and Housing Censuses: Mid-Decade Assessment and Future Prospects, Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Secretariat New York, 7-10 August 2001, Glossary

Observable error

A mathematical or stochastic variable, the values of which can be directly observed, as distinct from unobservable variables which enter into structural equations but are not directly observable.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Observation

An observation is the value, at a particular period, of a particular variable.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Variable; Disaggregation; Statistical concept; Measure; Data collection; Classification; Non-response; GESMES TS; Missing data; Time series; Pre-break value; Derived statistics; Coverage ratio

French equivalent: Observation

Observation confidentiality

See also: Confidentiality

Observation point

Usually a product variety in an establishment. A tightly specified item in a specific establishment.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Observation unit

Observation units are those entities on which information is received and statistics are compiled

Context: 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.

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations, "International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, Third Revision", Statistical Papers Series M No. 4, Rev. 3, United Nations, New York, 1990, para. 63

See also: Classification; Analytical unit - Eurostat; Statistical unit – ISIC; Reporting unit; Analytical unit - SNA; Observation; Entity

Observation value

See also: Observation

Observational error

This term ought to mean an error of observation but sometimes occurs as meaning a response error.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Non-sampling error

French equivalent: Erreur d'observation

Obsolescence

Obsolescence is the loss of an asset because a newly introduced asset of the same class contains improvements in productiveness or efficiency or suitability in production.

Source: Measuring Capital: OECD Manual, Annex 1 Glossary of Technical Terms Used in the Manual, OECD, 2001.

French equivalent: Obsolescence

Occupation – ILO

"Job" is defined as a set of tasks and duties executed, or meant to be executed, by one person; a set of jobs whose main tasks and duties are characterised by a high degree of similarity constitutes an occupation. Persons are classified by occupation through their relationship to a past, present or future job

Source: International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), ILO, Geneva, 1990, Geneva, Introduction

See also: Jobs – SNA

Occupation – UN

Occupation 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.

The international standard for classification of occupations is the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), International Labour Office, Geneva, 1990

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1. United Nations, New York, 1998, Series M, No. 67, Rev. 1, paras. 2.214- 2.215

See also: Jobs – SNA; Occupation – ILO

Occupational accident

An Occupational accident is an unexpected and unplanned occurrence, including acts of violence, arising out of or in connection with work which results in one or more workers incurring a personal injury, disease or death. As occupational accidents are to be considered travel, transport or road traffic accidents in which workers are injured and which arise out of or in the course of work, i.e. while engaged in an economic activity, or at work, or carrying on the business of the employer.

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO) Resolutions Concerning statistics of occupational injuries (resulting from occupational accidents), adopted by the Sixteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (October 1998), page 2

See also: Occupational disease; Occupational injury

Occupational disease

The term occupational disease is linked to the identification of a specific cause-effect relationship between a harmful agent and the affected human organism. However, it is not easy – and considerably more difficult than in the case of accidents – to prove that a disease is occupationally conditioned, i.e. caused by conditions at, not outside work.

Context: Because of the difficulty in proving a disease to be occupational in origin, most countries have produced lists of prescribed occupational diseases. These are generally limited to those diseases where a strong cause-effect relationship has been proven.

However, with the number of categories ranging from 50 to 90, national lists vary in terms of those diseases recognised as occupational. Recommended lists developed by the International Labour Organisation and the European Communities seem to have led only to limited degree of harmonisation. [OECD Employment Outlook, July 1990, Chapter 4, Occupational Illness in OECD Countries, page 106]

Source: OECD Employment Outlook, July 1990, Chapter 4, Occupational Illness in OECD Countries, page 105.

See also: Occupational injury; Occupational accident

Occupational health care

Occupational health care comprises a wide variety of health services such as surveillance of employee health (routine medical check-ups) and therapeutic care (including emergency health care services) on or off-business premises (including government and non-profit institutions serving households). This excludes, however, remuneration- in-kind of health services and goods that constitute household actual final consumption rather than intermediate consumption of business. (ICHA function HC.6.9)

Source: A System of Health Accounts, OECD, 2000, chapter 9, page 123

Occupational health hazards

Occupational health hazards are hazards of exposure to pollution, noise and vibrations in the working environment. Exposure limits are promoted by the International Labour Organization (ILO)

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Risques pour la santé du travail

Occupational injuries and diseases, expenditure on

Expenditure on occupational injuries and diseases records all cash payments such as paid sick leave, special allowances and disability related payments such as pensions, if they are related to prescribed occupational injuries and diseases

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Occupational injury

An Occupational injury is any personal injury, disease or death resulting from an occupational accident; an occupational injury is therefore distinct from an occupational disease, which is a disease contracted as a result of an exposure over a period of time to risk factors arising from work activity.

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO) Resolutions Concerning statistics of occupational injuries (resulting from occupational accidents), adopted by the Sixteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (October 1998), page 2

See also: Case of occupational injury; Occupational accident; Occupational disease

Occupational pension plans

Access to such plans is linked to an employment or professional relationship between the plan member and the entity that establishes the plan (the plan sponsor).

Occupational plans may be established by employers or groups thereof (e.g. industry associations) and labour or professional associations, jointly or separately. The plan may be administered directly by the plan sponsor or by an independent entity (a pension fund or a financial institution acting as pension provider). In the latter case, the plan sponsor may still have oversight responsibilities over the operation of the plan.

Context: Identical terms, "Company pension plans", "Employer's pension plans"

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Mandatory occupational plans; Voluntary occupational pension plans

French equivalent: Plans de retraite professionnels

Occupied persons

In order to be classified as occupied - i.e. either employed or self-employed - the person must be engaged in an activity that falls within the production boundary of the System of National Accounts (SNA)

Source: SNA 7.23

See also: Production boundary

French equivalent: Salarié

Ocean dumping

Ocean dumping is the deliberate disposal of hazardous wastes at sea from vessels, aircraft, platforms or other human—made structures. It includes ocean incineration and disposal into the seabed and sub-seabed

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Rejet en mer

Ocean incineration

See also: Incineration at sea

French equivalent: Incinération sur navires

Octiles

The set of seven variate values which divide the total frequency into eight equal parts.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Quantiles

OECD

See also: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

OECD consensus

See also: Arrangements on guidelines for officially supported export credits

OECD Social Expenditure database

See also: SOCX

OECD Working Party on Export Credits and Credit Guarantees

This is a forum for discussing export credit issues and for exchanging information among 28 of the 29 member countries of the OECD (only Iceland does not participate).

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

OECD.stat

OECD.Stat is the OECD's central data repository ("warehouse") where validated statistics and related metadata are stored.

Source: OECD, 2005, OECD Statistical Programme of Work: 2005, OECD, Paris, p. 15.

See also: MetaStore

OECD-Europe

OECD-Europe comprises all European Union Member countries of the OECD, i.e. countries in EU15 plus the Czech Republic, Hungary, Iceland, Norway, Poland, Slovak Republic, Switzerland, Turkey.

Source: OECD, monthly, OECD Main Economic Indicators, OECD, Paris, Data presentation notes

See also: EU15

French equivalent: OCDE - Europe

OECD-total

OECD-total comprises all Member countries of the OECD. These are: Austria, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States

Source: OECD Main Economic Indicators, monthly, Data presentation notes

French equivalent: OCDE - total

Off-farm sediment flow indicator

The off-farm sediment flow indicator measures the quantity of soil erosion sediments delivered to off-farm areas as a result of agricultural soil erosion

Source: Environmental Indicators for Agriculture: Methods and Results, Executive Summary, OECD, 2000, page 34

Office automation

The integration of all information functions in the office, which includes word processing, data processing, electronic mail, graphics, and desktop publishing.

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

Office information system (OIS)

An advanced word processing system in Data Preparation Division that processes and stores large volumes of census documents.

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

Official aid (OA)

Flows which meet conditions of eligibility for inclusion in Official Development Assistance (ODA), other than the fact that the recipients are on Part II of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) List of Aid Recipients.

Source: Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts. From the "Development Co-operation Report: Efforts and Policies of Members of the Development Assistance Committee".

See also: Official development assistance (ODA) loans

Official bilateral loans

OECD official bilateral loans statistics shows the outstanding debt on loans, other than direct export credits, extended by governments which are members of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Direct export credits extended by the official sector are included in non-bank trade credits. In addition to straightforward loans, official bilateral loans include loans repayable in kind, and eligible loans in Associated Financing packages

Source: Joint BIS-IMF-OECD-World Bank statistics on external debt, metadata

Official creditors

Official creditors are international organisations, governments and government agencies including official monetary institutions

Source: External Debt: Definition, Statistical Coverage and Methodology, A Report by an International Working Group on External Debt Statistics of the World Bank, IMF, BIS, OECD, OECD, Paris, 1988, Glossary

French equivalent: Créancier officiel

Official debt

Official debt is debt owed to a bilateral government agency or a multilateral development agency. As well as debt arising from official development assistance (ODA) and other official flows (OOFs), it includes former private sector debt that has been rescheduled by the official sector

Source: Development Assistance Committee (DCA) International Development Statistics – Handbook for Reporting Debt Reorganisation on the DAC Questionnaire

See also: Official development assistance (ODA) loans; Other official flows (OOFs)

French equivalent: Dette officielle

Official development assistance (ODA)

Flows of official financing administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as the main objective, and which are concessional in character with a grant element of at least 25 percent (using a fixed 10 percent rate of discount). By convention, ODA flows comprise contributions of donor government agencies, at all levels, to developing countries ("bilateral ODA") and to multilateral institutions. ODA receipts comprise disbursements by bilateral donors and multilateral institutions. Lending by export credit agencies—with the pure purpose of export promotion—is excluded.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Official development assistance (ODA) loans

Grants or Loans to countries and territories on Part I of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) List of Aid Recipients (developing countries) which are:

a. undertaken by the official sector;
b. with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective;
c. at concessional financial terms [if a loan, having a Grant Element of at least 25 per cent].

Context: In addition to financial flows, Technical Co-operation is included in aid. Grants, Loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Transfer payments to private individuals (e.g. pensions, reparations or insurance payouts) are in general not counted.

Source: Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts. From the "Development Co-operation Report: Efforts and Policies of Members of the Development Assistance Committee"

See also: Official debt

Official development bank

A non-monetary financial intermediary controlled by the public sector. It primarily engages in making long-term loans that are beyond the capacity or willingness of other financial institutions.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Official development finance (ODF)

Used in measuring the inflow of resources to recipient countries: includes

a. bilateral official development assistance (ODA),
b. grants and concessional and non concessional development lending by multilateral financial institutions, and
c. Other Official Flows for development purposes (including refinancing Loans) which have too low a Grant Element to qualify as ODA.

Source: Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts. From the "Development Co-operation Report: Efforts and Policies of Members of the Development Assistance Committee".

Official exchange rates

See also: Exchange rates

Official language

A language that has legal status in a particular legally constituted political entity such as a State or part of a State, and that serves as a language of administration. Examples: Spanish in Chile; Italian and German in Alto Adige (Italy).

Source: Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names, United Nations Group of Experts on Geographic Names, United Nations, New York, 2002

Official reserves

See also: International reserve assets

Official statistics

Official statistics are statistics disseminated by the national statistical system, excepting those that are explicitly stated not to be official.

Source: Measuring the Non-Observed Economy: A Handbook, OECD, IMF, ILO, Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, 2002, Annex 2, Glossary.

Officially supported export credits

Loans or credits to finance the export of goods and services for which an official export credit agency in the creditor country provides guarantees, insurance, or direct financing. The financing element—as opposed to the guarantee/insurance element—can be extended by an exporter (supplier's credit), or through a commercial bank in the form of trade related credit provided either to the supplier, or to the importer (buyer's credit).

Context: It can also be extended directly by an export credit agency of the exporting countries, usually in the form of medium-term finance as a supplement to resources of the private sector, and generally for export promotion for capital equipment and large-scale, medium-term projects. Under the rules of the Arrangement on Guidelines for Officially Supported Export Credits covering

export credits with duration of two years or more, up to 85 percent of the export contract value can be officially supported.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Offshore banking centres

Offshore banking centres is an expression used to describe countries with banking sectors dealing primarily with non-residents and/or in foreign currency on a scale out of proportion to the size of the host economy

Source: Guide to the International Banking Statistics, Bank for International Settlements, Basel, Switzerland, 2000, Part III – Glossary of Terms

Offshore enterprises

In balance of payments accounts, the residency of so called offshore enterprises is attributed to the economies in which they are located without regard to the special treatment they may receive by the local authorities, such as exemptions from taxes, tariffs, or duties.

This treatment applies to enterprises such as those engaged in the assembly of components manufactured elsewhere and in the processing of re-exported goods, to those engaged in trade and financial operations, and to those located in special zones (e.g. special trade zones, free-trade zones, or tax-havens)

Source: Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms, OECD, 2001 – not published

Offshore financial centre

Countries or jurisdictions with financial centres that contain financial institutions that deal primarily with nonresidents and/or in foreign currency on a scale out of proportion to the size of the host economy. Nonresident-owned or -controlled institutions play a significant role within the centre. The institutions in the centre may well gain from tax benefits not available to those outside the centre.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Offshore in house sourcing

See also: Offshoring

Offshore outsourcing

See also: Offshoring

Offshoring

Generally, offshoring is used to describe a business's (or a government's) decision to replace domestically supplied service functions with imported services produced offshore.

Context: This definition focuses on a business's sourcing decision – should it produce the services internally, source them domestically, or source them from offshore? The imported services can include a wide range of functions, such as computer programming, payroll and accounting, and customer call centres.

When a business replaces services it had produced internally (or had sourced from a domestic supplier) with imported services, those services and the domestic jobs associated with them are said to have been "offshored".

Offshoring, though, has also (though less frequently) been used to describe the movement of domestic production (and the related jobs) offshore. In this case, the definition focuses not on imports of services from abroad, but on national companies investing offshore.

The term "offshoring" is sometimes used synonymously with the term "outsourcing". However, outsourcing means acquiring services from an outside (unaffiliated) company or an offshore supplier. In contrast, a company can source offshore services from either an unaffiliated foreign company (offshore outsourcing) or by investing in a foreign affiliate (offshore in-house sourcing).

Source: United States Government Accountability Office, September 2004, International Trade – Current Government Data Provide Limited Insight into Offshoring of Services, Appendix II, Washington DC

See also: Outsourcing

Offstream fish farming

Offstream fish farming refers to the breeding, rearing and farming of fish, as well as cultivation of oysters for pearls or food, in offstream freshwater, brackish water or saline water

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

Offstream use of water

Offstream use of water is water withdrawn or diverted from a groundwater or surface—water source for public water supply, industry, irrigation, livestock, thermoelectric power generation or other uses

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

Oil meal marketing year

Oil meal marketing year refers to the production year beginning 1 October for the United States.

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2001-2006, OECD, 2001, Annex II – Glossary of Terms

French equivalent: Année de commercialisation (tourteaux oléagineux)

Oil pipeline enterprise

Enterprise formed to carry out in one or more places activities for the production of oil pipeline transport services and whose main activities according to the value-added is transport by oil pipelines.

Context: In terms of activity classifications the following classes are involved:

- ISIC/Rev.3
- 2
- : 6030 - Transport via pipelines.
- NACE/Rev.1
- 3
- : 60.30 - Transport via pipelines.

Only units that actually carry out an activity during the reference period should be included. "Dormant" units or those that have not as yet begun their activity are excluded.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Oil pipeline network

All oil pipelines in a given area.

Context: The territory of the area in question includes that part of the seabed allocated to it under a concession.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Oil pipeline transport

Any movement of crude or refined liquid petroleum products in a given oil pipeline network.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Oil pipelines

Pipes for the movement of crude or refined liquid petroleum products by pumping.

Context: Branch lines are included as well as oil pipelines between the land and drilling platforms at sea. Excluded are oil pipelines whose total length is less than 50 km or whose inside diameter is less than 15 centimetres and oil pipelines used only for military purposes or located entirely within the site boundaries of an industrial operation, as well as oil pipelines that are entirely off-shore (i.e. located solely out in the open sea).

International oil pipelines whose total length is 50 km or more are included even if the section in the reporting country is less than 50 km long. Oil pipelines consisting of two (or more) parallel pipelines are to be counted twice (or more). Only units which actually carry out an activity during the reference period should be considered. "Dormant" units or those not yet having begun their activity are excluded.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Oil prices (IEA)

Oil prices are those normally referring to the average OECD import price of oil (cif) as calculated by the International Energy Agency

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Oil spill

An oil spill is oil, discharged accidentally or intentionally, that floats on the surface of water bodies as a discrete mass and is carried by the wind, currents and tides. Oil spills can be partially controlled by chemical dispersion, combustion, mechanical containment and adsorption. They have destructive effects on coastal ecosystems

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Marée noire

Oilmeal

Oilmeal is defined as rapeseed meal (canola), soybean meal, and sunflower meal in all countries, except in Japan where it excludes sunflower meal

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2001- 2006, OECD, 2001, Annex II – Glossary of Terms

French equivalent: Tourteaux oléagineux

Oilseed oil marketing year

Oilseed oil marketing year refers to the production year beginning 1 October for the United States.

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2001-2006, OECD, 2001, Annex II – Glossary of Terms

French equivalent: Année de commercialisation (huiles oléagineuses)

Oilseeds

Oilseeds are generally, seeds grown primarily for the production of edible (i.e. cooking) oils.

When used as a collective term in the context of Producer Support Estimates (PSE) and Consumer Support Estimates (CSE), the composition varies by country and may include any or all of the following: rape seed (colza), soybeans and sunflower seed.

Linseed and safflower seed are not included in the definition of oilseeds used for PSE/CSE purposes, except in a few cases where statistical difficulties prevent the separating of data on these crops from those for other oilseeds.

Cotton seed, grape seed, olives and groundnuts (peanuts), from which edible oils are produced as by-products, are excluded from the PSE and CSE composites

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

See also: Producer Support Estimate (PSE); Consumer Support Estimate (CSE)

French equivalent: Oléagineux

Oilseeds crop year

Oilseeds crop year refers to the crop marketing year beginning 1 April for Japan, 1 July for the European Union and New Zealand, 1 August for Canada and 1 October for Australia. The US crop year begins 1 June for rapeseed, 1 September for soybeans and for sunflower seed.

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2001-2006, OECD, 2001, Annex II – Glossary of Terms

French equivalent: Campagne (oléagineux)

OIS

See also: Office information system (OIS)

Old age cash benefits

Old-age cash benefits comprise all cash expenditures (including lump-sum payments) on old- age pensions within the public sphere.

Context: Old-age cash benefits provide an income for persons retired from the labour market or guarantee incomes when a person has reached a “standard” pensionable age or fulfilled the necessary contributory requirements. This category also includes early retirement pensions: pensions paid before the beneficiary has reached the “standard” pensionable age relevant to the programme. Excluded are programmes concerning early retirement for labour market reasons which are classified under unemployment.

The OECD Social Expenditure Database (SOCX) includes supplements for dependants paid to old- age pensioners with dependants under old-age cash benefits.

Source: An Interpretative Guide to the OECD Social Expenditure Database (SOCX), OECD, page 12

Oligopoly

An oligopoly is a market characterized by a small number of firms who realize they are interdependent in their pricing and output policies. The number of firms is small enough to give each firm some market power.

Context: Oligopoly is distinguished from perfect competition because each firm in an oligopoly has to take into account their interdependence; from monopolistic competition because firms have some control over price; and from monopoly because a monopolist has no rivals. In general, the analysis of oligopoly is concerned with the effects of mutual interdependence among firms in pricing and output decisions.

There are several types of oligopoly. When all firms are of (roughly) equal size, the oligopoly is said to be symmetric. When this is not the case, the oligopoly is asymmetric. One typical asymmetric oligopoly is the dominant firm. An oligopoly industry may produce goods which are homogeneous/ undifferentiated or it may produce goods which are heterogeneous/ differentiated. The analysis of oligopoly behaviour normally assumes a symmetric oligopoly, often a duopoly. Whether the oligopoly is differentiated or undifferentiated, the critical problem is to determine the way in which the firms act in the face of their realized interdependence.

In general, there are two broad approaches to this problem. The first is to assume that firms behave cooperatively. That is, they collude in order to maximize joint monopoly profits. The second is to assume that firms behave independently or

non-cooperatively. The analysis of oligopoly behaviour under the non-cooperative assumption forms the basis of oligopoly theory.

Within non-cooperative oligopoly theory a distinction is made between models in which firms choose quantities and those in which they choose prices. Quantity-setting models are often referred to as Cournet models and price-setting models as Bertrand models.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Perfect competition

Oligopsony

See also: Monopsony

One-hoss shay

A model of depreciation, in which the durable delivers the same services for each vintage: a chair is a chair, no matter what its age (until it falls to pieces and is scrapped). Also known as the light bulb model of depreciation.

Context: A one-hoss shay is a colourful term taken from the poem, "The Deacon's Masterpiece", by Oliver Wendell Holmes (in nineteenth century American dialect, a "one hoss shay" is a cart drawn by a single horse.) "Shay" is a corruption of the French "chaise" or "postchaise".

The term is used to designate a capital asset that exhibits neither input decay nor output decay during its lifetime.

Measuring Capital: OECD Manual, Annex 1 Glossary of Technical Terms Used in the Manual, OECD, 2001

http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/61/57/1876369.pdf

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

One-way call origination

The local loop service connected to the originating party provided by network A to network B where network B does not also provide reciprocal services to network A. For example, the origination service provided by a LEG to originate long-distance calls carried by an IXC in the US, or call origination provided by a ILEC to an ISP.

Source: OECD, 2004, Access Pricing in Telecommunications, OECD, Paris, Glossary of Terms

One-way call termination

The local loop service connected to the receiving party provided by network A to network B where network B does not also provide reciprocal services to network A. For example, the termination service provided by a LEG to terminate long-distance carried by an IXC in the US, or possibly the termination service provided by a paging company for a call from an ILEC to a paging company.

Source: OECD, 2004, Access Pricing in Telecommunications, OECD, Paris, Glossary of Terms

On-lending of borrowed funds

An institutional unit within an economy might borrow funds from a nonresident(s) and then on-lend the funds to a second institutional unit within the economy. In such instances, the first institutional unit—that is, the institutional unit that borrowed from the nonresident(s)—should record an external debt liability, with any subsequent on-lending classified as a domestic claim/liability.

Context: The decisive consideration is whether the creditor has a claim on the debtor, and in this example the nonresident creditor has a claim on the first institutional unit.

If an institutional unit within an economy borrowed from a nonresident(s) and on-lent the funds to a nonresident, the unit should record both external debt and an external claim. The nonresident borrower would also record an external debt liability in that economy's measure of external debt.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

On-line access agreement

Designed for use by a provider of on-line services, it covers the nature of the service to be provided, the right of the service provider to restrict access, to change its operating procedures, or to modify the rules of access for the on-line service. Where users may upload information to the service, the service provider will also address issues of ownership of proprietary rights and editorial control over the uploaded content, and the user's rights of privacy in electronic communications.

Source: Measuring Electronic Commerce, OECD Working Party on the Information Economy, 1998, Software Publishers Association (SPA), (1996), page 29 - A typology of Internet and e-commerce agreements. Adapted from The SPA Guide to Contracts and the Legal Protection of Software, September, Washington D.C.

On-line correction

On-line correction is the process of correcting the values in erroneous data items of a previously checked data set on a video terminal.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

See also: Interactive data review; Interactive editing

On-line facilitator

A facilitator is responsible for ensuring that the comments stay on topic, summarising the comments, and generally supporting the deliberation process when required. Facilitation is important if one of the objectives of the e-consultation is to support deliberative engagement between users.

Source: OECD, 2004, Promise and Problems of E-Democracy: Challenges of Online Citizen Engagement, OECD, Paris, Annex 1: Commonly used E-Engagement Terms

On-line moderator

The role of the moderator is to ensure that all comments adhere to the explicit conditions of use and it is their responsibility to remove comments that breach these rules. There are two main options with regard to moderation: pre-moderation and post-moderation. With the pre-moderation all comments are sent to a moderator who decides whether to accept them based on the conditions of use, with post-moderation all comments go straight to the e-consultation and the moderator typically monitors every 24 hours and removes any comments that breach the conditions of use.

Source: OECD, 2004, Promise and Problems of E-Democracy: Challenges of Online Citizen Engagement, OECD, Paris, Annex 1: Commonly used E-Engagement Terms

On-site facility

A facility that has been established on the premises of several NSIs. It is a place where external researchers can be permitted access to potentially disclosive data under contractual agreements which cover the maintenance of confidentiality, and which place strict controls on the uses to which the data can be put.

Context: The on-site facility can be seen as a 'safe setting' in which confidential data can be analysed. The on-site facility itself would consist of a secure hermetic working and data storage environment in which the confidentiality of the data

for research can be ensured. Both the physical and the IT aspects of security would be considered here. The on-site facility also includes administrative and support facilities to external users, and ensures that the agreed conditions for access to the data were complied with.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Ontology

A formal specification of a conceptualization; i.e. the objects, concepts and other entities that are assumed to exist in some area of interest and the relationships that hold among them.

Context: Ontology it is a branch of metaphysics concerned with the nature and relations of being.

In its general meaning, ontology is the study or concern about what kinds of things exist - what entities there are in the universe. It derives from the Greek onto (being) and logia (written or spoken discourse).

In artificial intelligence, an ontology is, according to Tom Gruber, "the specification of conceptualizations, used to help programs and humans share knowledge." In this usage, an ontology is a set of concepts - such as things, events, and relations - that are specified in some way in order to create an agreed-upon vocabulary for exchanging information (http://www-ksl.stanford.edu/kst/what-is-an-ontology.html).

Source: United Nations Statistical Commission and Economic Commission for EuropeConference of European Statisticians, Statistical Standards and Studies - No. 53, "Terminology on Statistical Metadata", United Nations, Geneva, 2000

See also: Concept; Entity; Taxonomy - ISO; Object

Open access (fishing)

Open access is the condition where access to the fishery (for the purpose of harvesting fish) is unrestricted; i.e., the right to catch fish is free and open to all

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

Open burning

Open burning is outdoor burning of wastes such as lumber, scrapped cars, textiles, sawdust and so forth

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

Open ended classes

If, in a frequency distribution, the initial class interval is indeterminate at its beginning and/or the final class interval is indeterminate at its end, the distribution is said to possess “open ended” classes.

This feature is undesirable owing to its effect upon certain calculations which require the central value of the class interval, e.g. the power moments. On the other hand, it usually has no effect upon the calculation of the quantiles and in particular the median value of the variate.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Open ended question

A question which does not admit of a limited number of definite answers, as for example, “What do you think of the present Government?”; as opposed to a closed question such as “Are you in favour of the present Government?”, the replies to which can be classified as “Yes”, “No”, “Don’t know”.

The distinction is important and useful in practice, although it may be criticised from certain logical and psychological standpoints.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Open information sources

Open information sources provide access to knowledge without the need to pay for the knowledge itself, although there may be marginal fees for access (membership in trade associations, attendance at conferences, subscriptions to journals).

Context: Open information sources do not provide access to knowledge embodied in machinery or equipment or the right to use knowledge protected by patents and other forms of intellectual property, although the knowledge behind the patent can be accessed through patent databases. Some open sources, such as attendance at fairs or exhibitions, can give access to some tacit knowledge through personal interaction with other participants.

Source: OECD, 2005, “The Measurement of Scientific and Technological Activities: Guidelines for Collecting and Interpreting Innovation Data: Oslo Manual, Third Edition” prepared by the Working Party of National Experts on Scientific and Technology Indicators, OECD, Paris, para. 265

Open land

Open land refers to non-built-up land with no, or with insignificant, vegetation cover

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Terrain vague

Open market operation

An open market operation is the sale or purchase of mostly government securities, in a market open to private investors, by a central bank.

Sales in the open market are an integral part of monetary policy, allowing the central bank to manage the volume of money and credit in the economy. For instance, if the money supply rises due to an unanticipated in-flow of foreign currency, the central bank may act to counter the rise in foreign exchange reserves by selling government securities; an action referred to as (monetary) sterilisation

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Open pension funds

Funds that supports at least one plan with no restriction on membership.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, “'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition”, OECD, Paris

See also: Closed pension funds

French equivalent: Fonds de pension ouverts

Open-ended investment company

An open-end investment company is a managed investment company, with an unlimited life, that stands ready at all times to purchase its shares from its owners and usually will continuously offer new shares to the public. (Investments, W.F. Sharpe/G.J. Alexander)

Source: Institutional Investors Statistical Yearbook, 2000 edition, Annex III, Glossary

Operating lease

An operating lease is an agreement between a lessor and lessee for the rental of machinery or equipment for specified

periods of time which are shorter than the total expected service lives of that machinery or equipment.

The lessor normally maintains a stock of equipment in good working order which can be hired on demand, or at short notice, by users and is frequently responsible for the maintenance and repair of the equipment as part of the service which he provides to the lessee

Source: SNA 6.115 and 6.116

French equivalent: Location simple

Operating surplus

The operating surplus 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".

Context: In the SEEA the operating surplus is also be described as the value of the flow of capital services rendered by the assets in the same period or the economic rent generated by the use of the assets.

United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.161

Source: SNA 7.8

See also: Mixed income

French equivalent: Excédent d'exploitation

Operating surplus adjusted for the depletion of natural resources

The operating surplus adjusted for the depletion of natural resources is equal to the net operating surplus less the extraction of natural resources plus the return to natural resources.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 10.38

Operating surplus adjusted for the depletion of non-produced biological resources

Operating surplus adjusted for the depletion of non-produced biological resources is equal to the net operating surplus less gross extraction of non-produced biological resources plus returns to non-produced biological resources plus natural growth of non-produced biological resources.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 10.47

Operational leases

Operational leases are arrangements in which machinery or equipment is rented out for specified periods of time that are shorter than the total expected service lives of the machinery or equipment.

Context: Typically under an operational lease, the lessor normally maintains the stock of equipment in good working order, and the equipment can be hired on demand or at short notice; the equipment may be rented out for varying periods of time; and the lessor is frequently responsible for the maintenance and repair of the equipment as part of the service which he provides to the lessee. Under an operational lease, ownership of the equipment does not change hands; rather, the lessor is regarded as providing a service to the lessee, on a continuous basis.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

Opinion survey

A sample survey which aims at ascertaining or elucidating opinions possessed by the members of a given human population with regard to certain topics.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Opportunity cost

The concept of opportunity cost is commonly used in economics; it is measured by reference to the opportunities foregone at the time an asset or resource is used, as distinct from the costs incurred at some time in the past to acquire the asset, or the payments which could be realised by an alternative use of a resource (e.g. the use of labour in a voluntary capacity being valued at the wages which could have been earned in a paid job

Source: SNA 1.60

French equivalent: Coût d'opportunité

Optimum allocation

In general, the allocation of numbers of sample units to various strata so as to maximise some desirable quantity such as precision for fixed cost. Secondarily, allocation of numbers of sample units to individual strata is an optimum allocation for a given size of sample if it affords the smallest value of the variance of the mean value of the characteristic under consideration. Optimum allocation in this sense for unbiased estimators requires that the number of observations from every stratum should be proportional to the standard deviation in the stratum as well as to the stratum number.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Optimum stratification

In a general sense a system of stratification in sampling which optimises some given criteria. Usually the criteria relate to a set of estimated means and requires the minimisation of their generalised variance.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Optimum test

A test which can be shown to possess a certain desirable characteristic or group of characteristics to a greater degree than any other test of the same class.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Optimum yield (in fish harvest)

An optimum yield is the amount of fish harvested that:

a. will provide the greatest overall benefit to the national economy, particularly with respect to food production and recreational opportunities, and taking into account the protection of marine ecosystems; or
b. is prescribed as such on the basis of the maximum sustainable yield from the fishery, as qualified by any relevant economic, social, or ecological factors; and
c. in the case of an over fished fishery, provides for rebuilding to a level that produces the maximum sustainable yield in the fishery.

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Rendement optimum

Option benefit

Option benefits are those derived from the continued existence of elements of the environment that may one day provide benefits for those currently living.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.37

Options – BPM

Options are contracts that give the purchaser of the option the right, but not the obligation, to buy (a call option) or to sell (a put option) a particular financial instrument or commodity at a predetermined price (strike price) within a specific time span (American option) or on a specific date (European option).

Context: Some leading types of options are those on foreign currencies, interest rates, equities, commodities, specified indexes, etc. The buyer of the option pays a premium (the option price) to the seller (writer or issuer) for the latter's commitment to sell or purchase the specific amount of the underlying instrument or commodity or to provide, on demand of the buyer, appropriate remuneration

Source: BPM para. 401

See also: Options – SNA

French equivalent: Options - MEP

Options – SNA

Options are contracts that give the purchaser of the option the right, but not the obligation, to buy (a "call" option) or to sell (a "put" option) a particular financial instrument or commodity at a predetermined price (the "strike" price) within a given time span (American option) or on a given date (European option).

Many options contracts, if exercised, are settled by a cash payment rather than by delivery of the underlying assets or commodities to which the contract relates

Source: SNA 11.39

See also: Options – BPM

French equivalent: Options - SCN

Options for identifying the income element of the resource rent

There are basically three options as concerns the value of the income element of the resource rent to be taken into account for the calculation of depletion: the whole resource rent is income, the whole resource is depletion and the income element is zero, the income element equals to the rate of return of the natural asset times the value of the stock.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 10.30 and box 10.1

Order price

The price quoted at the time the order is placed by the purchaser.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Orderly marketing arrangement (OMA)

Bilateral arrangement whereby an exporting country (government or industry) agrees to reduce or restrict exports without the importing country having to make use of quotas, tariffs or other import controls.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Ordinary rounding

Synonym of conventional rounding.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

See also: Conventional rounding

Ordinary share

Ownership share with full voting rights, commonly known as "equities." Ordinary shares are usually issued in registered form.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

See also: Equities

Ore carrier

Bulk carrier strengthened for the carriage of ore cargoes.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Organic compounds

Organic compounds are compounds containing carbon (excluding carbonates, bicarbonates, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide) that form the basis of living matter. In domestic sewage, organics are mainly metabolic wastes of faeces or urine plus grease, detergents and so forth

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Composés organiques

Organic farming

Organic farming is a farming system that avoids the use of artificial fertilizers, pesticides or herbicides and uses organic manure's and organic methods of crop rotation

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

Organic fertilizers

Organic fertilizers are fertilizers derived from animal products and plant residues containing sufficient nitrogen

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

Organisation

An organization is a unique framework of authority within which a person or persons act, or are designated to act, towards some purpose.

Context: The attributes of an organisation are:

- organisation mail address: the mailing address of the organisation;
- organisation name: a designation for the organisation.

International organisations are entities established by formal political agreements between their members that have the status of international treaties; their existence is recognised by law in their member countries; they are not treated as resident institutional units of the countries in which they are located (United Nations, "System of National Account (SNA) 1993", par.4.164).

Source: ISO/IEC 11179-3 "Information technology-Metadata registries (MDR)-Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes", February 2003

See also: Responsible organisation; Organisation identifier; International organisations; ISO / IEC 11179; Data source

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

The OECD groups 30 Member countries sharing a commitment to democratic government and the market economy. With active relationships with some 70 other countries, non-government organisations (NGOs) and civil society, it has a global reach. Best known for its publications and its statistics, its work covers economic and social issues from macroeconomics, to trade, education, development and science and innovation.

The OECD plays a prominent role in fostering good governance in the public service and in corporate activity. It helps governments to ensure the responsiveness of key economic areas with sectoral monitoring. By deciphering emerging issues and identifying policies that work, it helps policy-makers adopt strategic orientations. It is well known for its individual country surveys and reviews.

The OECD produces internationally agreed instruments, decisions and recommendations to promote rules of the game in areas where multilateral agreement is necessary for individual countries to make progress in a globalised economy. Sharing the benefits of growth is also crucial as shown in activities such as emerging economies, sustainable development, territorial economy and aid.

Source: OECD website

Organisation identifier

Organization identifier is the identifier assigned to an organization within an organization identification scheme, and unique within that scheme.

Source: ISO/IEC FDIS 11179-1 "Information technology - Metadata registries - Part 1: Framework", March 2004

See also: Identifier; Organisation; ISO / IEC 11179

Organisation role

The function or activities of an organisation, in statistical processes such as collection, processing and dissemination.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Data consumer; Data collection; Organisation

Organisational innovation

An organisational innovation is the implementation of a new organisational method in the firm's business practices, workplace organisation or external relations.

Context: Innovations in workplace organisation involve the implementation of new methods for distributing responsibilities and decision making among employees for the division of work within and between firm activities (and organisational units), as well as new concepts for the structuring of activities, such as the integration of different business activities. An example of an organisational innovation in workplace organisation is the first implementation of an organisational model that gives the firm's employees greater autonomy in decision making and encourages them to contribute their ideas.

Source: OECD, 2005, "The Measurement of Scientific and Technological Activities: Guidelines for Collecting and Interpreting Innovation Data: Oslo Manual, Third Edition" prepared by the Working Party of National Experts on Scientific and Technology Indicators, OECD, Paris, para. 177

Organism

An organism is any living plant, animal or human being

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Organisme

Organophosphates

Organophosphates are a group of phosphorus- containing pesticide chemicals intended to control insects. Examples are malathion and parathion

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Composés organophosphorés

Oriented basic research

Oriented basic research is research carried out with the expectation that it will produce a broad base of knowledge likely to form the background to the solution of recognised or expected current or future problems or possibilities

Source: OECD Frascati Manual, Fifth edition, 1993, para. 227, page 50

See also: Basic research; Applied research; Pure basic research

Origin

The source (document, project, discipline or model) for the Administered item.

Source: ISO/IEC International Standard 11179-3 - Information technology - Metadata registries (MDR) - Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes", February 2003

See also: Administered item

Original maturity of an instrument

The original maturity of an instrument is the maturity at the beginning

Source: Glossary of Government Debt Terms, OECD, unpublished, 2001

Orphans

Children who lost one or both natural parents.

Source: UNSD, 2005, Millennium Indicators Database, United Nations, New York

Oscillation

An oscillation in a time series or, more generally, in a series ordered in time or space is a more or less regular fluctuation about the mean value of the series. In this sense it is to be sharply distinguished from a cycle, which is strictly periodic; thus, while a cyclical series is oscillatory an oscillatory series is not necessarily cyclical.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Oscillation

Oslo Convention

See also: Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR)

Other accounts receivable / payable

Other accounts receivable/ payable are financial assets consisting of trade credit and advances and other items due to be received or paid

Source: (AF.7) – Annex to chapter XIII [11.100]

French equivalent: Autres comptes à recevoir/à payer

Other accumulation entries

Other accumulation entries cover transactions and other economic flows not taken into account elsewhere which change the quantity or value of assets and liabilities.

They include consumption of fixed capital and acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets; other economic flows of non-produced assets, such as discovery or depletion of subsoil resources or transfers of other natural assets to economic activities; the effects of non-economic phenomena such as natural catastrophes and political events (wars for example); and holding gains or losses due to changes in prices

Source: SNA 2.33

French equivalent: Autres entrées d'accumulation

Other action due to labour disputes

Other action due to labour disputes consists of action effected by one or more groups of workers or by one or more employers, with a view to enforcing or resisting demands or expressing grievances, or supporting other workers or employers in their demands or grievances, in which there is no cessation of work.

Source: International Labour Organisation (ILO) Resolution Concerning Statistics of Strikes, Lockouts and other Action Due to Labour Disputes (January 1993), page 2-3

Other buildings

Other buildings are buildings that are not dwellings, industrial buildings, commercial buildings, educational buildings and health buildings. They comprise public, religious, amusement, sport, recreational and community buildings, non-residential farm buildings, etc

Source: Bulletin of Housing and Building Statistics for Europe and North America, UNECE, Geneva, 2000, Annex II, Definitions and General Terms, page 83

See also: Other buildings and structures

Other buildings and structures

The other buildings and structures category of non-financial, produced, tangible fixed assets consists of non-residential buildings and other structures, such as civil engineering works

Source: SNA (AN.1112) – Annex to chapter XIII

See also: Other buildings

French equivalent: Autres bâtiments et ouvrages de génie civil - SCN

Other capital

The term other capital covers the borrowing or lending of funds between direct investors and subsidiaries, branches, and associates - including debt securities, suppliers' credit, and nonparticipating, preferred shares (which are treated as debt securities)

Source: Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms, OECD, 2001 – not published

Other capital taxes n.e.c.

Other capital taxes n.e.c. consist of capital taxes other than those classified as capital levies or as taxes on capital transfers

Source: SNA 10.136

French equivalent: Autres impôts en capital n.c.a.

Other capital transfers

Other capital transfers consist of all capital transfers except capital taxes and investment grants; they include, among others, cancellation of debt by mutual agreement between the creditor and debtor

Source: SNA 10.139

French equivalent: Autres transferts en capital

Other changes in assets account

The other changes in assets account consists of two sub-accounts: the other changes in volume of assets account and the revaluation account; it records changes in the values of assets, liabilities, and net worth between opening and closing balance sheets that result from other flows, i.e. flows that are not transactions

Source: SNA 1.9 and 12.1

French equivalent: Compte des autres changements d'actifs

Other changes in stock levels

The entry of the SEEA asset account which covers those changes in stock level which cannot be attributed to the interaction between the economy and the environment, as well as one which is simply related to the change in ownership from one economic unit to another; it covers catastrophic losses, uncompensated seizures, degradation of produced assets, nominal holding gains and losses and changes in classification for that part which corresponds to the change of ownership.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.112

Other changes in the volume of assets account

The other changes in the volume of assets account records the changes in assets, liabilities, and net worth between opening and closing balance sheets that are due neither to transactions between institutional units, as recorded in the capital and financial accounts, nor to holding gains and losses

Source: SNA 12.4 [1.9, 3.58 - 3.61]

French equivalent: Compte des autres changements de volume d'actifs

Other construction

See also: Construction, other

Other current taxes

Other current taxes consist of current taxes on capital plus miscellaneous current taxes

Source: SNA 8.53 and 8.54 [OECD 4100, 4200, 4600, 5200, 5217, 6000]

French equivalent: Autres impôts courants

Other current taxes n.e.c.

Other current taxes n.e.c. comprise any current taxes other than taxes on income, current taxes on capital and miscellaneous current taxes

Source: SNA 8.53 and 8.54

French equivalent: Autres impôts courants n.c.a.

Other current transfers – BPM

Other sectors or other current transfers, in cash or in kind, between resident and non-resident entities include those (such as food, clothing, other consumer goods, medical supplies, etc.) for distribution to relieve hardships caused by famine, other natural disasters, war, etc. and regular contributions to charitable, religious and cultural organizations.

Also covered are gifts, dowries, and inheritances; alimony and other support remittances; tickets sold by and prizes won from lotteries; and payments form unfunded pension plans by non-governmental organizations

Source: BPM para. 303

See also: Other current transfers – SNA

French equivalent: Autres transferts courants - MBP

Other current transfers – SNA

Other current transfers consist of net premiums and claims for non-life insurance, current transfers between different kinds of government units, usually at different levels of government and also between general government and foreign governments, and current transfers such as those between different households

Source: SNA 8.9 and 8.10

See also: Other current transfers – BPM

French equivalent: Autres transferts courants - SCN

Other depository corporations

The other depository corporations sub-sector consists of all resident financial corporations and quasi-corporations, except the central bank, whose principal activity is financial intermediation and which have liabilities in the form of deposits or financial instruments such as short-term certificates of deposit which are close substitutes for deposits in mobilising financial resources and which are included in measures of money broadly defined

Source: SNA 4.88

French equivalent: Autres institutions de dépôts

Other depository corporations – other

The "other" other depository corporations consist of all resident depository corporations and quasi- corporations, other than "deposit money corporations" which have liabilities in the form of deposits that may not be readily transferable or in the form of financial instruments such as short-term certificates of deposit which are close substitutes for deposits and included in measures of money broadly defined.

They may include corporations described as savings banks (including trustee savings banks and savings banks and loan associations), credit co-operatives and mortgage banks or building societies.

Source: SNA 4.94

French equivalent: Autres institutions de dépôts - autres

Other deposits

In the financial accounts, the item other deposits includes all claims, other than transferable deposits, on the central bank, other depository institutions, government units and, in some cases, other institutional units that are represented by evidence of deposit

Source: SNA 11.72, (AF.29) – Annex to chapter XIII

French equivalent: Autres dépôts

Other environmental products

They correspond to connected and adapted products.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 5.83

Other equities (and shares)

Shares and other equities are financial assets that are instruments and records acknowledging, after the claims of all creditors have been met, claims to the residual value of incorporated enterprises

Source: (AF.5) – Annex to chapter XIII [11.86]

French equivalent: Actions et autres participations

Other financial intermediaries except insurance corporations and pension funds

The other financial intermediaries except insurance corporations and pension funds sub- sector consists of all resident corporations and quasi-corporations primarily engaged in financial intermediation except depository corporations, insurance corporations and pension funds

Source: SNA 4.95

French equivalent: Autres intermédiaires financiers, à l'exception des sociétés d'assurance et des fonds de pension

Other flows

Other flows 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

Source: SNA 3.57

French equivalent: Autres flux

Other intangible fixed assets

Other intangible fixed assets are new information, specialised knowledge, etc, not elsewhere classified, whose use in production is restricted to the units that have established ownership rights over them or to other units licensed by the latter

Source: (AN.1129) – Annex to chapter XIII

French equivalent: Autres actifs fixes incorporels

Other intangible non- produced assets

Other intangible non-produced assets are intangible non-produced assets not elsewhere classified

Source: (AN.229) – Annex to chapter XIII

French equivalent: Autres actifs incorporels non produits

Other land (SEEA)

All land not previously allocated to one of the other headings in SEEA land classification.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.72, EA.25

Other land and associated surface water

Other land and associated surface water consist of land not elsewhere classified, including private gardens and plots not cultivated for subsistence or commercial purposes, communal grazing land, land surrounding dwellings in excess of those yards and gardens deemed an integral part of farm and non-farm dwellings and associated surface water

Source: (AN.2119) – Annex to chapter XIII

French equivalent: Autres terrains et plans d'eau associés

Other machinery and equipment

The other machinery and equipment category of non-financial, produced, tangible fixed assets consists of machinery and equipment assets not classified as "transport equipment"

Source: (AN.11132) – Annex to chapter XIII

French equivalent: Autres machines et équipements

Other non-market establishments

Other non-market establishments supply most of the goods and services they produce without charge or at prices which are not economically significant; they are one of three broad types of producer, with the others being market producers and producers for own final use

Source: SNA 2.46

French equivalent: Autres établissements

Other non-market output – ESA

Other non-market output covers output that is provided free, or at prices that are not economically significant, to other units

Source: ESA [3.23]

See also: Other non-market output – SNA

Other non-market output – SNA

Other non-market output consists of goods and individual or collective services produced by non- profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) or government that are supplied free, or at prices that are not economically significant, to other institutional units or the community as a whole.

Such output is one of three broad categories of output in the System of National Accounts (SNA), with the others being market output and output produced for own final use

Source: SNA 6.49

See also: Other non-market output – ESA

French equivalent: Autre production non marchande - SCN

Other non-market producers – ESA

Other non-market producers are local kind-of-activity units (KAUs) or institutional units whose major part of output is provided free or at not economically significant prices

Source: ESA [3.26]

See also: Other non-market producers – SNA

French equivalent: Autres producteurs non marchands - SEC

Other non-market producers – SNA

Other non-market producers consist of establishments owned by government units or NPISHs that supply goods or services free, or at prices that are not economically significant, to households or the community as a whole; these producers may also have some sales of secondary market output whose prices are intended to cover their costs or earn a surplus

Source: SNA 6.52

See also: Other non-market producers – ESA

French equivalent: Autres producteurs non marchands - SCN

Other official flows (OOFs)

Transactions by the official sector with countries on the List of Aid Recipients which do not meet the conditions for eligibility as Official Development Assistance or Official Aid, either because they are not primarily aimed at development, or because they have a Grant Element of less than 25 per cent.

Source: Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts. From the "Development Co-operation Report: Efforts and Policies of Members of the Development Assistance Committee".

See also: Official debt

Other preference shares

These will have the rights of standard preference shares but may also be:

- cumulative (i.e., income arrears are carried forward to the next payment date),
- convertible (into ordinary shares),
- redeemable (at a fixed date or contingent on a special event), or
- permanent (not redeemable except at issuer's option). (Issued in registered form.)

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Other social security benefits in kind

Other social security benefits in kind consist of social transfers in kind, except reimbursements, made by social security funds to households

Source: SNA 8.103

French equivalent: Autres prestations de sécurité sociale en nature

Other structures

The other structures category of non-financial, produced, tangible fixed assets consists of structures other than buildings, including the cost of the streets, sewers and site clearance and preparation other than for residential or non-residential buildings; also included are historic monuments for which identification as dwellings or non-residential buildings is not possible and shafts, tunnels and other structures associated with mining subsoil assets

Source: (AN.11122) – Annex to chapter XIII

French equivalent: Autres ouvrages de génie civil

Other subsidies on production

Other subsidies on production consist of subsidies, except subsidies on products, which resident enterprises may receive as a consequence of engaging in production (e.g. subsidies on payroll or workforce or subsidies to reduce pollution)

Source: SNA 7.79

French equivalent: Autres subventions sur la production

Other subsidies on products

Other subsidies on products (other than export or import subsidies) consist of subsidies on goods or services produced as the outputs of resident enterprises 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.

There are three broad categories:

a. subsidies on products used domestically,
b. losses of government trading organisations, and
c. subsidies to public corporations and quasi- corporations.

Source: SNA 7.78

French equivalent: Autres subventions sur les produits

Other taxes on income n.e.c.

Other taxes on income n.e.c. consist of any income taxes other than taxes on individual or household income, taxes on the income of corporations, taxes on capital gains, and taxes on winnings from lotteries or gambling

Source: SNA 8.52 [OECD 1110, 1120, 1130, 1210]

French equivalent: Autres impôts sur le revenu n.c.a.

Other taxes on production

Other taxes on production consist of taxes other than those incurred directly as a result of engaging in production; they

mainly consist of current taxes on the labour or capital employed in the enterprise, such as payroll taxes or current taxes on vehicles or buildings

Source: SNA 6.229

French equivalent: Autres impôts sur la production

Other valuables

The other valuables category of non-financial, tangible, non-produced fixed assets consists of valuables not elsewhere classified, such as collections and jewellery of significant value fashioned out of precious stones and metals

Source: (AN.139) – Annex to chapter XIII

French equivalent: Autres objets de valeur

Other wooded land

Land with a tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of either 5-10 per cent of trees able to reach a height at least 5 metres at maturity in situ or a crown cover of more than 10 per cent of trees not able to reach a height of 5 metres at maturity in situ (for example, dwarf or stunted trees) and shrub or brush cover. Areas having tree, shrub or bush cover that are less than 0.5 hectares in size and less than 20 metres in width are excluded and classified as "other land".

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.154

See also: Other land (SEEA)

Other work-in-progress – inventories

See also: Inventories of other work-in-progress

French equivalent: Stocks des autres travaux en cours

Ottawa Declaration on Authentication for Electronic Commerce

The Ottawa Declaration on Authentication for Electronic Commerce adopted by Ministers at the Ottawa Ministerial Conference on 7-9 October 1998 recognised the importance of authentication for electronic commerce. It outlined a number of actions to promote the development and use of electronic authentication technologies and mechanisms, including continuing work at the international level, together with business, industry and user representatives.

Context: In the Declaration, Ministers declared their intention to:

- Take a non-discriminatory approach to electronic authentication from other countries.
- Encourage efforts to develop authentication technologies and mechanisms, and facilitate the use of those technologies and mechanisms for electronic commerce.
- Amend, where appropriate, technology or media-specific requirements in current laws or policies that may impede the use of information and communication technologies and electronic authentication mechanisms, giving favourable consideration to the relevant provisions of the Model Law on Electronic Commerce adopted by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) in 1996.
- Proceed with the application of electronic authentication technologies to enhance the delivery of government services and programmes to the public.
- Continue work at international level, together with business, industry and user representatives, on authentication technologies and mechanisms to facilitate global electronic commerce.

Source: OECD, 2002, OECD Information Technology Outlook, OECD, Paris, p. 244

Ottawa Group

See also: City groups

Outbound tourism

Outbound tourism is the tourism of resident visitors outside the economic territory of the country of reference

Source: Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework, Eurostat, OECD, WTO, UNSD, 2001, para 2.61

Outbound tourism consumption

Outbound tourism consumption comprises the consumption of resident visitors outside the economic territory of the country of reference and provided by non-residents. It does not include goods and services acquired for or after the trip within the country of reference.

Context: Note that this definition is narrower than the common understanding of the term "outbound" within tourism statistics (involving residents of the country of reference travelling to another country), and as defined here outbound tourism consumption excludes what was traditionally identified as the domestic portion of outbound tourism consumption.

Source: Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework, Eurostat, OECD, WTO, UNSD, 2001, paras. 2.61, 2.64

Outcomes

Refer to what is ultimately achieved by an activity, as distinct from its outputs which relate to more direct or immediate objectives. Thus, the outcome of a random breath-testing campaign conducted by the police may be a decline in the incidence of drink-related motor vehicle accidents, whilst one of the outputs could be the number of drivers charged with exceeding the legal alcohol limit. It is often difficult to measure outcomes.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

Outfall sewer

An outfall sewer is any pipe or conduit used to carry either raw sewage or treated effluent to a final point of discharge into a body of water

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Emissaire d'évacuation

Outlier

An outlier is a data value that lies in the tail of the statistical distribution of a set of data values.

Context: The intuition is that outliers in the distribution of uncorrected (raw) data are more likely to be incorrect.

Examples are data values that lie in the tails of the distributions of ratios of two fields (ratio edits), weighted sums of fields (linear inequality edits), and Mahalanobis distributions (multivariate normal) or outlying points to point clouds of graphs.

Source: Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Glossary of Terms on Statistical Data Editing", Conference of European Statisticians Methodological material, Geneva, 2000

See also: Inlier

Out-of-pocket expenditure by households on health

Household out-of-pocket expenditure on health comprise cost-sharing, self-medication and other expenditure paid directly by private households, irrespective of whether the

contact with the health care system was established on referral or on the patient's own initiative.

Context: The former relates to provisions of health insurance or third-party payers for beneficiaries to cover part of the medical cost via a fixed amount per service (co-payment) or a set share of the price tagged to services (co-insurance, also labeled in some countries 'ticket modérateur') or a fixed amount to be born before the third-party gets involved (deductible). Self-medication includes informal payments extracted by medical care providers above the conventional fees, to over-the-counter prescriptions and to medical services not included in a third-party payer formulary or nomenclature of re-imbursable services.

Note: This item corresponds to HF.2.3 in the ICHA-HF classification of health care financing (see SHA, chapters 6 and 11)

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Out-of-scope units

Out-of-scope units are units that should not be included in the sampling frame because they do not belong to the target population in the reference period. If enumerated, they cause over-coverage.

Context: Units that are dead, merged, etc, during the reference period are not considered as out-of-scope units.

Source: Eurostat, "Assessment of Quality in Statistics: Glossary", Working Group, Luxembourg, October 2003

See also: Scope (general definition); Over-coverage

Output

Output 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

Context: Such output may be:

- sold;
- entered into the producer's inventories prior to sale, barter, etc;
- supplied to other establishments belonging to the same enterprise for use as intermediate inputs;
- retained by their owners for own final consumption or own gross fixed capital formation;
- supplied free, or sold at prices that are not economically significant to other institutional units.
- provided to their employees as compensation in kind or used for other payments in kind;
- bartered in exchange for other goods, services or assets.

Source: SNA 6.38

See also: Gross output; Production – SNA

French equivalent: Production

Output decay

Output decay is the loss in the physical efficiency of an asset because, over time, it produces a smaller quantity of capital services for a given input of labour or materials

Source: Measuring Capital: OECD Manual, Annex 1 Glossary of Technical Terms Used in the Manual, OECD, 2001

Output editing

The process of comparing the price levels and price movements of similar products among different respondents and querying any outliers.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Output gap

An output gap refers to the difference between actual and potential gross domestic product (GDP) as a per cent of potential GDP

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Output produced for own final use

Output produced for own final use consists of goods or services that are retained for their own final use by the owners of the enterprises in which they are produced

Source: SNA 6.46

French equivalent: Production pour usage final propre

Output producer price indices

A measure of the change in the prices of goods and services sold as output by domestic producers. Covers both output sold on the domestic market and output sold as exports. Valuation is at basic prices.

Context: Output producer prices are the basic prices received by the producer exclusive of taxes on products, separately invoiced transport charges, and retail and wholesale margins.

The output price index measures the average price change of all covered goods and services resulting from an activity and sold on the domestic market and also on export markets. In constructing a family of output PPIs, export prices are usually collected from a separate source to produce a separate export price index. (Draft Producer Price Index Manual, The Technical Expert Groups on the Producer Price Index, Part 1 - The Theory and Concepts of PPI Measurement, Chapter 2. The Purpose and Uses of Producer Price Indices, paras. 2,3,5,6.)

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

See also: Producer price index; Input producer price indices

Outputs

Refer to what is produced directly or immediately by an activity. Depending on their nature, outputs may, or may not be straightforward to measure.

Thus, the number of hospital cases treated by a doctor is likely to be easier to measure than the advice on a policy issue submitted by a health administrator to his chief executive or minister, which can only be evaluated in a qualitative and essentially subjective way.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

Outsourcing

Delegating (part of) activities to an outside contractor.

Context: The term "offshoring" is sometimes used synonymously with the term "outsourcing". However, outsourcing means acquiring services from an outside (unaffiliated) company or an offshore supplier. In contrast, a company can source offshore services from either an unaffiliated foreign company (offshore outsourcing) or by investing in a foreign affiliate (offshore in-house sourcing).

United States Government Accountability Office, September 2004, International Trade – Current Government Data Provide Limited Insight into Offshoring of Services, Appendix II, Washington DC

www.gao.gov/new.items/d04932.pdf

Source: Adapting new technologies to census operations, Arij Dekker, Symposium on Global Review of 2000 Round of Population and Housing Censuses: Mid-Decade Assessment and Future Prospects, Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Secretariat New York, 7-10 August 2001, Glossary

See also: Offshoring

Outward Foreign Affiliates Trade in Services (FATS)

See also: Foreign Affiliates Trade in Services (FATS)

Outward investment

Refers to direct investments made abroad.

Source: Report on the Survey of Implementation of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment – IMF, OECD, March 2000 – Appendix II: Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms.

Outworkers – ILO

Outworkers are workers who hold explicit or implicit contracts of employment under which they agree 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.

Context: These workers may be classified as being in paid employment or in self-employment according to the specific terms of their contract. They may also be classified as employers if they engage other workers on terms described in the definition of employers

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO) Resolutions Concerning International Classification of Status in Employment Adopted by the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, January 1993, para. 14(h)

See also: Outworkers – SNA

French equivalent: Travailleur à domicile - OIT

Outworkers – SNA

An outworker 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

Source: SNA 7.26

See also: Outworkers – ILO; Homeworkers on the payroll (establishment surveys)

French equivalent: Travailleur à domicile - SCN

Over Thirty Months Scheme (OTMS)

The purpose of the Scheme is to provide cattle producers with an alternative market for cattle aged over thirty months which have come to the end of their productive lives and can no longer be entered into the human or animal food chain as a result of the Over Thirty Month Rule. The OTM Rule bans meat from most cattle aged over 30 months at slaughter from being sold for human consumption. This is to remove older animals which are more likely to have developed a significant amount of BSE agent in any tissue, from the human food chain. It applies equally to home-produced and imported meat.

Source: OECD, 2004, OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2004-2013, OECD, Paris, Glossary

Overall estimate

A vague but convenient term used to denote an estimate for a whole population, as distinct, for example, from one for a stratum or other sub-section of it. The expression is also used for an estimate derived from the whole of a sample instead of only from a part of it.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Overall sampling fraction

It is sometimes necessary to qualify the term "sampling fraction" when more than one act of sample selection is involved. Thus, in a three stage sampling scheme if the (sub-) sample within a given first stage sample unit is self-weighting for the estimation of the first stage unit total then the reciprocal of the corresponding raising-factor is called the overall sampling fraction for the specified first stage unit. Overall sampling ratio (or rate) is also used.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Sampling fraction

Over-capitalisation (in a fishery)

Over-capitalisation occurs where the amount of harvesting capacity in a fishery exceeds the amount needed to harvest the desired amount of fish at least cost

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Sucapitalisation

Over-coverage

Errors which occur due to the inclusion in the sample of elements that do not belong there.

Context: Over-coverage arises from the presence in the frame of units not belonging to the target population and of units belonging to the target population that appear in the frame more than once (Eurostat, "Assessment of Quality in Statistics: Glossary", Working Group, Luxembourg, October 2003).

Source: United States Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology, "Statistical Policy Working Paper 4 - Glossary of Non-sampling Error Terms: An Illustration of a Semantic Problem in Statistics", 1978

See also: Out-of-scope units; Under-coverage

Overediting

Overediting refers to the editing of data beyond a certain point after which as many errors are introduced as are corrected.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Overemployment

See also: Inadequate employment related to excessive hours

Over-exploitation (of fish stock)

Over-exploitation is the rate of exploitation where the resource stock is drawn below the size that, on average, would support the long term maximum potential yield of the fishery

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Surexploitation

Overfunding

The situation when the value of a plan's assets are more than its liabilities, thereby having an actuarial surplus.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Actuarial surplus; Underfunding; Funding level (pension plan)

French equivalent: Surcapitalisation

Overgrazing

Overgrazing is grazing by livestock or wildlife to the point where the grass cover is depleted, leaving bare, unprotected patches of soil. As a result, water and wind cause erosion, especially on clay soils, and the growth of poisonous plants and thorny shrubs may increase

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Surpâturage

Overnight money

A loan with a maturity of one business day. Also called day-to-day money.

Source: A glossary of terms used in payments and settlement systems, July 2001, Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems, Bank for International Settlements

Overpanamax / post panamax

Ship with at least one dimension greater than Panamax.

Source: Terminology on combined transport, UNECE/ECMT/EC, UNITED NATIONS, New York and Geneva, 2001

See also: Panamax

French equivalent: Overpanamax / post panamax

Overpopulation

Overpopulation refers to the exceeding of certain threshold limits of population density when environmental resources fail to meet the requirements of individual organisms regarding shelter, nutrition and so forth. It gives rise to high rates of mortality and morbidity

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Surpopulation

Overpumping

Overpumping refers to the extraction of groundwater in excess of supply to a basin or aquifer, resulting in depletion of water resources. Overpumping of a well can lead to the intrusion of saline water if the well is near the sea coast

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Surpompage

Over-quota tariff

An over-quota tariff is the tariff applied on imports in excess of the tariff-rate quota volume. The over-quota tariff is greater than the in-quota tariff.

Under the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture, most countries have agreed to progressive reductions in the over-quota tariff rates. Some countries have also agreed to lower the in-quota tariff rates, raise the tariff-rate quota level, or both

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Oversuppression

A situation that may occur during the application of the technique of cell suppression. This denotes the fact that more information has been suppressed than strictly necessary to maintain confidentiality.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Over-the-counter medicines

Over-the-counter medicines (OTC medicines) are classified as private households' pharmaceutical expenditure of non-prescription medicines. Note: This item corresponds to HC.5.1.2 in the ICHA-HC functional classification

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Overtime - Eurostat

The Eurostat definition of overtime includes extra hours regardless of whether they were paid or not. Only hours that cannot be recuperated at long terms (shift work or flexible hours) should be considered

Source: Labour Force Survey - Methods and Definitions 1998, Eurostat, p.67

See also: Overtime - ILO

Overtime - ILO

Overtime is time worked in addition to hours worked during normal periods of work, and which are generally paid at higher than normal rates

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO) Resolutions Concerning Consumer Price Indices Adopted by the 10th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, October 1962, para. 5

See also: Overtime - Eurostat

Overtime pay

Payment at premium rates (e.g., time and one-half, double time) for work defined as overtime.

Source: Glossary of Compensation Terms – United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 1998

Own offices

Different offices of the same entity, including head offices, branch offices, and subsidiaries. Also sometimes called "related offices."

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Own resources

EU own resources refer to customs duties and agricultural duties (traditional own resources), the resource based on VAT, and a complementary resource based on GNP.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

Own-account producers

Own-account producers 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

Source: SNA 6.52

French equivalent: Producteurs pour compte propre

Own-account workers – ILO

Own-account workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or more partners, hold the type of job defined as a self- employed job, and have not engaged on a continuous basis any employees 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 employees, provided that this is on a non-continuous basis. The partners may or may not be members of the same family or household

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO) Resolutions Concerning International Classification of Status in

Employment Adopted by the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, January 1993, para. 10

See also: Owner-managers; Own-account workers – SNA

French equivalent: Travailleurs pour leur propre compte - OIT

Own-account workers – SNA

Own-account workers are self-employed persons without paid employees

Source: SNA 7.25

See also: Owner-managers; Own-account workers – ILO

French equivalent: Travailleurs pour leur propre compte - SCN

Owner occupied housing

Dwellings owned by the households that live in them. The dwellings are fixed assets that their owners use to produce housing services for their own consumption, these services being usually included within the scope of the CPI. The rents may be imputed by the rents payable on the market for equivalent accommodation or by user costs.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

See also: Rental equivalence; User cost

Owner-managers

Owner-managers of incorporated enterprises are workers who hold a job in an incorporated enterprise, in which they:

a. alone, or together with other members of their families or one or a few partners, hold controlling ownership of the enterprise; and
b. have the authority to act on its behalf as regards contracts with other organisations and the hiring and dismissal of persons in the "paid employment" of the same organisation.

For labour force analysis they are normally best classified as self-employed, either as own-account workers or, most often, employers. However, for taxation purposes they are generally counted as employees, and this is also the classification in the System of National Accounts (SNA)

Source: OECD Employment Outlook, June 2000, OECD, page 191

See also: Own-account workers – ILO

Owner-managers of incorporated enterprises

Owner-managers of incorporated enterprises are workers who hold a job in an incorporated enterprise, in which they:

a. alone, or together with other members of their families or one or a few partners, hold controlling ownership of the enterprise; and
b. have the authority to act on its behalf as regards contracts with other organizations and the hiring and dismissal of persons "in paid employment" with the same organization, subject only to national legislation regulating such matters and the rules established by the elected or appointed board of the organization.

Context: Different users of labour market, economic and social statistics may have different views on whether these workers are best classified as in "paid employment" or as in "self-employment" , because these workers receive part of their remuneration in a way similar to persons in paid employment while their authority in and responsibility for the enterprise corresponds more to persons in "self-employment", and in particular to "employers".

Note, for example, that to classify them as "employees" will be consistent with their classification in the "System of National Accounts", while they may be best classified as "employers" or "own-account workers" for labour market analysis.

Countries should, therefore, according to the needs of users of their statistics and their data collection possibilities, endeavour to identify this group separately. This will also facilitate international comparisons.

Source: ILO: 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Report of the Conference. CLS/15/1D.6 (Rev. 1) (Geneva, International Labour Office, 1993)

Owner-occupied living quarters

Living quarters are defined as owner-occupied if used wholly or partly for own occupation by the owner

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.371

Ownership concentration

See also: Concentration

Ozone

Ozone (03) is a pungent, colourless, toxic gas that contains three atoms of oxygen in each molecule. It occurs naturally at a concentration of about 0.01 parts per million (p.p.m.) of air. Levels of 0.1 p.p.m. are considered to be toxic.

Context: In the stratosphere, ozone provides a protective layer shielding the earth from the harmful effects of ultraviolet radiation on human beings and other biota. In the troposphere, it is a major component of photochemical smog, which seriously affects the human respiratory system.

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Ozone

Ozone depleting potential

The aggregate measure of the ozone layer depleting potential of some substances, calculated through the conversion factor of halogenated hydrocarbons that contribute to the depletion of the ozone layer into CFC -11 equivalent.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.28

Ozone depletion

Ozone depletion is the destruction of ozone in the stratosphere, where it shields the earth from harmful ultraviolet radiation. Its destruction is caused by chemical reactions in which oxides of hydrogen, nitrogen, chlorine and bromine act as catalysts

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Ozonosphere

French equivalent: Raréfaction de l'ozone

Ozone hole

The ozone hole is the seasonal decrease in the total ozone column, 15—20 kilometres above the Antarctic

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Ozonosphere

French equivalent: Brèche dans la couche d'ozone

Ozone layer

See also: Ozonosphere

French equivalent: Couche d'ozone

Ozone layer protection

See also: Protection of climate and the ozone layer

French equivalent: Protection de la couche d'ozone

Ozonosphere

The ozonosphere is the lower region of the stratosphere, 15—25 kilometres above the earth's surface, in which there is an appreciable ozone concentration. It is also termed the ozone layer

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Climate protection; Ozone layer protection; Ozone depletion; Ozone hole

French equivalent: Ozonoshpère

OECD GLOSSARY OF STATISTICAL TERMS – ISBN 978-92-64-02556-1 – © OECD 2008 – *http://stats.oecd.org/glossary*

P

p,q rule

It is assumed that out of publicly available information the contribution of one individual to the cell total can be estimated to within q per cent (q=error before publication); after the publication of the statistic the value can be estimated to within p percent (p=error after publication). In the (p,q) rule the ratio p/q represents the information gain through publication. If the information gain is unacceptable the cell is declared as confidential. The parameter values p and q are determined by the statistical authority and thus define the acceptable level of information gain. In some NSIs the values of p and q are confidential.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Paasche and Laspeyres bounding test

A test that may be used under the axiomatic approach and that requires the price index to lie between the Laspeyres price index and the Paasche price index.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Paasche price index

A price index defined as a fixed weight, or fixed basket, index which uses the basket of goods and services of the current period. The current period serves as the weight reference period and the base period as the price reference period. It is identical with a weighted harmonic average of the current to base period price relatives using the value shares of the current period as weights.

Also called a "current weighted index".

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

See also: Time reversal test; Laspeyres price index; Paasche volume index

French equivalent: Indice de prix de Paasche

Paasche volume index

A Paasche volume index is the harmonic average of volume relatives using the values of the later period as weights

Source: SNA 16.17

See also: Time reversal test; Paasche volume index; Laspeyres volume index

French equivalent: Indice de volume de Paasche

Paasche-Laspeyres-spread (PLS)

The ratio of an index using own-country weights in a binary comparison to an index using base-country weights.

Source: Handbook of the International Comparison Programme, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 62, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development, Statistical Division, New York, 1992, Glossary

Pacific beef market

The Pacific beef market refers to beef trade between countries in the Pacific Rim where foot and mouth disease is not endemic

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2001-2006, OECD, 2001, Annex II – Glossary of Terms

French equivalent: Marché Pacifique du boeuf

Package tie-in

See also: Bundling (of products)

Package tours

Package tours are complex products offered to the visitors, combining a variety of elementary tourism products, such as transport, accommodation, food services and recreation

Source: Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework, Eurostat, OECD, WTO, UNSD, 2001, para 2.74

Packet-switched data transmission

A data communications service in which a data stream is divided into units called packets that are separately routed to a destination where the original message is then reconstituted.

Source: Telecommunications services: Glossary of terms – World Trade Organisation

Paging service

A service that allows transmitting a signal, usually only an alarm tone, via radio from any telephone in the public-switched network to a personal, portable receiving device in a defined operating area. More sophisticated systems provide audible or visual display messages.

Source: Telecommunications services: Glossary of terms – World Trade Organisation

Paid employment

See also: Employed persons

French equivalent: Emploi salarié

Paid employment jobs

Paid employment jobs are those jobs where the incumbents 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, from piece- rates, bonuses or in-kind payments such as food

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO) Resolutions Concerning International Classification of Status in Employment Adopted by the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, January 1993, para. 6

See also: Self-employment jobs

Palgrave price index

A price index defined as the weighted arithmetic average of the current to base period price relatives using current period value shares as weights.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Pallet

Raised platform, intended to facilitate the lifting and stacking of goods.

Context: Pallets are usually made of wood, and of standard dimensions: 1000mm X 1200mm (ISO) and 800mm X 1200mm (CEN).

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport

(ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Panamax

Ship with dimensions that allow it to pass through the Panama canal: maximum length 295 m, maximum beam overall 32.25 m, maximum draught 13.50 m.

Source: Terminology on combined transport, UNECE/ECMT/EC, UNITED NATIONS, New York and Geneva, 2001

French equivalent: Panamax

Pandemic disease

A pandemic disease is a disease that is widely spread throughout an area, a nation or the world

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

Panel data

See also: Longitudinal data

Panel surveys

In the customary multi-phase survey, the follow-up phases generally occur shortly after the first phase, in order to reduce the problem of household mobility, on the other hand, entail successive surveys of the same sample units, which are deliberately spaced over time (say, monthly, quarterly or annually), because one of the objectives is to measure changes in the units

Source: Handbook of Household Surveys, Revised Edition, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 31, United Nations, New York, 1984, para. 1.36

PANORAMA

A Eurostat reference database - includes profiles and analysis of over 25 major industrial sectors, the current market forces affecting them, environmental and regulatory considerations and trends for the future.

Source: Eurostat CODED Glossary

Paraffin waxes

Saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons. These waxes are residues extracted when dewaxing lubricant oils, and they have a crystalline structure with carbon number greater than 12. Their main characteristics are that they are colourless, odourless and translucent, with a melting point above 45 degrees C.

Source: Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 2 – Notes on Energy Sources

Parallel imports

When a product made legally (i.e. not pirated) abroad is imported without the permission of the intellectual property right-holder (e.g. the trademark or patent owner). Some countries allow this, others do not.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

See also: Exhaustion

Parameter

Parameters are functions of the study variable values. They are unknown, quantitative measures (e.g., total revenue, mean revenue, total yield, number of unemployed) for the entire population or for specified domains which are of interest to the investigator.

Source: Model Assisted Survey Sampling, C.-E. Sarndal, B. Swensson and J. Wretman, Springer-Verlag 1992, p. 5.

Parametric hypothesis

A hypothesis concerning the parameter(s) of a distribution.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Hypothèse paramétrique

Parent

A Parent is a company which owns or operates a number of other companies, known as subsidiaries. A parent firm can be a holding company but it loses that status if it actively operates its subsidiaries.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Parent corporation – Eurostat

The concept of a parent corporation is symmetrical to the concept of subsidiary corporation.

Corporation A is the parent corporation of corporation B (which is then a subsidiary of A): either if A holds the legal power to control B, i.e., if A holds the majority of the shareholders' or associates voting rights of B (including cases where A holds a majority of voting rights pursuant to an agreement with other shareholders), or if A has the right to appoint or remove a majority of the board members of B, or if A has the right to exercise a dominant influence pursuant to a contract or a provision in the articles of association (German law provides for such contracts or clauses), or

if nobody holds the legal power to control B, but A has effective control over B, i.e., there is a presumption of a participating interest of A in B through the ownership by A of 20 % or more of the capital of B, and A actually exercises a dominant influence over B, or B is managed on a unified basis by A

Source: Eurostat and the Seventh Council Directive 83/349/EEC of 13 June 1983

See also: Parent corporation – SNA

Parent corporation – SNA

A parent corporation is one which controls more than half of the shareholders' voting power in another corporation or is a shareholder in another corporation, with the right to appoint or remove a majority of the directors of that corporation

Source: SNA 4.32 and 4.33

See also: Parent corporation – Eurostat

French equivalent: Société mère - SCN

Parental leave

Parental leave is long-term leave available to parents to allow them to take care of an infant or young child a period of time. This is usually granted in addition to maternity/paternity leave.

Source: OECD Employment Outlook, July 1995, Chapter 5, Long-term leave for parents in OECD countries, page 174

Pareto efficiency

Pareto efficiency, also referred to as allocative efficiency, occurs when resources are so allocated that it is not possible to make anyone better off without making someone else worse off.

Context: When referring to a situation as Pareto efficient, it is usually assumed that products are being produced in the most efficient (least-cost) way. Pareto optimality is sometimes used interchangeably with Pareto efficiency. Sometimes Pareto optimality is reserved for cases when both production and allocative efficiency are obtained.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M.

Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Pareto optimality

See also: Pareto efficiency

Paris Club

The Paris Club is a forum of official creditors for negotiating debt restructuring. It is an informal intergovernmental group convened to renegotiate debts to official creditors.

Context: An informal group of creditor governments that has met regularly in Paris since 1956 to reschedule bilateral debts; the French Treasury provides the secretariat. Creditors meet with a debtor country to reschedule its debts as part of the international support provided to a country that is experiencing debt servicing difficulties and is pursuing an adjustment program supported by the IMF.

The Paris Club does not have a fixed membership, and its meetings are open to all official creditors that accept its practices and procedures. The core creditors are mainly OECD Member countries, but other creditors attend as relevant for a debtor country. Russia became a member in September 1997. (IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC. Available from

http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/eds/Eng/Guide/index.htm)

Source: External Debt: Definition, Statistical Coverage and Methodology, A Report by an International Working Group on External Debt Statistics of the World Bank, IMF, BIS, OECD, OECD, Paris, 1988, Glossary

French equivalent: Club de Paris

Paris Convention

Treaty, administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), for the protection of industrial intellectual property, i.e. patents, utility models, industrial designs, etc.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Paris Group

See also: City groups

Partial correlation

1. The correlation between two variates in a conditional distribution for which one or more other variates are held fixed. Specifically, the product moment correlation coefficient in the conditional distribution.
2. The correlation between the deviations of the values of a variate from their least square estimates by a regression function linear in terms of an external set of variates, with the corresponding deviations of another variate from its own regression function linear in the same external set.

Ordinarily, the product moment correlation coefficient is used. The second definition is applicable to samples in the usual cases, while ordinarily the first is not. The two definitions are equivalent for multivariate Normal distributions.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Partial disclosure

Synonym of approximate disclosure.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

See also: Approximate disclosure

Partial replacement

See also: Sampling with replacement

Partially untied aid

Partially untied aid is Official Development Assistance (or official aid) for which the associated goods and services must be procured in the donor country or among a restricted group of other countries, which must however include substantially all developing countries (substantially all Central and Eastern European Countries (CEECs) and new independent states (NIS) in the case of official aid). Partially untied aid is subject to the same disciplines as Tied Aid Credits and Associated Financing

Source: Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts. From the "Development Co-operation Report: Efforts and Policies of Members of the Development Assistance Committee".

Participant

See also: Fund member

French equivalent: Participant

Participating preference share

These preference shares have further rights that are normally linked to the relevant company's profits or dividend payment on ordinary shares.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Participating preferred stock

Participating preferred stock allows its holders to receive dividends in addition to the fixed amount in years in which the common stock dividend exceeds a specified level.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Participation rate

The labour force participation rate is defined as the ratio of the labour force to the working age population, expressed in percentages

Context: The labour force participation rate is a measure of the extent of an economy's working-age population that is economically active.

It provides an indication of the relative size of the supply of labour available for the production of goods and services. The breakdown of the labour force by sex and age group gives a profile of the distribution of the economically active population within a country (Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM): 2001-2002, International Labour Organisation, Geneva, 2002, page 16).

Source: Resolution Concerning Statistics of the Economically active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment, adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, October 1982

See also: Inactivity rate

French equivalent: Taux d'activité

Particulate loadings

Particulate loadings is a mass of particles per unit volume of air or water

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

Particulate removal

Particulate removal refers to the removal of particulate air pollutants from their gaseous media, using gravitational, centrifugal, electrostatic and magnetic forces, thermal diffusion or other techniques

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Extraction des particules

Particulates

Particulates are fine liquid or solid particles, such as dust, smoke, mist, fumes or smog, found in air or emissions

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Suspended particulate matter (SPM)

French equivalent: Matières particulaires

Partitioning (transactions)

Partitioning records a transaction that is a single transaction from the perspective of the parties involved as two or more differently classified transactions (e.g. the single rental payment actually made by a lessee under a financial lease can be partitioned into a repayment of principal and a payment of interest)

Source: SNA 3.28

French equivalent: Scinder une opération

Partnerships

Partnerships 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

Source: SNA 4.46

French equivalent: Associations de personnes

Part-time employees, number of (Eurostat)

Part-time employees are persons whose usual hours of work are less than the normal working hours. 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.

Context: 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.

It should be noted that whereas the "full-time employee" category is relatively homogeneous, the same cannot be said of the "part-time employee" category since this can cover anything between 20% or even less and 80% or more of the normal working hours of the employing unit.

It is impossible to establish an exact distinction between part-time and full-time work due to variation in working practices between Member States and industries

Source: Definitions of Structural Business Statistics Regulation (Commission Regulation (EC) No. 2700/98 of 17 December 1998) variables (16 13 1)

See also: Part-time employment / work; Involuntary part-time work

Part-time employment / work

There is no universally accepted definition of part-time work/employment. A definition proposed by the ILO defined part-time work as “regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal” (Population active, emploi, chomage et sous-emploi: un manual du BIT surles methodes et concepts, Hussmans, Merhan et Verma, ILO, Geneva, page 87).

This is the definition used for administrative purposes in some countries. However, such definitions are inconvenient for use in household surveys. These tend to ask employees if they consider themselves as part-time, or base the distinction between full- and part-time working on an hours cut-off considered most suitable for the country concerned.

Context: The definition of part-time work varies considerably across OECD Member countries. Essentially three main approaches can be distinguished:

- a classification based on the worker’s perception of his/her employment situation;
- a cut-of (generally 30 or 35 hours per week) based on usual working hours with persons usually working fewer hours being considered as part-timers;
- a comparable cut-off based on actual hours worked during the reference week.

The OECD has decided to define part-time working in terms of usual working hours under 30 per week in statistics on the incidence of part-time working presented in the Statistical Annex of the OECD annual Employment Outlook publication.

However, this approach dos not apply to the information on preferences for part-time working. The available statistics on preferences always leave it to the individuals concerned to make their own assessment of their work status and their attitudes to it. [OECD Employment Outlook, June 1999, Chapter 1, recent Labour Market Developments and Prospects, page 22]

Source: The Definition of Part-time Work for the Purpose of International Comparisons, A. Bastelaer, G. Lemaitre, P. Marianna, Labour Market and Social Policy Occasional Papers – No. 22, OECD, 1997, page 12

See also: Part-time employees, number of (Eurostat); Involuntary part-time work

Part-time primary / secondary level student

See also: Full-time primary / secondary level student

Part-time student

Students enrolled in primary and secondary-level educational programmes are considered to participate part-time if they attend school for less than 75 per cent of the school day or week (as locally defined) and would normally be expected to be in the programme for the entire academic year. At the tertiary level, an individual is considered part-time if he or she is taking a course load or educational programme that requires less than 75 per cent of a full-time commitment of time and resources.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Full-time student; Full-time equivalent student; Mode of study; Student; Study load

French equivalent: Élève / étudiant à temps partiel

Part-time teacher

A teacher employed for less than 90 per cent of the normal or statutory number of hours of work for a full-time teacher over a complete school year is classified as a part-time teacher.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Working time in school; Ratio of students to teaching staff; Full-time equivalent teacher; Educational personnel; Instructional personnel - OECD; Teaching time; Full-time teacher

Part-time tertiary level student

See also: Full-time tertiary level student

Passenger car

A passenger car is a road motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle, intended for the carriage of passengers and designed to seat no more than nine persons (including the driver).

The term "passenger car" therefore covers microcars (need no permit to be driven), taxis and hired passenger cars, provided that they have fewer than ten seats. This category may also include pick-ups.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Passenger railway vehicle

Railway vehicle for the conveyance of passengers, even if it comprises one or more compartments or spaces specially reserved for luggage, parcels, mail, etc.

Context: These vehicles include special vehicles such as sleeping cars, saloon cars, dining cars and ambulance cars. Each separate vehicle of an indivisible set for the conveyance of passengers is counted as a passenger railway vehicle.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Passenger road motor vehicle

A road motor vehicle, exclusively designed or primarily, to carry one or more persons.

Context: Vehicles designed for the transport of both passengers and goods should be classified either among the passenger road vehicles or among the goods road vehicles, depending on their primary purpose, as determined either by their technical characteristics or by their category for tax purposes.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Passenger road vehicle

A road vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to carry one or more persons.

Context: Vehicles designed for the transport of both passengers and goods should be classified either among the passenger road vehicles or among the goods road vehicles, depending on their primary purpose, as determined either by their technical characteristics or by their category for tax purposes.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

See also: Passenger car; Motor vehicles; Motor cars

Passenger ship

Ship designed specifically to carry more than 12 fare-paying passengers whether berthed or unberthed.

Context: A ship designed with one or more decks specifically for the carriage of passengers, and where there is either no cabin accommodation for the passengers (un-berthed) or not all of the passengers are accommodated in cabins where cabins are provided, is sometimes referred to as a "ferry".

Ro-Ro passenger ships are excluded.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Passenger-kilometre (for sea transport)

Unit of measure representing the transport of one sea passenger over one kilometre.

Context: The distance to be taken into consideration is the distance actually travelled by the passenger.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Passenger-kilometre offered (for sea transport)

Unit of measure representing the movement of one authorized passenger carrying capacity in a seagoing vessel over one kilometre.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Passive confidentiality

For foreign trade statistics, EU countries generally apply the principle of “passive confidentiality”, that is they take appropriate measures only at the request of importers or exporters who feel that their interests would be harmed by the dissemination of data.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Passive metainformation system

A passive metainformation system contains only references to data, not the data themselves

Source: Guidelines for the Modelling of Statistical Data and Metadata, UNECE and UNSC, Conference of European Statisticians Methodological Material, 1995 – page 1.

Passive or income maintenance programmes (labour market programmes)

Passive or income maintenance programmes in the context of labour market programmes consist of unemployment compensation programmes and programmes for early retirement for labour market reasons

Source: Definitions of the Standardised categories and Sub-categories of Labour Market Programmes, OECD, 2001

See also: Active labour market programmes

Pass-through mortgage-backed security

A security representing an ownership interest in an underlying pool of mortgages. The cash flow from the underlying mortgages is “passed through” to the security holder as monthly payments of principal, interest, and prepayments.

Pass-through securities have been guaranteed and issued by the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA or “Fannie Mae”), and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC or “Freddie Mac”), as well as private institutions.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Pasture

Pasture refers to grasses, legumes and/or other herbage used or suitable for the grazing of animals. The term also includes the land covered by such herbage, being used or suitable for grazing

Source: Environmental Indicators for Agriculture – Vol. 3: Methods and Results, OECD, 2001, glossary, pages 389-391

Patent

A patent is a right granted by a government to an inventor in exchange for the publication of the invention; it entitles the inventor to prevent any third party from using the invention in any way, for an agreed period.

Context: Patent data cover applications and grants classified by field of technology.

International applications series distinguish four subcategories: a) patents taken out by residents of a country in that country; b) patents taken out in a country by non-residents of that country; c) total patents registered in the country or naming it; d) patents taken out outside a country by its residents. Data on patents granted only distinguish between patents awarded to residents and to non-residents

Source: OECD Frascati Manual, Fifth edition, 1993, Annex 2, paras. 4-5, page 112

Patent fuel

Patent fuel is a composition fuel manufactured from hard coal fines with the addition of a binding agent.

Source: Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 2 – Notes on Energy Sources

Patented entities

Patented entities are inventions in categories of technical novelty that, by law or by judicial decision, can be afforded patent protection

Source: (AN.221) – Annex to chapter XIII

French equivalent: Brevets

Paternity leave

Paternity leave is leave granted only to fathers for a limited period around the time of childbirth (not necessarily immediately after birth, but within a short period thereafter).

Source: OECD Employment Outlook, July 1995, Chapter 5, Long-term leave for parents in OECD countries, page 174

Pathogen

A pathogen is a micro-organism that can cause disease in other organisms. It may be present in sewage, run—off from animal farms, swimming pools, contaminated shellfish and so forth

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Pathogène

Patients undergoing dialysis

Patients undergoing dialysis refers to the number of patients with dialysis treatments includes Hospital/Centre and Home Haemodialysis/Haemoinfiltration, Intermittent Peritoneal Dialysis, Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis (CAPD), and Continuous Cyclical Peritoneal Dialysis (CCPD) on December 31st of each year

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Pay as you go (PAYG) plan

See also: Funded pension plan; Unfunded pension plans

French equivalent: Régime par répartition

Paying rail passenger

Passenger holding a ticket which has been paid for.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Payments by households to obtain certain licences

Payments by households to obtain certain licences are payments by persons or households for licences to own or use vehicles, boats or aircraft and for licences to hunt, shoot or fish; they are part of "miscellaneous current taxes" but it should be noted that some other licence fees are treated as purchases of services rendered by government

Source: SNA 8.54 [OECD 5200]

French equivalent: Paiements effectués par les ménages pour obtenir certaines autorisations

Payments in kind

Payments in kind are goods and services furnished to employees free of charge or at markedly reduced cost that are clearly and primarily of benefit to the employee as consumers. They comprise food, drink, fuel and other payments in kind; and cost, other than capital cost, of workers' housing borne by employers (cost for employer owned dwellings, cost of dwellings not employer owned, other housing costs)

Context: The definition refers only to payments made to employees, which are defined in the SNA as "remuneration in kind" (SNA para. 3.38). SNA para. 3.39 refers to "payments in kind other than remuneration in kind", indicating that the term "payments in kind" needs to be broad enough to include both payments to employees and other payments in the form of goods and services.

Source: International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics, United Nations, New York, 1983, Statistical Papers Series M, No. 48, Rev. 1, para. 126

See also: Remuneration in kind; Payments in kind other than remuneration in kind; Wages and salaries in kind

Payments in kind other than remuneration in kind

Payments in kind other than remuneration in kind occur when any of a wide variety of payments are made in the form of goods and services rather than money, excluding payments in kind to employees

Context: For example, a doctor may except payment in wine instead of money, or in the case of agriculture, the "rent" may be paid by handing over part of the crops produced to the landlord, i.e. share cropping.

Source: SNA 3.39

See also: Payments in kind; Remuneration in kind

French equivalent: Paiements en nature autres que les rémunérations en nature

Payments of compensation

Payments of compensation consist of current transfers paid by institutional units to other institutional units in compensation for injury to persons or damage to property caused by the former, but excluding payments of non-life insurance claims.

They can be either compulsory payments awarded by courts of law, or ex gratia payments agreed out of court but they include only compensation for injuries or damages caused by other institutional units, or ex gratia payments made by government units or NPISHs in compensation for injuries or damages caused by natural disasters

Source: SNA 8.98

French equivalent: Paiements d'indemnités

Payroll taxes

Payroll taxes consist of taxes payable by enterprises assessed either as a proportion of the wages and salaries paid or as a fixed amount per person employed

Source: SNA 7.70 [OECD 3000]

French equivalent: Impôts sur les salaires ou la main-d'oeuvre

PCBs

See also: Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)

French equivalent: PCB

PCT

Patent Co-operation Treaty

PDF

Adobe Acrobat's Portable Document Format

Peace clause

Provision in Article 13 of the Agriculture Agreement says agricultural subsidies committed under the agreement cannot be challenged under other WTO agreements, in particular the Subsidies Agreement and GATT. Expires at the end of 2003.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Peak

An observation in an ordered series is said to be a "peak" if its value is greater than the value of its two neighbouring observations.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Peat

Combustible soft, porous or compressed, fossil sedimentary deposit of plant origin with high water content (up to 90 per cent in the raw state), easily cut, of light to dark brown colour.

Source: Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 2 – Notes on Energy Sources

Pedagogical support for students

Pedagogical Support (International Standard Classification for Education (ISCED) 0-4) includes professional staff who providing services to students to support their instructional program. In many cases these personnel were licensed originally as teachers but then moved into other professional positions in education systems. This staff classification includes the following types of personnel: guidance counsellors, librarians, educational media specialists, and attendance officers

Source: 2001 Data Collection on Education Systems: Definitions, Explanations and Instructions, UNESCO, OECD, Eurostat, page 46

Peer-to-peer

Peer-to-peer is a communication structure in which individuals interact directly, without going through a centralized system or hierarchy.

Context: It is an example of network power and commercial exploitation through decentralized information exchange as opposed to centralized information control. With peer-to-peer technology, users may share information, contribute to shared projects or transfer files. Examples of peer-to-peer include file transfer, data caching, database generation, distributed computing and grid technology.

Source: OECD, 2002, OECD Information Technology Outlook, OECD, Paris, p. 232

Pension

See also: Benefit (pension)

French equivalent: Pension

Pension annuity

See also: Annuity

French equivalent: Rente de retraite

Pension assets

All forms of investment with a value associated to a pension plan.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Liabilities (Value of in a pension fund)

French equivalent: Actifs du plan de pension

Pension benefit

See also: Benefit (pension); Retirement benefit

French equivalent: Prestation de pension

Pension contribution

See also: Contribution (to a pension plan)

Pension fund administrator

The individual(s) ultimately responsible for the operation and oversight of the pension fund.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Governing body (of the pension fund)

French equivalent: Administrateur du fonds de pension

Pension fund governance

The operation and oversight of a pension fund. The governing body is responsible for administration, but may employ other specialists, such as actuaries, custodians, consultants, asset managers and advisers to carry out specific operational tasks or to advise the plan administration or governing body.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

French equivalent: Gouvernance du fonds de pension

Pension fund managing company

A type of administrator in the form of a company whose exclusive activity is the administration of pension funds.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

French equivalent: Société gérante du fonds de pension

Pension fund member

See also: Fund member

French equivalent: Membre du fonds de pension

Pension funds - OECD

The pool of assets forming an independent legal entity that are bought with the contributions to a pension plan for the exclusive purpose of financing pension plan benefits.

The plan/fund members have a legal or beneficial right or some other contractual claim against the assets of the pension fund.

Pension funds take the form of either a special purpose entity with legal personality (such as a trust, foundation, or corporate entity) or a legally separated fund without legal

personality managed by a dedicated provider (pension fund management company) or other financial institution on behalf of the plan/fund members.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Pension funds - SNA

French equivalent: Cotisation de pension - OCDE

Pension funds - SNA

Pension funds are established for purposes of providing benefits on retirement for specific groups of employees.

Context: They have their own assets and liabilities and they engage in financial transactions in the market on their own account. These funds are organised, and directed, by individual employers and their employees; and the employees and/or employers make regular contributions.

They do not cover pension arrangements for the employees of private or government entities which do not include a separately organised fund or an arrangement organised by a non-government employer in which the reserves of the fund are simply added to that employer's own reserves or invested in securities issued by that employer.

Source: SNA 4.98

See also: Pension funds - OECD

French equivalent: Fonds de pension

Pension insurance contracts

Insurance contracts that specify pension plans contributions to an insurance undertaking in exchange for which the pension plan benefits will be paid when the members reach a specified retirement age or on earlier exit of members from the plan.

Most countries limit the integration of pension plans only into pension funds, as the financial vehicle of the pension plan. Other countries also consider the pension insurance contract as the financial vehicle for pension plans.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Pension funds - OECD

French equivalent: Contrats d'assurance pension

Pension or capital income recipients

Pension or capital income recipients are persons of either sex, not classified as usually economically active, who receive income from property or investments, interests, rents, royalties or pensions from former activities, and who cannot be classified as students or homemakers

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.202

Pension plan

A legally binding contract having an explicit retirement objective (or in order to satisfy tax-related conditions or contract provisions the benefits can not be paid at all or without a significant penalty unless the beneficiary is older than a legally defined retirement age).

Context: This contract may be part of a broader employment contract, it may be set forth in the plan rules or documents, or it may be required by law. In addition to having an explicit retirement objective, pension plans may offer additional benefits, such as disability, sickness, and survivors' benefits.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Pension funds - OECD; Pension scheme

French equivalent: Plan de retraite

Pension plan administrator

The individual(s) ultimately responsible for the operation and oversight of the pension plan.

Context: Identical term, "Administrator"

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris.

French equivalent: Administrateur du plan de retraite

Pension plan beneficiary

See also: Beneficiary

French equivalent: Bénéficiaire du plan de retraite

Pension plan member

See also: Fund member; Pension plan member

French equivalent: Adhérent à un plan de retraite

Pension plan sponsor

An institution (e.g. company, industry/employment association) that designs, negotiates, and normally helps to administer an occupational pension plan for its employees or members.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Plan sponsor

French equivalent: Promoteur du plan de retraite

Pension regulator

A governmental authority with competence over the regulation of pension systems.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Pension supervisor

French equivalent: Instance de réglementation

Pension scheme

See also: Retirement plan; Pension plan; Pension funds - OECD

French equivalent: Régime de retraite

Pension supervisor

A governmental authority with competence over the supervision of pension systems.

Context: Identical term, "Pension regulator"

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

French equivalent: Instance de surveillance

Pensionable age

See also: Normal retirement age

French equivalent: Âge ouvrant droit aux prestations

Pensionable service

See also: Service period

French equivalent: Services ouvrant droit à prestations

Per capita

Per capita is defined as data for each person

Source: The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English, Seventh Edition, Oxford University Press, 1982, London

French equivalent: Par habitant

Per capita total health expenditure by age group

Per capita total health expenditure by age group refers to health expenditure expressed as a percentage of average per capita health expenditure of the age group 0 to 64 years.

Context: In comparing health expenditure by age groups across countries, the following qualifications should be kept in mind: For most countries, health expenditure data by age group are not part of standard data collection and different methodologies were applied in the estimates. In some countries, only a regional or institutional sub-sample of the population was available.

The estimates calculated for single countries typically have to rely on data obtained from different sources, e.g. hospital days by age groups and average costs per day or household surveys on private consumption for health care. In some cases, data obtained for different years were combined in the estimates

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Per diem allowance

Daily add-on to pay for workers in travel status. Usually covers lodging, meals, and miscellaneous expenses related to travel.

Source: Glossary of Compensation Terms – United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 1998

Per se illegal

See also: Rule of reason

Per unit resource rent

The resource rent divided by the number of physical units extracted.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.218

Perceived health status

Perceived health status refers to the percentage of the population, aged 15 or more years who report their health to be 'good' or better.

Context: There is not yet a full standardisation in the measurement of perceived health status across OECD countries. A standard health interview survey instrument has been recommended to measure this variable.

The recommendation is described in detail in the publication: "Health Interview Surveys: Towards International Harmonisation of Methods and Instruments," WHO Regional Office for Europe, 1996 and is as follows:

How is your health in general?

- Very good
- Good
- Fair
- Bad
- Very bad

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Percentage

A percentage is a special type of proportion where the ratio is multiplied by a constant, 100, so that the ratio is expressed per 100.

Source: Palmore, James A., Gardner, Robert W., 1994, Measuring mortality, fertility and natural increase: a self-teaching guide to elementary measures, Rev. ed., East-West Centre, Honolulu, Hawaii

Percentage change

The change in an index [or other] series from one period to another expressed as a percentage of its value in the first of the two periods.

Source: Producer and International Trade Price Indexes, Glossary of terms – Australian Bureau of Statistics

Percentage Consumer Support Estimate

See also: Consumer Support Estimate (CSE)

Percentage diagram

A diagram which exhibits a simple analysis of statistical data in terms of percentages. The actual form of the diagram can vary; examples are the bar chart and the pie chart.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Percentage distribution

A frequency distribution with the total frequency equated to one hundred and the individual class frequencies expressed in proportion to that figure.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Percentage frequency

Is derived by multiplying each of the relative frequency values by 100.

Source: Statistics Canada, Educational Resources, Glossary of Statistical Terms

Percentage point

A level of significance expressed in percentage form.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Percentiles

The set of partition values which divide the total frequency into one hundred equal parts. This particular set of values is most used in education and psychology.

Some writers prefer to use the term “centile” rather “percentile”.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Quantiles

Perennial

A perennial is a plant that lives from year to year, becoming dormant after one growing season and sending up new shoots for the next growing season

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Plante vivace

Perfect competition

Perfect competition is defined by four conditions (in a well-defined market):

a. There is such a large number of buyers and sellers that none can individually effect the market price. This means

that the demand curve facing an individual firm is perfectly elastic.

b. In the long run, resources must be freely mobile, meaning that there are no barriers to entry and exit.

c. All market participants (buyers and sellers) must have full access to the knowledge relevant to their production and consumption decisions.

d. The product should be homogenous.

When these conditions are fulfilled in any well-defined market, the market is perfectly competitive; when they are fulfilled in all markets, the economy is perfectly competitive.

Context: It is this definition of perfect competition which underlies the conclusion that a perfectly competitive economy is Pareto efficient. Under these conditions, the price of the goods produced equals marginal cost and all goods will be produced in the least costly way. It is evident that this notion of competition can be highly restrictive in terms of policy-making. Some economists have therefore argued that the goal of competition policy should not be perfect competition, but a more realistic target such as workable competition. Another drawback to the use of perfect competition as a policy goal is that it is not clear that perfect competition is desirable unless it can be achieved in all markets.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Elasticity of demand, price; Theory of second best

Performance appraisal

Assessment against a set of predetermined criteria of the efficiency and effectiveness with which an individual fulfils an agreed set of tasks. Such appraisals are frequently used in assessing whether managers should qualify for pay increases or promotion.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

Performance assessment

Assessment against a set of predetermined criteria of the economy, efficiency and effectiveness with which an organisation carries out a particular activity or range of activities. Organisations may be set regular targets on particular aspects of their performance—financial returns, efficiency, quality of services supplied, etc.—against which their performance is monitored and evaluated.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

Performance audit

Audit covering economy, efficiency and effectiveness aspects of social programmes (or any other activity).

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

See also: Ex poste control

Perinatal mortality

Perinatal mortality refers to the number of deaths under seven days (early neonatal deaths) plus foetal deaths of 28 weeks of gestation or more per 1000 total births (live and stillbirths).

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Period (interval)

The time interval of single repetition of a varying quantity of a motion or phenomenon which repeats itself regularly.

Context: The period is the reciprocal of the frequency. More loosely, the expression is used to denote the time interval or average interval between identifiable points of recurrence, e.g. between peaks or troughs of the series (month, quarter, year).

In GESMES/TS, a period is a time reference. (GESMES/TS User Guide", Release 3)

Source: McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Science and Technology

See also: Observation; Time series; GESMES TS; Period (time); Data collection

Period (time)

A period is length of time

Source: Dictionary of Banking and Finance, Second Edition, P.H. Collin, 1991, Peter Collin Publishing

Period average

The arithmetic mean of observations at regular intervals of time.

Source: Sir Maurice G. Kendall and William R. Buckland for the International Statistical Institute. A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, Fourth Edition. London, Longman Group, 1982

Period average exchange rate

Period average exchange rates are the arithmetic average of the reported monthly exchange rates during a given period

Source: External Debt: Definition, Statistical Coverage and Methodology, A Report by an International Working Group on External Debt Statistics of the World Bank, IMF, BIS, OECD, OECD, Paris, 1988, Glossary

See also: End-of-period exchange rate

Periodicity - IMF

Periodicity refers to the frequency of compilation of the data.

Context: In SDMX, "Periodicity" is closely associated with "Frequency" to form a single entity, named "Frequency and Periodicity". While frequency refers to the time interval between the observations of a time series, periodicity refers to the frequency of compilation of the data (e.g., a time series could be available at annual frequency but the underlying data are compiled monthly, thus have a monthly periodicity).

The periodicity of a particular data category is determined by several factors, including the ease of observation or compilation and the needs of analysis.

Periodicity is usually expressed in terms of divisions of the calendar (e.g. monthly, quarterly).

Periodicity of original data refers to the frequency of compilation of data by the source agency, i.e. the national agency or international organisation that provided the information. This agency may or may not be the agency responsible for the original collection of the data from respondent or administrative sources.

Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF), "Guide to the Data Dissemination Standards, Module 1: The Special Data Dissemination Standard", Washington, May 1996

See also: Frequency; Data; Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS); Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX); Time series; Release calendar

Periodicity - MetaStore

Within the OECD's list of Metadata Types refers to the time distance between observations (whether stock or flow).

Source: OECD, 2005, OECD MetaStore User Guide, OECD, OECD, unpublished, Appendix 1: Metadata Types

See also: Periodicity - IMF; Source periodicity - MetaStore

Permanent crops

Permanent crops are crops that, after each harvest, do not have to be planted for several years

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Cultures vivaces

Permanent interest bearing shares (PIBs)

These are deferred shares issued by mutual societies, which rank beneath ordinary shares (which are more akin to deposits than equity in mutual societies) and all other liabilities (including subordinated debt) in the event of a dissolution of the society. They provide "permanent" capital.

Context: In the United Kingdom these instruments are non-profit participating by regulatory requirement; rather, predetermined (but not necessarily fixed) interest costs are payable, with the amounts to be paid not linked to the issuer's profits; interest costs are not to be paid if this would result in the society breaching capital adequacy guidelines and are non-cumulative; but more PIBS can be issued in lieu of a cash dividend.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

Permissible value

An expression of a value meaning allowed in a specific value domain.

Context: Permissible value meaning is the relationship of a Value meaning from an Enumerated conceptual domain with a Permissible value from an Enumerated value domain.

Permissible value set is the set of Permissible values for an Enumerated value domain.

Attributes of Permissible value:

- Permissible value begin date is the date this value became / becomes allowed in the Value domain. A Registration authority may determine whether this date is the date the value becomes valid in a registry or the date the value becomes part of the source domain or some other date.
- Permissible value end date is the date this value became / becomes no longer allowed in the Value domain. A Registration authority may determine whether this date is the date the value becomes no longer valid in a registry or the date the value becomes no longer part of the source domain or some other date.

Source: ISO/IEC International Standard 11179-3 - Information technology - Metadata registries (MDR) - Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes", February 2003

See also: Value domain; Conceptual domain; Registration authority; ISO / IEC 11179; Permitted value

Permitted value

The use of a value as a Permissible Value in an Enumerated Value Domain.

Source: ISO/IEC International Standard 11179-3 - Information technology - Metadata registries (MDR) - Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes", February 2003

See also: ISO / IEC 11179; Value domain; Permissible value

Peroxyacetyl nitrate (PAN)

Peroxyacetyl nitrate (PAN) is a component of photochemical smog, injurious to plants at a concentration of more than 0.05 parts per million (p.p.m)

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Nitrate de peroxyacétyle

Perpetual bond

Bonds that are due for redemption only in the case of the borrower's liquidation. Usually the terms and conditions provide a call option at a premium. The interest rate can be fixed for the whole maturity or only for an initial period (e.g., 10 years). For each subsequent period the interest is reset as provided in the terms and conditions.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Perpetual floating rate notes

A debt security whose coupon is refixed periodically on a refix date by reference to an independent interest rate index such as three-month LIBOR. Generally, these instruments are issued by financial institutions, particularly banks, and are perpetual so as to replicate equity and qualify as tier-two capital under the Basel capital adequacy requirements. Investor demand for perpetual floating-rate notes has been weak in recent years.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

Perpetual inventory method (PIM) – Capital stock

The perpetual inventory method (PIM) produces an estimate of the stock of fixed assets in existence and in the hands of producers by estimating how many of the fixed assets installed as a result of gross fixed capital formation undertaken in previous years have survived to the current period

Source: Measuring Capital: OECD Manual, Annex 1 Glossary of Technical Terms Used in the Manual, OECD, 2001

See also: Perpetual inventory method (PIM) – SNA

French equivalent: Méthode de l'inventaire permanent (MIP – PIM, en anglais)

Perpetual inventory method (PIM) – SNA

The perpetual inventory method (PIM) is a method of constructing estimates of capital stock and consumption of fixed capital from time series of gross fixed capital formation.

It allows an estimate to be made of the stock of fixed assets in existence and in the hands of producers which is generally based on estimating how many of the fixed assets installed as a result of gross fixed capital formation undertaken in previous years have survived to the current period.

A PIM approach is also commonly used in valuing changes in inventories

Source: SNA 6.189 [6.58]

See also: Perpetual inventory method (PIM) – Capital stock

French equivalent: Méthode de l'inventaire permanent (MIP – PIM, en anglais) - SCN

Persistence

Persistence is the length of time that a compound is able to remain in the environment after being introduced into it. Some compounds may persist indefinitely

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Rémanence

Person

For census purposes the term person denotes each individual falling within the scope of a census. A person can be identified as belonging to the household population (that

is to say, the population living in households) or to the institutional population (that is to say, the population living in institutions, as a subset of collective living quarters)

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 1.323

Person with a disability

A person with a disability is a person who is limited in the kind or amount of activities that he or she can do because of on-going difficulties due to a long-term physical condition, mental condition or health problem. Short-term disabilities due to temporary conditions such as broken legs and illnesses are excluded. Only disabilities lasting for more than six months should be included

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.262

Personal communications services (PCS)

A two-way, 1900 MHz digital voice, messaging and data service designed as the second generation of cellular.

Source: Cellular Mobile Pricing Structures and Trends, Working Party on Telecommunication and Information Services Policies – November 1999, page 9, Select Glossary of Mobile Terms

Personal communications systems or services

A service that enables access to telecommunications services by allowing personal mobility. It enables each user to participate in a user-defined set of subscribed services as well as to initiate and receive calls on the basis of a unique, personal, network-independent number. It can be used across multiple networks at any fixed, movable, or mobile terminal regardless of geographical location.

Source: Telecommunications services: Glossary of terms – World Trade Organisation

Personal computer

Computer designed to be operated by a single user at a time.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, Yearbook of Statistics, Telecommunication Services. Geneva, annual.

Personal data

Any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person ('data subject'). An identifiable person is one who can be identified, directly or indirectly. Where an individual is not identifiable, data are said to be anonymous.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Personal pension plans

Access to these plans does not have to be linked to an employment relationship. The plans are established and administered directly by a pension fund or a financial institution acting as pension provider without any intervention of employers. Individuals independently purchase and select material aspects of the arrangements. The employer may nonetheless make contributions to personal pension plans. Some personal plans may have restricted membership.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Voluntary personal pension plans; Mandatory personal pension plan

French equivalent: Plans de retraite individuels

Personal services

See also: Services, personal

Personnel costs

Personnel costs are defined as the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an employer to an employee in return for work done by the latter during the reference period. Personnel costs also include taxes and employees' social security contributions retained by the unit as well as the employer's compulsory and voluntary social contributions

Source: Statistics in focus: Industry, trade and services; Theme 4 – 7/2001 - Distributive trades statistics, Eurostat, Methodological Notes, page 7

Persons not in labour force

See also: Not currently active population

Perturbation based disclosure control methods

Techniques for the release of data that change the data before the dissemination in such a way that the disclosure risk for the confidential data is decreased but the information content is retained as far as possible.

Context: Perturbation based methods falsify the data before publication by introducing an element of error purposely for confidentiality reasons. For example, an error can be inserted in the cell values after a table is created, which means that the error is introduced to the output of the data and will therefore be referred to as output perturbation.

The error can also be inserted in the original data on the microdata level, which is the input of the tables one wants to create; the method will then be referred to as data perturbation - input perturbation being the better but uncommonly used expression.

Possible perturbation methods are:

- rounding;
- perturbation, for example, by the addition of random noise or by the Post Randomisation Method;
- disclosure control methods for microdata applied to tabular data.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Perturbation-based methods

Perturbation-based methods falsify the data before publication by introducing an element of error purposely for confidentiality reasons. This error can be inserted in the cell values after the table is created, which means the error is introduced to the output of the data and will therefore be referred to as output perturbation, or the error can be inserted in the original data on the microdata level, which is the input of the tables one wants to create; the method with then be referred to as data perturbation - input perturbation being the better but uncommonly used expression.

Possible methods are:

- rounding;
- random perturbation;
- disclosure control methods for microstatistics applied to macrostatistics.

Source: Eurostat, 1996, "Manual on disclosure control methods", Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg, p. 15

Pervasive computing

The omnipresence of computer power and associated sensors and controls in daily life.

Source: Adapting new technologies to census operations, Arij Dekker, Symposium on Global Review of 2000 Round of Population and Housing Censuses: Mid-Decade Assessment and Future Prospects, Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Secretariat New York, 7-10 August 2001, Glossary

PES

See also: Post-enumeration survey (PES) of a census

PESCA Community Initiative

The PESCA Community Initiative is an initiative of the European Commission that seeks to generate clearly focused projects to help the fishing sector of the EU to adapt, and coastal areas to diversify, their economic activities.

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Initiative communautaire PESCA

Pest

A pest is a species, viruses, bacteria and other micro—organisms considered harmful to the health of human beings, crops and other living organisms

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

Pesticide

A pesticide is any substance or mixture of substances that is used to prevent, destroy or control pests — including vectors of human or animal disease, and unwanted species of plants or animals. Pesticides may cause harm during, or otherwise interfere with, the production, processing, storage, transport or marketing of food, agricultural commodities, wood and wood products or animal feedstuffs — or that may be administered to animals so as to control insects, arachnids or other pests in or on their bodies

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Pesticide

Petroleum coke

Petroleum coke is defined as a black solid residue, obtained mainly by cracking and carbonising of petroleum derived feedstocks, vacuum bottoms, tar and pitches in processes such as delayed coking or fluid coking. It consists mainly of carbon (90 to 95 per cent) and has a low ash content.

It is used as a feedstock in coke ovens for the steel industry, for heating purposes, for electrode manufacture and for production of chemicals.

Context: The two most important qualities are “green coke” and “calcinated coke”. This category also includes “catalyst coke” deposited on the catalyst during refining processes: this coke is not recoverable and is usually burned as refinery fuel.

Source: Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 2 – Notes on Energy Sources

Petroleum products

Petroleum products are any oil-based products which can be obtained by distillation and are normally used outside the refining industry. The exceptions to this are those finished products which are classified to refinery feedstocks.

Source: Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 2 – Notes on Energy Sources

Petroleum, crude petroleum

Petroleum, crude petroleum comprises:

- petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous materials, other than crude; preparations n.e.c. containing by weight 70 per cent or more of these oils, such oils being the basic constituents of the preparations (Central Product Classification (CPC) Group 333).;
- petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude (CPC Class 1201)

Context: Crude oil is a mineral oil consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons of natural origin, being yellow up to black in colour, of variable density and viscosity. It also includes lease condensate (separator liquids) which are recovered from gaseous hydrocarbons in lease separation facilities (Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris).

Source: Central Product Classification (CPC). Version 1.0. United Nations, New York, 1998, Series M, No. 77, Ver. 1.0

PHARE

Action plan for coordinated aid to Poland and Hungary (subsequently extended to the remainder of the Central and East European countries). It comprises programmes financed by the EU since 1990 to assist with economic restructuring in the Central and East European countries.

Phase

The interval between the turning points of a series which is ordered in time or space is termed a phase. The distribution of phase lengths provides one test of random order.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Phased retirement

A situation when an individual is allowed to retire and receive retirement benefits while continuing to work (usually part-time) and contributing towards the retirement scheme.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris.

French equivalent: Retraite progressive

Photochemical air pollution

Photochemical air pollution is pollution caused by the reaction of unsaturated and saturated hydrocarbons, aromatics and aldehydes (emitted owing to the incomplete combustion of fuels) with light. It causes eye irritation

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Smog

French equivalent: Pollution photochimique de l'atmosphère

Photochemical smog

See also: Smog; Photochemical air pollution

French equivalent: Brouillard photochimique

Photosynthesis

Photosynthesis is a chemical process carried on by green plants through which light energy is used to produce glucose from carbon dioxide and water, and oxygen is released as a by—product

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Photosynthèse

Physical accounting

Physical accounting refers to the natural resource and environmental accounting of stocks and changes in stocks in physical (non—monetary) units, for example, weight, area or number. Qualitative measures, expressed in terms of quality classes, types of uses or ecosystem characteristics, may

supplement quantitative measures. The combined changes in asset quality and quantity are called volume changes

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Natural resource accounting; Environmental accounting

French equivalent: Comptabilité matières

Physical accounts (SEEA)

Accounts expressed in physical units. They may employ any linear, volumetric, area or mass units used in the International system of Units (for example metres, litres, hectares, kilograms).

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 1.40

Physical deterioration (of assets)

Physical deterioration is the loss in the physical efficiency of an asset as it ages. Efficiency in this context refers to the asset's ability to produce a quantity of capital services for a given amount of inputs. It is a synonym for "wear and tear" or " decay".

Source: Measuring Capital: OECD Manual, Annex 1 Glossary of Technical Terms Used in the Manual, OECD, 2001

See also: Wear and tear; Decay

Physical flow accounts

The physical flow accounts presented in [SEEA] are based around the distinction between natural resources, ecosystem inputs, products and residuals. Natural resources and ecosystem inputs enter the economy; residuals eventually leave it.

Economic activity itself is concerned with the production and consumption of goods and services (products). All natural resources and ecosystem inputs absorbed by the economy are converted into products by one means or another. All physical products eventually return to the environment as residuals. It is the process in between, when products circulate within the economy which is of interest for economic accounting since this is the point in the cycle when monetary values can be associated with the flows.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 4.7

Physical input output tables (PIOT)

A symmetric table that shows physical flows (for all materials or a subset of materials) from the environment or rest of the world to the economy, within the economy and from the economy to the rest of the world.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.210

Physical pollution

Physical pollution is pollution caused by colour (change), suspended solids, foaming, temperature conditions or radioactivity

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Pollution physique

Physical supply and use tables

Supply and use tables are accounts in physical units in the form of matrices that record the flows of natural resources, residuals, products and eco-systems inputs according to origins (supply) and destinations (uses).

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.96

Physical Trade Balance (PTB)

This indicator measures the physical trade surplus or deficit of an economy. PTB equals imports minus exports. Physical trade balances may also be defined including hidden flows associated with imports and exports (for example on the basis of TMC accounts).

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.209

Phytosanitary regulations

Phytosanitary regulations are government regulations that restrict or prohibit the importation and marketing of certain plant species, or products of these plants, so as to prevent the introduction or spread of plant pests or pathogens that these plants may be carrying

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

See also: Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture (URAA); Sanitary regulations

Pictogram

Graphic symbol that represents an object via graphic-visual similarity in order to convey either its meaning or the sound of its name.

Context: A method of visual presentation of statistical quantities by means of drawings or pictures of the subject matter under discussion. The method is restricted to the presentation of simple relationships and in order to overcome the unsatisfactory nature of crude comparisons by the eye of objects of different size it is now customary to represent a unit value of the data by a standard symbol and present the appropriate number of repetitions of this standard symbol to depict the magnitude under discussion.

This virtually changes the style of the diagram to a pictorial bar chart. The system has become known as the Isotype method. (A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical)

Source: Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names, United Nations Group of Experts on Geographic Names, United Nations, New York, 2002

Picture element

See also: Pixel

Pie chart

A chart in which some figure is broken down into its constituent parts. A number of degrees out of the total of 360 is allocated proportionally to the total of each part.

Source: Statistics Canada, Educational Resources, Glossary of Statistical Terms

Piece rate

Predetermined amount paid per unit of output to worker under a piecework incentive plan.

Source: Glossary of Compensation Terms – United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 1998

Piecework

Method of wage payment based on the number of units produced, or any work for which piece rates are paid.

Source: Glossary of Compensation Terms – United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 1998

Pigouvian tax

A Pigouvian tax is a tax levied on an agent causing an environmental externality (environmental damage) as an incentive to avert or mitigate such damage

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Taxe de Pigouvian

Pilot survey

A survey, usually on a small scale, carried out prior to the main survey, primarily to gain information to improve the efficiency of the main survey. For example, it may be used to test a questionnaire, to ascertain the time taken by field procedure or to determine the most effective size of sampling unit.

The term "exploratory survey" is also used, but in the rather more special circumstance when little is known about the material or domain under inquiry.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Enquête pilote

PIM

See also: Perpetual inventory method (PIM) – SNA

Piracy

Unauthorized copying of materials protected by intellectual property rights (such as copyright, trademarks, patents, geographical indications, etc) for commercial purposes and unauthorized commercial dealing in copied materials.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

PISA

See also: Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)

PISA index of achievement press

The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) index of achievement press was derived from students' reports on the frequency with which, in their <class of the language of assessment>: the teacher wants students to work hard; the teacher tells students that they can do better; the teacher does not like it when students deliver <careless> work; and, students have to learn a lot. A four-point scale with the response categories 'never', 'some lessons', 'most lessons' and 'every lesson' was used.

The indices were derived using the WARM estimator with 'never' coded as 1 and all other response categories coded as 0.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

PISA index of comfort with and perceived ability to use computers

The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) index of comfort with and perceived ability to use computers was derived from students' responses to the following questions: How comfortable are you with using a computer?; How comfortable are you with using a computer to write a paper?; How comfortable are you with taking a test on a computer?; and, If you compare yourself with other 15-year-olds, how would you rate your ability to use a computer? For the first three questions, a four-point scale was used with the response categories 'very comfortable', 'comfortable', 'somewhat comfortable' and 'not at all comfortable'. For the last questions, a four-point scale was used with the response categories 'excellent', 'good', 'fair' and 'poor'.

The indices were derived using the WARM estimator. For information on the conceptual underpinning of the index see Eignor et al. (1998).

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

PISA index of disciplinary climate

The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) index of disciplinary climate summarises students' reports on the frequency with which, in their <class of the language of assessment>: the teacher has to wait a long time for students to <quieten down>; students cannot work well; students don't listen to what the teacher says; students don't start working for a long time after the lesson begins; there is noise and disorder; and, at the start of class, more than five minutes are spent doing nothing. A four-point scale with the response categories 'never', 'some lessons', 'most lessons' and 'every lesson' was used.

This index was inverted so that low values indicate a poor disciplinary climate.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

PISA index of economic, social and cultural status (ESCS)

The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) index of economic, social and cultural status was created on the basis of the following variables: the International Socio-Economic Index of Occupational Status (ISEI); the highest level of education of the student's parents, converted into years of schooling; the PISA index of family wealth; the PISA index of home educational resources; and the PISA index of possessions related to "classical" culture in the family home.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

PISA index of interest in computers

The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) index of interest in computers was derived from the students' responses to the following statements: it is very important to me to work with a computer; to play or work with a computer is really fun; I use a computer because I am very interested in this; and, I forget the time, when I am working with the computer. A two-point scale with the response categories 'yes' and 'no' was used. The indices were derived using the WARM estimator.

For information on the conceptual underpinning of the index see Eignor et al. (1998).

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

PISA index of teacher support

The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) index of teacher support was derived from students' reports on the frequency with which: the teacher shows an interest in every student's learning; the teacher gives students an opportunity to express opinions; the teacher helps students with their work; the teacher continues teaching until the students understand; the teacher does a lot to help students; and, the teacher helps students with their learning. A four-point scale with the response categories 'never', 'some lessons', 'most lessons' and 'every lesson' was used.

The index was derived using the WARM estimator (Warm, 1985).

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

PISA index of the use of school resources

The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) index of the use of school resources was derived from the frequency with which students reported using the following resources in their school: the school library; calculators; the Internet; and <science> laboratories. Students responded on a five-point scale with the following categories: 'never or hardly ever', 'a few times a year', 'about once a month', 'several times a month' and 'several times a week'.

The index was derived using the WARM estimator.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

PISA International Socio-Economic Index of Occupational Status (ISEI)

The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) International Socio-Economic Index of Occupational Status (ISEI) was derived from students' responses on parental occupation. The index captures the attributes of occupations that convert parents' education into income. The index was derived by the optimal scaling of occupation groups to maximise the indirect effect of education on income through occupation and to minimise the direct effect of education on income, net of occupation (both effects being net of age).

For more information on the methodology, see Ganzeboom et al. (1992).

The PISA International Socio-Economic Index of Occupational Status is based on either the father or mother's occupations, whichever is the higher.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

PISA mean score

To facilitate the interpretation of the scores assigned to students in the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), the PISA mean score for combined reading, mathematical and scientific literacy performance across OECD countries was set at 500 and the standard deviation at 100, with the data weighted so that each OECD country contributed equally.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

PISA population

The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) population refer to 15-year-old students, or students who were from 15 years and 3 (completed) months to 16 years and 2 (completed) months at the beginning of the testing period, and who were enrolled in an educational institution, regardless of the grade level or type of institution in which they were enrolled and of whether they participated in school full-time or part-time.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

PIT

Partners in transition (Hungary, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic)

Pixel

Acronym for "picture element"; the unit of storage and display in raster mode.

Source: Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names, United Nations Group of Experts on Geographic Names, United Nations, New York, 2002

Place of disembarkation

The place taken into account is the place in which a railway passenger leaves the rail vehicle after being conveyed by it.

Context: A transfer from one rail vehicle to another is not regarded as embarkation/ disembarkation even if the passenger changes trains during a journey. However, if during the transfer another mode of transport is used, this is to be regarded as disembarkation from a rail vehicle followed by a subsequent embarkation on a rail vehicle.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Place of disembarkation (from inland waterways transport)

The place taken into account is the place where the passenger disembarked from an inland waterways transport (IWT) vessel after having been conveyed by it.

Context: A transfer from one IWT vessel to another is regarded as disembarkation before re-embarkation.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Place of disembarkation (from road transport)

The place taken into account is the place where the passenger alighted from a road vehicle after having been conveyed by it.

Context: A transfer from one road vehicle to another is regarded as disembarkation before re-embarkation.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Place of embarkation

The place taken into account is the place in which a railway passenger takes seat in the railway vehicle to be conveyed by it.

Context: A transfer from one rail vehicle directly to another is not regarded as disembarkation/embarkation even if the passenger changes trains during a journey. However, if during the transfer another mode of transport is used, this is to be regarded as disembarkation from a rail vehicle followed by a subsequent embarkation on a rail vehicle.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Place of embarkation (for inland waterways transport)

The place taken into account is the place where the passenger boarded an inland waterways transport (IWT) vessel to be conveyed by it.

Context: A transfer from one IWT vessel to another is regarded as embarkation after disembarkation.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Place of embarkation (for road transport)

The place taken into account is the place where the passenger boarded a road vehicle to be conveyed by it.

Context: A transfer from one road vehicle to another is regarded as embarkation after disembarkation.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics –

Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Place of loading (for inland waterways transport)

The place taken into account is the place where the goods were loaded on an inland waterways transport (IWT) freight vessel or where pusher tugs and tugs have been changed.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Place of loading (for rail transport)

The place taken into account is the place in which the goods are loaded on a rail vehicle to be transported by it.

Context: Transhipments from one rail vehicle directly to another and change of tractive vehicle are not regarded as unloading/loading. However, if the goods are unloaded from a rail vehicle, loaded on another mode of transport and, again loaded on another rail vehicle, this is considered as unloading from the first rail vehicle followed by loading on the second rail vehicle.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Place of loading (for road transport)

The place taken into account for loading is the place where the goods were loaded on a goods road motor vehicle or where the road tractor has been changed.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Place of occurrence

The place of occurrence refers to the civil subdivision of a country (district, county, municipality and province, department, state) in which a live birth or death, foetal death, marriage or divorce takes place

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Place of residence

The place of residence refers to the civil subdivision of a country (district, county, municipality, province, department, state) in which the individual resides

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Place of unloading (from inland waterways transport)

The place taken into account is the place where the goods were unloaded from an inland waterways transport (IWT) freight vessel or where pusher tugs and tugs have been changed.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Place of unloading (from rail transport)

The place taken into account is the place in which the goods are unloaded from a rail vehicle after being transported by it.

Context: Transhipments from one rail vehicle directly to another and change of tractive vehicle are not regarded as unloading/loading. However, if the goods are unloaded from a rail vehicle, loaded on another mode of transport and, again loaded on another rail vehicle, this is considered as unloading from the first rail vehicle followed by loading on the second rail vehicle.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Place of unloading (from road transport)

The place taken into account is the place where the goods were unloaded from a goods road motor vehicle or where the road tractor has been changed.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Place of usual residence

The place of usual residence is the geographical place where the enumerated person usually resides. This may be the same as, or different from, the place where he or she was present at the time of the census or his or her legal residence

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.20

Place of work

The place of work is the location in which a currently employed person performs his or her job, and where a usually employed person performs the primary job used to determine his/her other economic characteristics such as occupation, industry, and status in employment

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.245

Plan member

See also: Fund member

French equivalent: Adhérent à un plan

Plan sponsor

See also: Pension plan sponsor

French equivalent: Promoteur du plan

Plant specific economies of scale

Plant specific economies of scale are associated with the total output (frequently encompassing many products) of an entire plant or plant complex. Economies of scope may be embodied as part of plant economies as the costs of common overheads, e.g., head office administration and accounting costs, are spread across multiple products.

Context: Economies of multi-plant operations are associated with operating more than one plant and may arise for such reasons as minimizing transportation costs of raw materials and/or finished products, to better serve different geographic markets, economies of scope, specialization, etc.

See also: Product specific economies of scale; Economies of scale

Plantations

Forests for intensive fuel or industrial wood production planted or artificially regenerated and made up of exotic (non-indigenous) species and/or mono-cultures.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.158

POETRY

Processing of Electronic Translation Request

Point estimation

One of the two principal bases of estimation in statistical analysis. Point estimation endeavours to give the best single estimated value of a parameter, as compared with interval estimation, which proceeds by specifying a range of values. Since the point estimate is surrounded by a band of error, the distinction between two methods is sometimes blurred and in interpretation they often amount to the same thing.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Estimation

Point of Interconnection (POI)

The geographical location where two networks interconnect and exchange traffic.

Source: OECD, 2004, Access Pricing in Telecommunications, OECD, Paris, Glossary of Terms

Point of sale

This term refers to the use of payment cards at a retail location (point of sale). The payment information is captured either by paper vouchers or by electronic terminals, which in some cases are designed also to transmit the information. Where this is so, the arrangement may be referred to as "electronic funds transfer at the point of sale" (EFTPOS).

Source: A glossary of terms used in payments and settlement systems, July 2001, Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems, Bank for International Settlements

Point sampling

A method of sampling a geographical area by selecting points in it, especially by choosing points at random on a map or aerial photograph.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Point source of pollution

The point source of pollution is the anthropogenic source of emissions that is located at an identifiable point in space. The term covers stationary sources such as sewage treatment plants, power plants, other industrial establishments, and similar buildings and premises of small spatial extension

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Source ponctuelle de pollution

Point-in-time prices

Transaction prices prevailing on a particular day of the month.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Point-to-point communication

Electronic data communication by direct connection, not using the Internet.

Source: Adapting new technologies to census operations, Arij Dekker, Symposium on Global Review of 2000 Round of Population and Housing Censuses: Mid-Decade Assessment and Future Prospects, Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Secretariat New York, 7-10 August 2001, Glossary

Poison

A poison is a substance that can cause disturbances of structure or function, leading to injury or death when absorbed in relatively small amounts by human beings, plants or animals

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Substance toxique

Policy-based fora

See Discussion fora

Political risk

The risk of nonpayment on an export contract or project due to action taken by the importer's host government. Such action may include intervention to prevent transfer of payments, cancellation of a license, or events such as war, civil strife, revolution, and other disturbances that prevent the exporter from performing under the supply contract or the buyer from making payment. Sometimes physical disasters such as cyclones, floods, and earthquakes come under this heading.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Poll taxes

Poll taxes are taxes levied as specific amounts of money per adult person, or per household, independently of actual or presumed income or wealth; they are part of "miscellaneous current taxes"

Source: SNA 8.54 [OECD 6000]

French equivalent: Impôts de capitation

Pollutant

A pollutant is a substance that is present in concentrations that may harm organisms (humans, plants and animals) or exceed an environmental quality standard. The term is frequently used synonymously with contaminant

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Contaminant

French equivalent: Polluant

Polluter-pays-principle

The polluter-pays principle is the principle according to which the polluter should bear the cost of measures to reduce pollution according to the extent of either the damage done to society or the exceeding of an acceptable level (standard) of pollution

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: User-pays principle

French equivalent: Principe du pollueur-payeur

Pollution

1. presence of substances and heat in environmental media (air, water, land) whose nature, location, or quantity produces undesirable environmental effects;
2. activity that generates pollutants

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Pollution

Pollution abatement

Pollution abatement refers to technology applied or measure taken to reduce pollution and/or its impacts on the environment. The most commonly used technologies are scrubbers, noise mufflers, filters, incinerators, waste—water treatment facilities and composting of wastes

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Lutte antipollution

Pollution damage to human health

The value of the damage to human health due to the degradation of the environment. This value, related to pollution-linked morbidity and excess mortality, is generally calculated combining the dose-response technique and various valuation methods.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 10.155

Pollution management group (of environment industry)

The pollution management group comprises goods and services which are clearly supplied for an environmental purpose, which have a significant impact in reducing polluting emissions and which are easily identifiable statistically. In practice this covers environmental protection services and those clean products used specifically for environmental purposes; for example, as fixed capital formation for producers of environmental protection services.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 5.90

Pollution of poverty

Pollution of poverty refers to environmental problems that result from the lack of development rather than from the development process itself. These problems include poor water quality, inadequate housing and sanitation, malnutrition and disease

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Pollution par la misère

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) is a group of organic compounds used in the manufacture of plastics, as lubricants, and dielectric fluids in transformers, in protective coating for wood, metal and concrete, and in adhesives, wire coating and so forth.

They are highly toxic to aquatic life and persist in the environment for long periods of time. They can accumulate in food chains and may produce harmful side—effects at high concentrations

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Biphényles polychlorés (PCB)

Population at risk

The population at risk is the population that is exposed to the occurrence of a vital event, for example, the total population in the case of deaths, the legally married population in the case of divorces and so on

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Population census

A population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well delimited part of a country

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 1.1

Population change

The difference between the size of the population at the end and the beginning of a period. It is equal to the algebraic sum of natural increase and net migration (including corrections). There is negative change when both of these components are negative or when one is negative and has a higher absolute value than the other.

Source: Eurostat Glossary on Demographic Statistics, 2000 Edition

French equivalent: Accroissement de la population

Population coverage - MetaStore

Within the OECD's list of Metadata Types refers to the population covered by the data.

Source: OECD, 2005, OECD MetaStore User Guide, OECD, OECD, unpublished, Appendix 1: Metadata Types

Population density – Eurostat

Population density is the ratio between (total) population and surface (land) area. This ratio can be calculated for any territorial unit for any point in time, depending on the source of the population data. In the domain DEMO-R in New Cronos the population density is calculated using the average (mid-year) population.

Context: Given the extensive use made of the variable population density, it is important that the definitions of the surface area are consistent between the member states to ensure comparability

Source: Recommendations for a harmonised definition of calculation of surface area of territorial units, 1999 Edition, p.13 - Eurostat Glossary on Demographic Statistics, 2000 Edition

See also: Population density - UN

French equivalent: Densité démographique - Eurostat

Population density - UN

The population density is the number of population per unit of total land area of a country

Source: Readings in International Environment Statistics, ECE Standard Statistical Classification of Land Use, UNECE, Geneva, Conference of European Statisticians

See also: Population density – Eurostat

French equivalent: Densité démographique - NU

Population equivalent (in waste-water monitoring and treatment)

Population equivalent (in waste-water monitoring and treatment) refers to the amount of oxygen—demanding substances whose oxygen consumption during biodegradation equals the average oxygen demand of the waste water produced by one person. For practical calculations, it is assumed that one unit equals 54 grams of BOD per 24 hours

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Equivalent population (dans la surveillance et le traitement des eaux usées)

Population or universe (of household surveys)

The population or universe represents the entire group of units which is the focus of the study. Thus, the population could consist of all the persons in the country, or those in a particular geographical location, or a special ethnic or economic group, depending on the purpose and coverage of the study. A population could also consist on non-human units such as farms, houses or business establishments

Source: Handbook of Household Surveys, Revised Edition, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 31, United Nations, New York, 1984, para. 4.5

See also: Statistical population

Population projections

Population projections are estimates of total size or composition of populations in the future

Source: Handbook of Household Surveys, Revised Edition, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 31, United Nations, New York, 1984, para. 9.148

Population registers

Population registers are accounts of residents within a country. They are typically maintained via the legal requirement that both nationals and foreigners residing in the country must register with the local authorities. Aggregation of these local accounts results in a record of population and population movement at the national level

Source: International Migration Statistics for OECD Countries: Sources and Comparability of Migration Statistics, OECD, page 4

Population unique

A record within a dataset which is unique within the population on a given key.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Population vulnerability analysis (PVA)

A Population Vulnerability Analysis (PVA) is an assessment of the probability of extinction of a population or species

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Analyse de la vulnérabilité d'une population (AVP)

Port

Place having facilities for merchant ships to moor and to load or discharge goods or passengers to or from seagoing vessels.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Port of disembarkation (from sea transport)

The port taken into account is the port where the passenger disembarked from a seagoing vessel after having been conveyed by it.

Context: A transfer from one seagoing vessel to another is regarded as disembarkation before re-embarkation.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Port of embarkation (for sea transport)

The port taken into account is the port where the passenger boarded a seagoing vessel to be conveyed by it.

Context: A transfer from one seagoing vessel to another is regarded as embarkation after disembarkation.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Port of loading

The port taken into account is the port where the goods were loaded on a seagoing vessel to be transported by it.

Context: Transshipments from one seagoing vessel to another are regarded as loading after unloading.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Port of unloading

The port taken into account is the port where the goods were unloaded from a seagoing vessel after having been transported by it.

Context: Transshipments from one seagoing vessel to another are regarded as unloading before re-loading.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Portal

A portal is the term given to that part of a Website which acts as a gateway, or launch point, through which users navigate the World Wide Web.

Source: Internet Infrastructure Indicators, OECD Working Party on Telecommunication and Information Services policies, September 1998, page 25

Portfolio investment

Portfolio investment is the category of international investment that covers investment in equity and debt securities, excluding any such instruments that are classified as direct investment or reserve assets

Source: External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users (Draft), IMF, Washington DC, March 2000, Appendix III, Glossary of Terms

French equivalent: Investissement de portefeuille

Positive externality

See also: Externalities - OECD

Positivity

The property whereby the price index and its constituent vectors of prices and quantities are positive.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Possible reserves

Reserves where there is considerable doubt over the technical and or financial viability of extraction.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.25

Post Randomisation Method (PRAM)

Protection method for microdata in which the scores of a categorical variable are changed with certain probabilities into other scores. It is thus intentional misclassification with known misclassification probabilities.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Post-audit

The process of applying more extensive methods of measurement to a subsample after the scheduled conduct of a survey in order to determine the effect of nonsampling errors.

Source: Statistical Policy Working Paper 4 - Glossary of Nonsampling Error Terms: An Illustration of a Semantic Problem in Statistics, United States Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology, 1978

Post-cutoff date debt

See also: Cut-off date

Post-enumeration survey (PES) of a census

The post-enumeration survey (PES) of a census is a special kind of survey designed to measure census coverage and/or content error

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 1.270

Postponed retirement

Context: Identical term, "Late retirement"

See also: Deferred retirement

Post-secondary non-tertiary level of education (ISCED 4)

Post-secondary non-tertiary education straddles the boundary between upper secondary and post-secondary education from an international point of view, even though it might clearly be considered upper secondary or post-secondary programmes in a national context. Although their content may not be significantly more advanced than upper secondary programmes, they serve to broaden the knowledge of participants who have already gained an upper secondary qualification. The students tend to be older than those enrolled at the upper secondary level.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED).

Potential gross domestic product (GDP)

Potential gross domestic product (GDP) is defined in the OECD's Economic Outlook publication as the level of output that an economy can produce at a constant inflation rate. Although an economy can temporarily produce more than its potential level of output, that comes at the cost of rising inflation. Potential output depends on the capital stock, the potential labour force (which depends on demographic factors and on participation rates), the non-accelerating inflation rate of unemployment (NAIRU), and the level of labour efficiency

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Potential years of life lost

Potential years of life lost (PYLL) is a summary measure of premature mortality which provides an explicit way of weighting deaths occurring at younger ages, which are, a priori, preventable.

The calculation for PYLL involve adding up deaths occurring at each age and multiplying this with the number of remaining years to live until a selected age limit. The limit of 70 years has been chosen for the calculations in OECD Health Data

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Potentially fertile

See Fertility rate - ISI

Poverty gap index, percentage

The mean distance below the poverty line as a proportion of the poverty line where the mean is taken over the whole population, counting the non-poor as having zero poverty gap. That is the mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the non poor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line.

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators. Washington, D.C., annual. (table 2.6)

Poverty line

An income level that is considered minimally sufficient to sustain a family in terms of food, housing, clothing, medical needs, and so on.

Source: Jae K. Shim, Joel G. Siegel. Dictionary of Economics. Business Dictionary Series. New York, John Wiley & Sons, 1995.

Poverty reduction and growth facility (PRGF)

An IMF facility known until November 1999 as the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF). The PRGF is available to those countries that are facing protracted balance of payments problems and are eligible to borrow on concessional terms under the International Development Association (IDA).

Context: The PRGF supports programs that are consistent with strategies elaborated by the borrowing country in a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). The PRSP is a comprehensive, nationally owned strategy that is prepared by the borrowing country and endorsed in their respective areas of responsibility by the Boards of the IMF and World Bank. Funds are provided at an annual interest rate of 0.5 percent. They are repayable over 10 years, including a grace period of 5!/2 years.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

See also: Structural adjustment facility (SAF)

Power (kW)

Mechanical force developed by the motive power installation in a vessel.

Context: This power should be measured in effective kilowatts (power transmitted to the propeller):1 kW=1.36 h.p.; 1 h.p.= 0.735 kW.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Power code - MetaStore

Within the OECD's list of Metadata Types refers to the power of 10 by which the reported statistics should be multiplied, e.g. "6" indicating millions of USD.

Source: OECD, 2005, OECD MetaStore User Guide, OECD, OECD, unpublished, Appendix 1: Metadata Types

P-percent rule

A (p,q) rule where q is 100 %, meaning that from general knowledge any respondent can estimate the contribution of another respondent to within 100 % (i.e., knows the value to be nonnegative and less than a certain value which can be up to twice the actual value).

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

PPI

See also: Producer price index

PPPs (Purchasing power parity)

See also: Purchasing power parities (PPPs) – OECD

French equivalent: PPA (parité de pouvoir d'achat)

PPS

See also: Probability proportional to size

Practising nurses

Practising nurses refers to the total number of nurses certified/registered and actively practicing in public and private hospitals, clinics and other health facilities, including self-employed. Nursing assistants and midwives should be included. Data should exclude nurses who are working abroad, working in administrative, research and industry positions. Data should be calculated to represent full-time equivalents (FTEs)

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Practising pharmacists

Practising pharmacists refers to the number of pharmacists (self-employed or employed by others). The data exclude full-time salaried pharmacists working in hospitals and in pharmaceutical manufacturing corporations as well as pharmacists working abroad. They include foreign pharmacists licensed to practise. Numbers should be converted to full-time equivalents (FTEs)

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Practising physicians, practising general practitioners, practising specialists

Practising physicians, practising general practitioners, practising specialists refers to the number of physicians, general practitioners and specialists (including self-employed) who are actively practicing medicine in public and private institutions. The data should exclude dentists, stomatologists, qualified physicians who are working abroad, working in administration, research and industry positions. Data should include foreign physicians licensed to practice and actively practicing medicine in the country. Data should be calculated to represent full-time equivalents

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Pre-break observation

See also: Pre-break value

Pre-break value

The pre-break value is the observation, at a time series break period, that was calculated using the "old" methodology, with the "observation" being calculated following the "new" methodology.

Context: SDMX allows for a pre-break value in the case of a series break (where one would use the observation value to show the post-break value).

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Time series breaks; Time series; GESMES TS; Observation

Precautionary principles

Principles according which:

- Renewable resources should not be used in excess of their natural regeneration.
- Non-renewable resources should be used prudently and efficiently with care that the same function is available to future generations, say by technological development or shift to use of renewable resources.
- Sink functions should not be used beyond their assimilative capacities.
- Activities which cause deterioration in service functions should be avoided or at least minimised.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 1.32

Precision

The property of the set of measurements of being very reproducible or of an estimate of having small random error of estimation.

Context: Precision is to be contrasted with accuracy, which is the property of being close to some target or true value.

Precision is a quality associated with a class of measurements and refers to the way in which repeated observations conform to themselves; and in a somewhat narrower sense refers to the dispersion of the observations, or some measure of it, whether or not the mean value around which the dispersion is measured approximates the "true" value.

Source: The International Statistical Institute, "The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms", edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press, 2003.

See also: Accuracy; Estimation

French equivalent: Précision

Precision farming

Precision farming is a farm management at a level that allows inputs to be tailored to variable conditions across short distances in a single field

Source: Environmental Indicators for Agriculture – Vol. 3: Methods and Results, OECD, 2001, glossary, pages 389-391

Predatory pricing

Predatory pricing is a deliberate strategy, usually by a dominant firm, of driving competitors out of the market by setting very low prices or selling below the firm's incremental costs of producing the output (often equated for practical purposes with average variable costs). Once the predator has successfully driven out existing competitors and deterred entry of new firms, it can raise prices and earn higher profits.

Context: The economic literature on the rationality and effectiveness of predatory pricing is in a state of flux. Many economists have questioned the rationality of predatory pricing on grounds that: it can be at least as costly to the predator as to the victim; targets of predation are not easily driven out, assuming relatively efficient capital markets; and entry or re-entry of firms in the absence of barriers reduces the predator's chances of recouping losses incurred during the period of predation.

However, other economists have suggested that price predation might be feasible if it is undertaken to "soften" up rivals for future acquisition, or if potential targets of predation or their sources of capital have less information about costs and market demand than the predator.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Prediction

In general, prediction is the process of determining the magnitude of statistical variates at some future point of time. In statistical contexts the word may also occur in slightly different meanings; e.g. in a regression equation expressing a dependent variate y in terms of dependent x's, the value given for y by specified values of x's is called the "predicted" value even when no temporal element is involved.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Forecasting

French equivalent: Prédiction

Pre-emption of facilities

See also: Anticompetitive practices; Barriers to entry

Preference share

Part of the share capital of a company that ranks after secured creditors but before ordinary shareholders in the event of liquidation. Preference rights are defined in the articles of association of the relevant company but may relate to dividend, voting rights, or distribution of surplus assets.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Preferred definition

Preferred definition is an indicator that the definition text is a preferred definition for an Administered Item within a language.

Source: ISO/IEC International Standard 11179-3 - Information technology - Metadata registries (MDR) - Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes", February 2003

See also: ISO / IEC 11179

Preferred stock

Stock that pays a stipulated dividend to the holder. Preferred stock has a claim prior to that of common stock upon the earnings of a corporation and upon the assets of the corporation in the event of its liquidation. Frequently without voting rights.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Preliminary data / Provisional data

Some statistical agencies use the term "Preliminary data" to describe the first released version of a series and "Provisional data" to describe subsequent versions prior to final amendment. However, the two terms are often used interchangeably though users in general should have no great problem in understanding that data labelled either "preliminary" or "provisional" are subject to revision provided this is clearly highlighted by the agency in the release.

Clearly informing the use that the data is subject to revision is more important than the precise term used to describe such data.

Source: OECD, 2005, Data and Metadata Reporting and Presentation Handbook, OECD, Paris, Section 6.1: Data revisions

Preliminary treatment

Preliminary treatment refers to the removal of large solids, oils, fat and other material from sewage so as to protect waste-water treatment facilities engaged in further treatment

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Traitement préliminaire

Premium

In the context of export credits, the amount paid, usually in advance, by the party to an export agency for its facilities. Cover will often not be fully effective until the premium has been paid. Premiums are normally calculated on the basis of the exposure, length of credit, and the riskiness of transacting with the importing country. Premium income, an important source of revenue for export credit agencies, is intended to cover the risk of nonpayment of the credit.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Premium supplements

The value of the premium or contribution supplements paid by the policyholders or beneficiaries is equal in total to the entirety of the income earned by the insurance corporations or pension funds by investing their technical or pension reserves.

Although the income earned by the insurance corporation may not all have been earned as property income, when attributed to policyholders the whole amount is so regarded and appears as the item "property income attributed to policyholders"

Source: SNA 22, Annex IV

French equivalent: Suppléments de primes

Pre-paid

A system allowing subscribers to pay in advance for wireless service.

Source: Cellular Mobile Pricing Structures and Trends, Working Party on Telecommunication and Information

Services Policies – November 1999, page 9, Select Glossary of Mobile Terms

Prepayment

The partial or full repayment by the borrower, perhaps at a discount, of an outstanding debt obligation in advance of the maturity date. The prepayment may be at a discount from the current outstanding principal amount.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Pre-primary education (ISCED 0)

Pre-primary education (ISCED 0) is defined as the initial stage of organised instruction, designed primarily to introduce very young children to a school-type environment, that is, to provide a bridge between home and a school-based atmosphere. ISCED level 0 programmes should be centre or school-based, be designed to meet the educational and developmental needs of children at least three years of age, and have staff that are adequately trained (i.e., qualified) to provide an educational programme for the children.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED).

Prerequisites of quality

Prerequisites of quality refer to overarching institutional conditions for the pursuit of data quality.

Context: These elements and indicators are identified to reinforce the idea that data users, who often cannot replicate or otherwise verify data, must place their trust in the institutions that produce statistics and the people who staff them.

Typically, these pointers refer to the larger institution (called the "umbrella institution" in the DQAF) of which the compiling unit, such as a national accounts division or a balance of payments department, is a part. Further, these prerequisites typically influence more than one of the five dimensions in the DQAF.

The DQAF groups the indicators of this kind into three elements: legal and institutional environment, resources, and quality awareness.

Source: International Monetary Found, "Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF) Glossary

See also: Quality – IMF

Prescription medicines

Prescription medicines are medicines exclusively sold to customers with a medical voucher, irrespective of whether it is covered by public or private funding and include branded and generic products. In the SHA, this includes the full price with a breakdown for cost-sharing.

Note: This item corresponds to HC.5.1.1 in the ICHA-HC functional classification

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Present value

The present value is the discounted sum of all future debt service at a given rate of interest. If the rate of interest is the contractual rate of the debt, by construction, the present value equals the nominal value, whereas if the rate of interest is the market interest rate, then the present value equals the market value of the debt.

Context: In debt-reorganization discussions, the present value concept is used to measure, in a consistent manner, the burden sharing of debt reduction among creditors.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Present value of debt-to-exports ratio (PV/X)

Present value (PV) of debt as a percentage of exports (usually of goods and services) (X). In the context of the Paris Club and HIPC Initiative, sometimes present value is mis-described as net present value (NPV). In this context NPV/X has the same meaning as PV/X.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Preshipment inspection (PSI)

The practice of employing specialized private companies to check shipment details of goods ordered overseas — i.e. price, quantity, quality, etc.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Pressure-state-response framework

A pressure—state—response framework is a framework proposed for environmental indicators and indicators of sustainable development.

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Schéma pression- réaction

Prevalence (of illness)

The number of illnesses, accidents or sick persons in a given population and time, without distinction between new and old cases.

Source: S.W.A. Gunn. Multilingual Dictionary of Disaster Medicine and International Relief, English, Français, Español, Arabic. Boston, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1990. (p. 61)

Prevention and public health services

Prevention and public health services comprise services designed to enhance the health status of the population as distinct from the curative services which repair health dysfunction. Typical services are vaccination campaigns and programmes. (Function HC.6 in the ICHA).

Context: Note that prevention and public health functions included in the OECD Health Data do not cover all fields of public health in the broadest sense of a cross-functional common concern for health matters in all political and public actions.

Some of these broadly defined public health functions (such as emergency plans and environmental protection) are not part of expenditure on health

Source: A System of Health Accounts, OECD, 2000, chapter 3 and chapter 9, HC.6, page 121

Previously rescheduled debt

Debt that has been rescheduled on a prior occasion. This type of debt was generally excluded from further rescheduling in both the Paris and London Clubs until 1983. Since then, however, previously rescheduled debt has frequently been rescheduled again for countries facing acute payment difficulties.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Pre-vocational programmes

Pre-vocational education is mainly designed to introduce participants to the world of work and to prepare them for entry into further vocational or technical programmes. Successful completion of such programmes does not lead to

a labour-market relevant vocational or technical qualification.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

Price – ESA

Price is defined as the value of one unit of a product, for which the quantities are perfectly homogeneous not only in a physical sense but also in respect of a number of other characteristics

Source: ESA [10.13]

See also: Price – SNA

French equivalent: Prix - SEC

Price – SNA

The price of a good or service is the value of one unit of that good or service

Source: SNA 16.9

See also: Price – ESA

French equivalent: Prix - SCN

Price cap

A system for regulating the prices of a bundle of services of a regulated firm under which the individual price for each service is not controlled but there is a ceiling on the weighted average of all the prices in the bundle.

Source: OECD, 2004, Access Pricing in Telecommunications, OECD, Paris, Glossary of Terms

Price cartel

See also: Cartel

Price deflators

Factors that, when applied to a related time series of values allows a valid comparison of the true underlying change free from the influence of price movements.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Glossary of Common Terms

Price devaluation

See also: Gross domestic product (GDP) – constant prices

Price discovery

The process of establishing a market price at which demand and supply for an item are matched. By bringing buyers and sellers together and making the process transparent, financial markets facilitate price discovery.

Source: IMF, 2004, Compilation Guide on Financial Soundness Indicators, IMF, Washington DC, Appendix VII, Glossary

Price discrimination

Price discrimination occurs when customers in different market segments are charged different prices for the same good or service, for reasons unrelated to costs. Price discrimination is effective only if customers cannot profitably re-sell the goods or services to other customers.

Context: Price discrimination can take many forms, including setting different prices for different age groups, different geographical locations, and different types of users (such as residential vs. commercial users of electricity).

Where sub-markets can be identified and segmented then it can be shown that firms will find it profitable to set higher prices in markets where demand is less elastic. This can result in higher total output, a pro-competitive effect.

Price discrimination can also have anti-competitive consequences. For example, dominant firms may lower prices in particular markets in order to eliminate vigorous local competitors. However, there is considerable debate as to whether price discrimination is really a means of restricting competition. Price discrimination is also relevant in regulated industries where it is common to charge different prices at different time periods (peak load pricing) or to charge lower prices for high volume users (block pricing).

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Elasticity of demand, price

Price earnings ratio

The price of a company's stock divided by its previous year's earnings

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Price fixing agreement

A Price fixing agreement is an agreement between sellers to raise or fix prices in order to restrict inter-firm competition and earn higher profits. Price fixing agreements are formed by firms in an attempt to collectively behave as a monopoly.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Price index

A price index reflects an average of the proportionate changes in the prices of a specified set of goods and services between two periods of time.

Context: Usually a price index is assigned a value of 100 in some selected base period and the values of the index for other periods are intended to indicate the average percentage change in prices compared with the base period.

ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/tegppi/index.htm

Source: SNA 16.14

French equivalent: Indice de prix

Price indexation (of pension benefits)

The method with which pension benefits are adjusted taking into account changes in prices.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Wage indexation (for pension benefits)

French equivalent: Indexation sur les prix

Price leadership

Price leadership refers to a situation where prices and price changes established by a dominant firm, or a firm are accepted by others as the leader, and which other firms in the industry adopt and follow. When price leadership is adopted to facilitate collusion, the price leader will generally tend to set a price high enough that the least efficient firm in the market may earn some return above the competitive level.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Price levels

Actual money values in a particular period of time.

Source: A Guide to the Consumer Price Index - 13th Series, Glossary, Australian Bureau of Statistics

Price movements

Changes in price levels between two or more periods. Movements can be expressed in money values, as price relatives or as percentage changes.

Source: A Guide to the Consumer Price Index - 13th Series, Glossary, Australian Bureau of Statistics

Price observation

The price collected or reported for a sampled product or item.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Price reference period

The prices of a period with which prices the prices in the current-period are compared. The period whose prices appear in the denominators of the price relatives.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Price regulation

Price regulation refers to the policy of setting prices by a government agency, legal statute or regulatory authority. Under this policy, minimum and/or maximum prices may be set.

Context: Price regulation also encompasses "guidelines" which specify the magnitude by which prices can increase as in the case of rent controls. The bases on which regulated prices are set vary. These may be on costs, return on investment, markups, etc.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Price relative

A price relative is the ratio of the price of a specific product in one period to the price of the same product in some other period.

In purchasing power parity (PPP) comparisons a price relative refers to the ratios of the same product in two countries.

Context: The ratio of the price of a commodity in the given period to the price of the same commodity in the base period; such ratios enter into price index numbers of the Laspeyres or Paasche form. (A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical)

Source: SNA 16.15 and 16.81

See also: Quantity relative

French equivalent: Ratio de prix

Price reversal test

A test that may be used under the axiomatic approach which requires that the quantity index remains unchanged after the price vectors for the two periods being compared are interchanged.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Price stability (as ECB objective)

The maintenance of price stability is the primary objective of the European Central Bank (ECB).

The Governing Council has published a quantitative definition of price stability in order to give clear guidance to expectations of future price developments. The Governing Council defines price stability as a year-on-year increase in the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) for the euro area of below 2%.

Reflecting the need for monetary policy to have a forward-looking, medium-term orientation, price stability according to this definition is to be maintained over the medium term.

Context: The definition delineates an upper boundary for the rate of measured inflation and, at the same time, the use of the word "increase" signals that deflation, i.e. prolonged declines in the level of the HICP, would not be deemed consistent with price stability.

Source: European Central Bank Annual Report, 2000, Glossary

See also: HICP

Price tableau

A matrix of prices for a detailed category in which the rows represent different items and the columns the various countries.

Source: Handbook of the International Comparison Programme, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 62, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development, Statistical Division, New York, 1992, Glossary

Price undertaking

Undertaking by an exporter to raise the export price of the product to avoid the possibility of an anti-dumping duty.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Price updating

A procedure whereby the quantities in the weight reference period are revalued at the prices of a later period that serves as the price reference period, typically the period preceding the current period. In other words, revaluing the weights in order to ensure that they are effectively based on the underlying quantities or volumes of the price reference period.

The revaluing is achieved by multiplying the expenditure on each product in the weight reference period by the cumulative price change for that product between the weight reference period and the price reference period.

Also known as "value updating".

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Price-slope adjustments

Adjustment of prices to a common specification on the basis of the price determining effects of the key characteristics of the item. Similar to hedonic price estimation, except that adjustment factors are based on technical information, not on parameters estimated from a regression equation using sample price information.

Source: Handbook of the International Comparison Programme, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 62, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development, Statistical Division, New York, 1992, Glossary

Pricing point

The point in the production or distribution process to which the price refers. For an output PPI, the pricing point is generally where the product leaves its place of production - hence, farm gate or factory gate price.

For an input PPI, the pricing point is generally where the product enters the production process, which is when it is delivered to the customer - hence, purchaser's price.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Pricing to constant quality

See also: Specification pricing

Primary balance

Government net borrowing or net lending excluding interest payments on consolidated government liabilities.

Source: European Central Bank, 2004, Annual Report: 2004, ECB, Frankfurt, Glossary

Primary commodities

Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco, excluding manufactured goods; crude materials, inedible, excluding fuels, synthetic fibres, waste and scrap; mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, excluding petroleum products; animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes.

Source: United Nations, Commission of the European Communities, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and World Bank. System of National Accounts 1993 (SNA 1993). Series F, No. 2, Rev. 4 (United Nations publication Sales No. E.94.XVII.4).

Primary confidentiality

It concerns tabular cell data, whose dissemination would permit attribute disclosure. The two main reasons for declaring data to be primary confidential are:

- too few units in a cell;
- dominance of one or two units in a cell.

The limits of what constitutes "too few" or "dominance" vary between statistical domains.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Primary data

The most important inputs from among the universe of institutional, administrative, sample survey and/or census based information used in compiling statistical aggregates.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Basic statistical data; Types of data source; Secondary source of statistical data; Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS)

Primary education (ISCED 1)

Primary education (ISCED 1) usually begins at ages five, six or seven and lasts for four to six years (the mode of the OECD countries being six years). Programmes at the primary level generally require no previous formal education, although it is becoming increasingly common for children to have attended a pre-primary programme before entering primary education.

The boundary between pre-primary and primary education is typically the beginning of systematic studies characteristic of primary education, e.g., reading, writing and mathematics. It is common, however, for children to begin learning basic literacy and numeracy skills at the pre-primary level.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED).

Primary energy consumption

Primary energy consumption refers to the direct use at the source, or supply to users without transformation, of crude energy, that is, energy that has not been subjected to any conversion or transformation process

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Consommation d'énergie primaire

Primary incomes

Primary incomes 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

Source: SNA 7.2

French equivalent: Revenus primaires

Primary inputs

Primary inputs are those factors of production that are treated as exogenous in the framework of production analysis. In a static framework such as the one underlying this manual, primary inputs comprise capital and labour

Source: OECD Productivity Manual: A Guide to the Measurement of Industry- Level and Aggregate Productivity Growth, OECD, Paris, March 2001, Annex 1 – Glossary

Primary key

One or more fields in an attribute table that uniquely identify a specific instance, row or record.

Source: Handbook on Geographic Information Systems and Digital Mapping, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 79, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, New York, 2000, Annex VI - Glossary

Primary market

A primary market is a market where new issues (initial public offerings) of stocks and bonds are sold, and where the proceeds go to the issuer

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Primary protection

Protection using disclosure control methods for all cells containing small counts or cases of dominance.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Primary purpose criterion

In order to be included in environmental protection, an activity, a product or a transaction must have the environmental protection as its primary purpose.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 5.30

Primary source of statistical data

The organisation or individual responsible for the collection and aggregation of data from their initial source.

Context: For information derived from surveys or censuses such data comprises unit record information about individual entities. For administrative data the primary source is the agency responsible for the compilation of data from individual persons or organisations to meet administrative or regulatory requirements.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Secondary source of statistical data; Data source

Primary suppression

This technique can be characterized as withholding all disclosive cells from publication, which means that their value is not shown in the table, but replaced by a symbol such as '×' to indicate the suppression. According to the

definition of disclosive cells, in frequency count tables all cells containing small counts and in tables of magnitudes all cells containing small counts or representing cases of dominance have to be primary suppressed.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Primary unit

This term is used in at least two senses.

The first concerns a statistical unit of record which is basic in the sense that it does not depend upon any derived calculations, for example: persons, miles, tons, gallons, thousands of an article.

The second usage of this term arises in sample surveys. Where a population consists of a number of units which may be grouped into larger aggregates but are not subdivided the units are called primary. For example, if a town is divided into districts, each of which is divided into blocks, each block comprising a number of houses; and if a sample of houses is desired, the house would be the primary unit.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Multi-stage sampling

Principal

The provision of economic value by the creditor, or the creation of debt liabilities through other means, establishes a principal liability for the debtor, which, until extinguished, may change in value over time. For debt instruments alone, for the use of the principal, interest can, and usually does, accrue on the principal amount, increasing its value.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Principal activity – Eurostat

The principal (or main) activity is identified as the activity which contributes most to the total value added of a unit under consideration. The principal activity so identified does not necessarily account for 50% or more of the unit's total value added.

The classification of principal activity is determined by reference to NACE Rev. 1, first at the highest level of classification and then at more detailed levels ("top-down" method)

Source: NACE Rev. 1

See also: Principal activity – SNA; Principal activity – ISIC Rev. 3

French equivalent: Activité principale - Eurostat

Principal activity – ISIC Rev. 3

The principal activity 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

Source: ISIC Rev. 3, para 34

See also: Principal activity – SNA; Secondary activity – ISIC Rev. 3; Principal activity – Eurostat

French equivalent: Activité principale - CITI Rév. 3

Principal activity – SNA

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)

Source: SNA 15.16

See also: Principal activity – Eurostat; Secondary activity – SNA; Principal activity – ISIC Rev. 3

French equivalent: Activité principale - SCN

Principal exchange rates

See also: Exchange rates

Principal migrant

The principal migrant within a family group is the person who is considered by immigration authorities to be the head of the family and upon whose admission depends that of the other members of the family

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

Principal party (to a transaction)

When a unit carries out a transaction on behalf of another unit, the transaction is recorded exclusively in the accounts of the principal party, although some service output may be recognised with the intermediary; for example, purchases a commercial agent makes under the orders of, and at the expense of, another party are directly attributed to the latter while the accounts of the agent only show the fee charged to the principal for intermediation services rendered

Source: SNA 3.31 and 3.32

French equivalent: Partie principale (dans une opération)

Principal railway enterprise

Comprises a list of national railway enterprises that for the purposes of the European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT) Glossary are considered as principal enterprises.

- These comprise:
- Armenia:
- Austria: Austrian Federal Railways (OBB)
- Azerbaijan:
- Belarus: Belarus Railways (BC)
- Belgium: Belgian National Railway Company (SNCB/NMBS)
- Bosnia and
- Herzegovina: Bosnian Railways (ZBH)
- Bulgaria: Bulgarian State Railways (BDZ)
- Canada: Canadian Pacific (CP)
- Croatia: Croatian Railways (HZ)
- Czech Republic: Ceske Drahy (CD)
- Denmark: Danish State Railways (DSB)
- Estonia:
- Finland: Finnish State Railways (VR)
- France: French National Railway Company (SNCF)
- Georgia:
- Germany: German Federal Railway, German State Railway (DB)
- Greece: Hellenic Railways Organisation (CH)
- Hungary: Hungarian State Railways (GYSEV/ROEE)
- Ireland: Irish Transport Company (CIE)
- Israel:
- Italy: Italian State Railways (FS)
- Kazakstan:
- Kyrgyzstan:
- Latvia: Latvian State Railways (LDZ)
- Lithuania: Lithuanian Railways (LG)
- Luxembourg: Luxembourg National Railway Company (CFL)
- Netherlands: Netherlands Railways (NS)

- Norway: Norwegian State Railways (NSB)
- Poland: Polish State Railways (PKP)
- Portugal: Portuguese Railways (CP)
- Republic of Moldova:
- Romania: Rumanian Railways (CFR)
- Russian Federation: Ministry of the Railways of the Russian Federation
- Slovak Republic: Zeleznice Slovenskej Republiky (ZSR)
- Slovenia: Slovenian Railways (SZ)
- Spain: Spanish National Railway System (RENFE)
- Sweden: Swedish State Railways (SJ); Swedish National Rail Administration (BV)
- Switzerland: Swiss Federal Railways (CFF)
- Tajikistan:
- The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia:
- Turkey: Turkish Republic State Railways (TCDD)
- Turkmenistan:
- Ukraine: Ukrainian Railways (UZ)
- United Kingdom: British Railways (BR), Northern Ireland Railways (NIR)
- USA: Association of American Railroads (AAR); All class I line-haul railway enterprises
- FR Yugoslavia: Jugoslav Railways (JZ)

* Class I line-haul railways account for some 83 per cent of total route miles and 97 per cent of freight carryings. The statistics should also take account of the operation and traffic of the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK) and the Auto-Train Corporation. The former is responsible for the greater part of inter-city train service on US railways, while the sole function of the later is to carry passengers and their motor-cars on a non-stop service between Washington D.C. and Sanford, Florida

Urban services operated by principal railway enterprises are included.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Principal repayment schedule

The repayment schedule of principal by due date and instalment amount.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Principal unit of enumeration of a population census

The principal unit of enumeration of a population census are sets of living quarters

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 1.332

See also: Living quarters

Principle of additionality

Additionality means that the funds of the European Community should not replace, but be an addition to national regional policy funds.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

Principles and practices for international statistics

Principle 1: Official statistics provide an indispensable element in the information system of a democratic society, serving the Government, the economy and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social and environmental situation. To this end, official statistics that meet the test of practical utility are to be compiled and made available on an impartial basis by official statistical agencies to honour citizens' entitlement to public information.

Principle 2: To retain trust in official statistics, the statistical agencies need to decide according to strictly professional considerations, including scientific principles and professional ethics, on the methods and procedures for the collection, processing, storage and presentation of statistical data.

Principle 3: To facilitate a correct interpretation of the data, the statistical agencies are to present information according to scientific standards on the sources, methods and procedures of the statistics.

Principle 4: The statistical agencies are entitled to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics.

Principle 5: Data for statistical purposes may be drawn from all types of sources, be they statistical surveys or administrative records. Statistical agencies are to choose the source with regard to quality, timeliness, costs and the burden on respondents.

Principle 6: Individual data collected by statistical agencies for statistical compilation, whether they refer to natural or legal persons, are to be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purposes.

Principle 7: The laws, regulations and measures under which the statistical systems operate are to be made public.

Principle 8: Coordination among statistical agencies within countries is essential to achieve consistency and efficiency in the statistical system.

Principle 9: The use by statistical agencies in each country of international concepts, classifications and methods promotes the consistency and efficiency of statistical systems at all official levels.

Principle 10: Bilateral and multilateral cooperation in statistics contributes to the improvement of systems of official statistics in all countries.

Context: At its Sixth meeting in Rome, from 12 to 14 September 2005, the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities (CCSA) endorsed the "Principles and Practices for International Statistics". This set of 10 principles and related practices complement the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) at its Special Session of 11-15 April 1994, and the Declaration of Good Practices in Technical Cooperation in Statistics, adopted by the UNSC at its 30th Session of 1-5 March 1999) and are intended to serve as a professional guide to statisticians in international and supranational agencies in the conduct of their statistical activities.

The Principles and Practices of International Statistics target the use of transparent, professional and scientific methods by professional statisticians of international agencies in their work as well as the precedence that should be given to statistical considerations in their use of data. They emphasize the public's right to information about the mandates of member agencies and the involvement of countries and others in the development of international standards. The confidentiality of individual data records and promoting the correct use and interpretation of statistics are also stressed. Coordination and cooperation between agencies are recognized as the means to improving professional growth and strengthening the quality, coherence and governance of international statistics.

Source: OECD, 2005, The Statistics Newsletter, November 2005, Edition No. 29, OECD, Paris

See also: Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

Prior breakdown methods (construction price indices)

The starting point for prior breakdown methods used in the compilation of construction price indices is a list of carefully specified factors or components, from which the total input or output costs of a building or construction project are built up.

There are a range of prior breakdown methods. These comprise:

- standard factors; and the
- component cost method

Source: Sources and Methods: Construction Price Indices, OECD, Eurostat, 1997, page 19

See also: Construction price indices

Prior preferred stock

A class of preferred stock that has senior rights over other classes of preferred stock.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Prior-posterior rule

Synonym of the (p,q) rule.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

See also: P

Privacy

Privacy is a concept that applies to data subjects while confidentiality applies to data.

The concept is defined as follows: "It is the status accorded to data which has been agreed upon between the person or organisation furnishing the data and the organisation receiving it and which describes the degree of protection which will be provided."

Context: There is a definite relationship between confidentiality and privacy. Breach of confidentiality can result in disclosure of data which harms the individual. This is an attack on privacy because it is an intrusion into a person's self-determination on the way his or her personal data are used. Informational privacy encompasses an individual's freedom from excessive intrusion in the quest for information and an individual's ability to choose the extent and circumstances under which his or her beliefs, behaviours, opinions and attitudes will be shared with or withheld from others.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Privacy statement / policy

This ensures that users understand how the personal information they enter online will be used and who will have access to it.

Source: OECD, 2004, Promise and Problems of E-Democracy: Challenges of Online Citizen Engagement, OECD, Paris, Annex 1: Commonly used E-Engagement Terms

Private conduits

See also: Private pay-through security

Private creditors

Creditors that are neither governments nor public sector agencies. These include private bondholders, private banks, other private financial institutions, and manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods that have a financial claim.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Private debt

Private debt is debt from a loan by a private entity, such as a bank or an exporter. It may be guaranteed by the official sector. If it is rescheduled by the official sector it is reclassified as other official flow (OOF) debt

Source: Development Assistance Committee (DCA) International Development Statistics – Handbook for Reporting Debt Reorganisation on the DAC Questionnaire

Private education institution

An education institution is classified as private if it is controlled and managed by a non- governmental organisation (e.g. a Church, Trade Union or business enterprise), or if its Governing Board consists mostly of members not selected by a public agency

Source: 2001 Data Collection on Education Systems: Definitions, Explanations and Instructions, UNESCO, OECD, Eurostat, page 49

See also: Government dependent / independent education institution; Independent private institution; Public education institution; Educational institution

Private expenditure on prevention and public health

Private expenditure on prevention and public health refers to privately funded part of expenditure on prevention and public health. It includes privately funded occupational health care; prevention and public health services provided by charities, other non-Governmental organisations, voluntary organisations

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

See also: Public expenditure on health

Private flows

Consist of flows at market terms financed out of private sector resources (i.e. changes in holdings of private long term assets held by residents of the reporting country) and private grants (i.e. grants by non government organisations, net of subsidies received from the official sector).

Context: In presentations focusing on the receipts of recipient countries, flows at market terms are shown as follows:

a. Direct investment: Investment made to acquire or add to a lasting interest in an enterprise in a country on the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) List of Aid Recipients. In practice it is recorded as the change in the net worth of a subsidiary in a recipient country to the parent company, as shown in the books of the latter.
b. International Bank Lending: Net lending to countries on the List of Aid Recipients by commercial banks in the Bank of International Settlements reporting area, i.e. most OECD countries and most offshore financial centres, (Bahamas, Bahrain, Cayman Islands, Hong Kong, Netherlands, Antilles and Singapore), net of lending to banks in the same offshore financial centres. Loans from central monetary authorities are excluded. Guaranteed bank Loans and bonds are included under other private or bond lending in these presentations.

c. Bond Lending: Net completed international bonds issued by countries on the DAC List of Aid Recipients.
d. Other private: Mainly reported holdings of equities issued by aid recipient countries, and bank Loans which in this context are included with guaranteed export credits.

Source: Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts. From the "Development Co-operation Report: Efforts and Policies of Members of the Development Assistance Committee".

Private funded social insurance benefits

Private funded social insurance benefits are social insurance benefits payable to households by insurance enterprises or other institutional units administering private funded social insurance schemes

Source: SNA 8.79

French equivalent: Prestations d'assurance sociale de régimes privés

Private in-patient care beds

Private in-patient care beds are beds not owned by central or local Government or social security establishments

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Private internal rate of return

The private internal rate of return is equal to the discount rate that equalises the real costs of education during the period of study to the real gains from education thereafter. In its most comprehensive form, the costs equal tuition fees, foregone earnings net of taxes adjusted for the probability of being in employment minus the resources made available to students in the form of grants and loans.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Social internal rate of return

Private investment on health

Private investment on health comprises private gross capital formation in health care provider industries (excluding retail sale of medical goods.) It excludes capital transfers received from the public sector

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Private leased circuit service

The service of providing permanent transmission connection between two customer premises for the exclusive use by a customer. This service may be provided over facilities owned or operated by an operator or over transmission capacity sold or leased by a non-facilities-based telecommunications provider, or reseller, and may use terrestrial or satellite facilities. It generally does not involve central office switching operations.

Also called a private leased line.

Source: Telecommunications services: Glossary of terms – World Trade Organisation

Private leased line

See also: Private leased circuit service

Private pay-through security

These securities are secured by mortgage collateral and are issued by private financial entities (sometimes called "private conduits") with no guarantees by any government or government-sponsored agency. Some securities are issued by public offering (registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC), and others are marketed through private placement.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Private pension funds

A pension fund that is regulated under private sector law.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris.

See also: Public pension plans

French equivalent: Organisme de retraite privé

Private pension plans

A pension plan administered by an institution other than general government.

Private pension plans may be administered directly by a private sector employer acting as the plan sponsor, a private pension fund or a private sector provider.

Private pension plans may complement or substitute for public pension plans. In some countries, these may include plans for public sector workers.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Pension plan; Public pension plans

French equivalent: Plans de retraite privés

Private sector

The private sector comprises private corporations, households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)

Source: SNA 19.43

See also: Non-financial and financial private corporations; Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs); Public sector

Private siding (railway)

Track or set of tracks which do not belong to the railway enterprise but are linked up with the track of a railway enterprise so that an industrial, commercial or port, etc. establishment or group of establishments can be served by rail without trans-shipment.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Private storage

The private storage measure, which aims to stabilise the market, requires the establishment of a storage contract, concluded with the intervention board of the EU member State concerned.

The amount of payment takes into account the storage costs and the foreseeable trend in prices of the product in question.

It applies to cereals, sugar, milk and dairy products, isoglucose, wine, sheepmeat, goatmeat, pigmeat, textile plants and silkworms.

In the beef and veal sector after 1 July 2002 the decision to grant such aid may be made when the average price on the EU market is likely to remain less than 103% of the basic price.

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Privately-owned wagon

Private owners' wagons, i.e. not belonging to the principal railway enterprise, but registered on and authorized to run on it under specified conditions, together with wagons hired

out by the railway enterprise to third parties (private persons), and being operated as private owners' wagons.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Privatisation

Privatisation refers to transfer of ownership and control of government or state assets, firms and operations to private investors.

Context: This transfer takes the form of issue and sale or outright distribution of shares to the general public. Broadly used, the term privatization includes other policies such as "contracting out" that is, the process by which activities, while publicly organized and financed, are carried out by private sector companies, e.g., street cleaning, garbage collection, housing, education.

The policy of privatization has been extensively implemented in the United Kingdom and since adopted in several countries around the world.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Probability

A basic concept which may be taken either as indefinable, expressing in some way a "degree of belief", or as the limiting frequency in an infinite random series. Both approaches have their difficulties and the most convenient axiomatisation of probability theory is a matter of personal taste. Fortunately, both lead to much the same calculus of probabilities.

Context: A probability is similar to a rate, the difference being that the denominator comprises all those objects in a given population at the beginning of the period of observation.

For example: If 10 people die in one year out of a population of 1 000 at the start of a year, the probability of dying during that year was 10/1 000, or 0.01000.

Palmore, James A., Gardner, Robert W., 1994, Measuring mortality, fertility and natural increase: a self-teaching guide to elementary measures, Rev. ed., East-West Centre, Honolulu, Hawaii

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Probability based disclosures

Sometimes although a fact is not disclosed with certainty, the published data can be used to make a statement that has a high probability of being correct.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Probability proportional to size

A sampling procedure whereby each unit in the universe has a probability of selection proportional to the size of some known relevant variable. In the case of establishments, size is usually defined in terms of employment or output.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Probability sample

A probability sample is a sample selected by a method based on the theory of probability (random process), that is, by a method involving knowledge of the likelihood of any unit being selected

Source: United Nations Statistics Division, "Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects", Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York, 1991

See also: Non-probability sample; Probability sampling; Sample

Probability sampling

Any method of selection of a sample based on the theory of probability; at any stage of the operation of selection the probability of any set of units being selected must be known. It is the only general method known which can provide a measure of precision of the estimate. Sometimes the term random sampling is used in the sense of probability sampling.

Context: The random selection of a sample of producers and products from a universe of industrial activity in which each producer and product has a known non-zero probability of selection. It ensures that the items to be priced are selected in an impartial and objective fashion and permits the measurement of the quality of survey results through estimates of the variance or sampling error.

Also known as "random sampling".

ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/tegppi/index.htm

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Non-probability sampling; Probability sample

French equivalent: Sondage probabiliste

Probable reserves

Reserves which are known to exist but where some doubt exists over whether they are technically or economically viable.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.25

Probalistic checking rule

A probalistic checking rule is a checking rule causing, with some small probability, incorrect qualification of data (i.e., it may identify actually correct data as incorrect and identify incorrect data as correct).

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data Editing Located on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Probalistic imputation

Probalistic imputation is an imputation rule that is in part a function of a randomization process exogenous to the experimental observations.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data Editing Located on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

PROCAMPO

PROCAMPO is a programme of direct support to farmers in Mexico. It provides for direct payments per hectare on a historical basis

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2001-2006, OECD, 2001, Annex II – Glossary of Terms

French equivalent: Programme de soutien direct aux zones rurales (PROCAMPO)

Process innovation

A process innovation is the implementation of a new or significantly improved production or delivery method. This includes significant changes in techniques, equipment and/or software.

Context: Process innovations can be intended to decrease unit costs of production or delivery, to increase quality, or to produce or deliver new or significantly improved products.

Source: OECD, 2005, "The Measurement of Scientific and Technological Activities: Guidelines for Collecting and Interpreting Innovation Data: Oslo Manual, Third Edition" prepared by the Working Party of National Experts on Scientific and Technology Indicators, OECD, Paris, para. 163

Process weight

The process weight is the total weight of all materials, including fuels, introduced into a manufacturing process. It is used to calculate the allowable rate of emission of pollutant matter from the process

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Poids des matières destinées à la transformation

Processing errors

A processing error is the error in final survey results arising from the faulty implementation of correctly planned implementation methods.

Context: Processing errors include all post-collection operations, as well as the printing of questionnaires. Most processing errors occur in data for individual units, although errors can also be introduced in the implementation of systems and estimates.

In survey data, for example, processing errors may include errors of transcription, errors of coding, errors of data entry and errors of arithmetic in tabulation (The International Statistical Institute, "The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms", edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press, 2003).

Source: United States Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology, "Statistical Policy Working Paper 15: Quality in Establishment Surveys", Washington D.C., July 1988, page 79

See also: Survey; Data processing (DP)

PRODCOM

The EU-wide harmonised classification of products produced by the industrial sector (directly linked to the external trade commodity classification) specified in Council Regulation No. 3294/91.

Source: Ireland Central Statistics Office, Freedom of Information – Appendix 5: Glossary of CSO Terminology

Produced assets

Produced assets 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

Source: SNA 10.6 and 10.7 [13.14, (AN.1) – Annex to chapter XIII]

See also: Non-produced assets

French equivalent: Actifs produits

Producer Nominal Assistance Co-efficient (NACp)

The Producer Nominal Assistance Co-efficient (NACp) is an indicator of the nominal rate of assistance to producers measuring the ratio between the value of gross farm receipts including support and gross farm receipts valued at world market prices without support

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

See also: Producer Nominal Protection Co-efficient (NPC)

Producer Nominal Protection Co-efficient (NPC)

The Producer Nominal Protection Co-efficient (NPC) is an indicator of the nominal rate of protection for producers measuring the ratio between the average price received by producers (at farm gate), including payments per tonne of current output, and the border price (measured at farm gate level)

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

See also: Producer Nominal Assistance Co-efficient (NACp); Consumer Nominal Assistance Co-efficient (NACc)

Producer price (agricultural commodities)

A producer price is the average price or unit value received by farmers in the domestic market for a specific agricultural commodity produced within a specified 12-month period. This price is measured at the farm gate — that is, at the point where the commodity leaves the farm — and therefore does not incorporate the costs of transport and processing

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

French equivalent: Prix au producteur

Producer price index

A measure of the change in the prices of goods and services either as they leave their place of production or as they enter the production process. A measure of the change in the prices received by domestic producers for their outputs or of the change in the prices paid by domestic producers for their intermediate inputs.

Context: The producer price index does not attempt to measure the actual level of prices, but is limited to the measurement of the average change in prices from one period to another. The producer price index does not measure the value of production or cost of production, but it can be used to measure either the change in output prices due to changes in the basic prices received by producers or, alternatively, the change in prices paid by producers for inputs of goods and services used in the production of output.

In general terms a PPI can be described as an index designed to measure either the average change in the price of goods and services as they leave the place of production or as they enter the production process. Thus, producer price indices fall into two clear categories input prices (i.e. purchase prices) and output prices (i.e., basic prices).

The 1993 SNA (paragraph 6.205) defines a producer (output) price as: "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". (Draft Producer Price Index Manual, The Technical Expert Groups on the Producer Price Index, Part 1 - The Theory and Concepts of PPI Measurement,

Chapter 2. The Purpose and Uses of Producer Price Indices, paras. 2,3,5,6)

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

See also: Consumer price index; Wholesale prices index; Output producer price indices; Input producer price indices

French equivalent: Indice des prix à la production (IPP)

Producer services

See also: Services, producer

Producer Support Estimate (PSE)

The Producer Support Estimate (PSE) is an indicator of the annual monetary value of gross transfers from consumers and taxpayers to support agricultural producers, measured at farm gate level, arising from policy measures, regardless of their nature, objectives or impacts on farm production or income.

Context: The PSE measures support arising from policies targeted to agriculture relative to a situation without such policies — i.e., when producers are subject only to general policies (including economic, social, environmental and tax policies) of the country.

The PSE is a gross notion implying that any costs associated with those policies and incurred by individual producers are not deducted. It is also a nominal assistance notion meaning that increased costs associated with import duties on inputs are not deducted. But it is an indicator net of producer contributions to help finance the policy measure (e.g. producer levies) providing a given transfer to producers. The PSE includes implicit and explicit transfers.

The percentage PSE is the ratio of the PSE to the value of total gross farm receipts, measured by the value of total farm production (at farm gate prices), plus budgetary support.

The nomenclature and definitions of this indicator replaced the former Producer Subsidy Equivalent in 1999

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

See also: Aggregate measurement of support (AMS); Consumer Support Estimate (CSE)

French equivalent: Estimation du soutien aux producteurs (ESP)

Producer's price

The producer's price 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.

Context: It also excludes supplier's retail and wholesale margins and separately invoiced transport and insurance charges. (A producer's price for a product is the basic price plus any non-deductible tax on products paid by the producer less any subsidies on products received by the producer.)

ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/tegppi/index.htm

Source: SNA 6.205, 15.28 [3.82]

See also: Purchaser's prices – SNA

French equivalent: Prix du producteur

Producers for own final use

Producers for own final use produce mostly goods and services for final consumption or fixed capital formation by the owners of the enterprises in which they are produced

Source: SNA 2.46

French equivalent: Producteurs pour usage final propre

Producer's index

An index constructed from price data supplied by producers.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Producers' surplus

See also: Dead-weight welfare loss

Product (commodity) technology assumption

Product (commodity) technology assumption 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

Source: SNA 15.144

French equivalent: Technologie unique par produit

Product / process innovative firm

A product / process innovative firm is one that has implemented a new or significantly improved product or process during the period under review.

Source: OECD, 2005, "The Measurement of Scientific and Technological Activities: Guidelines for Collecting and Interpreting Innovation Data: Oslo Manual, Third Edition" prepared by the Working Party of National Experts on Scientific and Technology Indicators, OECD, Paris, para. 154

Product coverage - MetaStore

Within the OECD's list of Metadata Types refers to the range of products covered by the data.

Source: OECD, 2005, OECD MetaStore User Guide, OECD, OECD, unpublished, Appendix 1: Metadata Types

Product innovation

A product innovation is the introduction of a good or service that is new or significantly improved with respect to its characteristics or intended uses. This includes significant improvements in technical specifications, components and materials, incorporated software, user friendliness or other functional characteristics.

Source: OECD, 2005, "The Measurement of Scientific and Technological Activities: Guidelines for Collecting and Interpreting Innovation Data: Oslo Manual, Third Edition" prepared by the Working Party of National Experts on Scientific and Technology Indicators, OECD, Paris, para. 156

Product line

A group or class of products that are relatively homogeneous in use and in price behaviour.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Product line specification

A statement of the characteristics of the range of products included in a product line. Its purpose is to provide the frame within which individual products may be selected as part of the sample for pricing. It may also describe the products included in a sub-index.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Product mandating

Requirement that the investor export to certain countries or region.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Product specific economies of scale

Product specific economies of scale are associated with the volume of output of any single product made and sold. In a multi-product firm or plant, product specific economies are often realized by specializing in the manufacture of one or a few products over a larger scale of output.

Such economies generally arise by avoiding the costs of interrupting production and re-tooling that is required in order to produce different products with the same machinery and equipment. Product specific economies are often the basis for specialization agreements.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993.

See also: Economies of scale; Plant specific economies of scale

Product specification

A detailed list of the characteristics that identify an individual sampled product. Its purpose is to ensure that a consistent price is collected from period to period relating to a consistent product with the same terms of sale in each period. Hence, the characteristics listed cover both the product (name, serial number, description, etc.) and the transaction (class of customer, size of shipment, discounts, payment terms, delivery details, etc.).

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Product test

See also: Factor reversal test

Product-by-product table

A product-by-product table 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

Source: SNA 15.150

French equivalent: Tableau produit x produit

Production – ESA

Production is an activity resulting in a product. It is used with reference to the whole range of economic activities. The term is not reserved for the agricultural, mining or manufacturing sectors. It is also used in relation to the service sector. More specific terms may be used to denote production: provision of services, processing, manufacturing, etc., depending on the branch of activity. Production may be measured in various ways either in physical terms or according to value

Source: European System of Accounts (ESA) 1995, [3.07] and NACE Rev. 1, Introduction, P. 21

See also: Production – SNA

Production – SNA

Production is an activity 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. There must be an institutional unit that assumes responsibility for the process and owns any goods produced as outputs or is entitled to be paid, or otherwise compensated, for the services provided. A purely natural process without any human involvement or direction is not production in an economic sense

Context: Production indices are normally compiled at monthly or quarterly frequency to measure increases and decreases in production output. Indices of industrial production that are compiled in all OECD Member countries which are used as a main short-term economic indicator in their own right because of the impact that fluctuations in the level of industrial activity have on the remainder of the economy. The availability of such indices on a monthly basis and the strong relationship between changes in the level of industrial production and economic cyclical behaviour facilitates the use of production indices as a reference series in the compilation of cyclical or leading indicators in a number of countries and by the OECD.

The Eurostat Manual of Business Statistics identifies two possible meanings for the concept of "production" in the context of manufacturing, the:

- activity of manufacturing, i.e. the transforming of goods; or
- result of this activity, i.e. the output of manufactured goods in a fixed period.

The sub-aggregates indices of industrial production compiled by the OECD reflect these dual meanings. Most countries compile their sub-aggregate indices both on an activity basis (e.g. manufacturing, mining, electricity gas and water) or by type of end-use of the output (e.g. finished investment goods, finished consumer durable goods, finished consumer non-durable goods, finished intermediate goods). The problem of identifying the "outputs" for many service activities has resulted in the adoption of turnover as a proxy measure of output for services.

Source: SNA (SNA 6.15 [1.20 5.4, 6.6]

See also: Output; Production – ESA; Turnover

French equivalent: Production - SCN

Production account

The production account records the activity of producing goods and services as defined within the SNA; its balancing item, gross value added, is a measure of the contribution to GDP made by an individual producer, industry or sector

Source: SNA 1.6

French equivalent: Compte de production

Production boundary

The production boundary includes:

a. 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;
b. the own-account production of all goods that are retained by their producers for their own final consumption or gross capital formation;
c. the own-account production of housing services by owner-occupiers and of domestic and personal services produced by employing paid domestic staff.

Source: SNA 6.18 [1.20 and 1.22]

French equivalent: Domaine de la production

Production function

Production function is the maximum set of output(s) that can be produced with a given set of inputs. Use of a production function implies technical efficiency. Synonym for production frontier, the technically efficiency part of a feasible production set, the set of all input- output combinations that are feasible (but not necessarily efficient)

Source: OECD Productivity Manual: A Guide to the Measurement of Industry-Level and Aggregate Productivity Growth, OECD, Paris, March 2001, Annex 1 – Glossary

Production weighted tariff rate

The production weighted tariff rate is, in concept, similar to producer support estimates. A measure of the value of transfers from domestic consumers to domestic producers. The measure does not capture the efficiency costs, and thus the loss in economic welfare attributable to such measures

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Production workers

Production workers (also referred to as manual workers or blue-collar workers) generally include those employees who are engaged in fabrication, assembly and related activities, material handling, warehousing and shipping, maintenance and repair, janitorial and guard services, auxiliary production (such as power plants), and other services closely related to the above activities. Working supervisors are generally included, while apprentices and other trainees are generally excluded.

Source: Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM): 2001-2002, International Labour Organisation, Geneva, 2002, page 608

See also: White-collar workers

Productive capital stock

Productive capital stock is the stock of a particular, homogenous, asset expressed in 'efficiency' units. The importance of the productive stock derives from the fact that it offers a practical tool to estimate capital services. Typically, the latter are assumed to be proportional to the former

Source: OECD Productivity Manual: A Guide to the Measurement of Industry-Level and Aggregate Productivity Growth, OECD, Paris, March 2001, Annex 1 – Glossary

Productivity

Productivity is commonly defined as a ratio of a volume measure of output to a volume measure of input use. While there is no disagreement on this general notion, a look at the productivity literature and its various applications reveals very quickly that there is neither a unique purpose for nor a single measure

Source: OECD Productivity Manual: A Guide to the Measurement of Industry-Level and Aggregate Productivity Growth, OECD, Paris, March 2001, page 9

Productivity change

Productivity change refers conceptually, the combined effects of changes in technical efficiency, allocative efficiency, disembodied technical change, and economies of scale. When measured residually, additional factors bear on the residual, in particular the rate of capacity utilisation and measurement errors

Source: OECD Productivity Manual: A Guide to the Measurement of Industry-Level and Aggregate Productivity Growth, OECD, Paris, March 2001, Annex 1 – Glossary

Products - SDMX

The representative groups of goods and/or services - and the varieties within them - used to compile the basic statistical data from which an index is derived.

Context: Under the SDDS, this point should include information on the approach used to select items, replace them when they become permanently unavailable, and introduce new products in the item structure prior to the next official weight update.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Products - SNA; Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS)

Products - SNA

Products, 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.

Context: Products are goods and services produced within the economic sphere and used within it, including flows of goods and services between the national economy and the rest of the world.

United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 2.31

Source: SNA 2.49

See also: Products - SDMX; Products - SDMX

French equivalent: Produits - SCN

Professional support for students

Professional support for students includes two sub-categories. The first is Pedagogical support at International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 0-4 and Academic support at ISCED 5-6; the second is Health and social support at ISCED 0-6.

Source: 2001 Data Collection on Education Systems: Definitions, Explanations and Instructions, UNESCO, OECD, Eurostat, page 46

Professionalism

The standard, skill and ability suitable for producing statistics of good quality.

Context: In SDMX, "Professionalism and Ethical Standards" describes the elements providing assurances that statistics are produced on an impartial basis; elements providing assurances that the choices of sources and statistical techniques as well as decisions about dissemination are informed solely by statistical considerations; elements providing assurances that the recruitment and promotion of staff based are based on relevant aptitude; elements providing assurances that the statistical entity is entitled to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics, guidelines for staff behaviour and procedures used to make these guidelines known to staff; other practices that provide assurances of the independence, integrity, and accountability of the statistical agency.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX); Quality - ISO

Profit

In economic theory, profit is the surplus earned above the normal return on capital. Profits emerge as the excess of total revenue over the opportunity cost of producing the good. Thus, a firm earning zero economic profits is still earning a normal or competitive return. Positive economic profits therefore indicate that a firm is earning more than the competitive norm.

Context: Economic profits are not the same as accounting profits. In accounting, profits are simply the excess of revenues over the explicit costs of obtaining the revenues. Costs are not calculated as opportunity costs and do not include a normal return on capital. Moreover, accountants calculate different categories of profits which may differ from country to country.

For purposes of competition policy, the problem is that positive economic profits may (but not necessarily) indicate the existence of monopoly power. However, economic profits are not observable and use must be made of accounting profits. Positive accounting profits may reflect nothing other than a normal or competitive return.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Profitability

Profit sharing

Profit sharing refers to definite arrangements under which workers regularly receive, in addition to their wages and salaries, a share on some predetermined basis, in the profits of the undertaking, the sum allocated to workers varying with the level of profits. (Adopted at an International Congress on Profit Sharing held in Paris in 1889 (Workers Investments in Industry, T.W. Cynog-Jones, OECD, 1956))

Source: OECD Employment Outlook, July 1995, Chapter 4, Profit-sharing in OECD countries, page 141

Profitability

Measures of profitability figure prominently in both the empirical literature in industrial organization and in the resolution of anti-trust cases. At issue is the extent to which observed (accounting) measures of profitability can indicate the presence of monopoly power.

Context: A variety of measures of profitability have been employed. Rates of return on equity or assets are defined as accounting profits divided by either equity or assets. Profits may be calculated before- or after-tax and may or may not include interest payments. Normally, interest payments are excluded when calculating the rate of return on equity, but are included when calculating the rate of return on assets. The rate of return on assets reflects operating results and, if interest rates are included, should not reflect financing decisions.

Many empirical studies have employed the price-cost margin, defined as revenues less variable costs divided by revenues. This measure typically excludes various capital costs, but is defended on the grounds that it is related to the Lerner Index.

Finally, some use has been made of Tobin's "q", defined as the market value of a firm divided by the replacement costs of its tangible assets. The market value of a firm is determined in stock markets. To the extent that stock markets capture the long-run profitability of a firm, then higher "q" values reflect greater profitability.

The question of whether any of these measures can be employed to measure economic profits (see profit) has been widely debated. Moreover, even if it can be determined that they do, there is considerable controversy as to whether higher levels of profitability reflect the exercise of market power or the returns to superior efficiency and skills.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Profits of export monopolies

The profits of export monopolies consist of the profits transferred to governments of export marketing boards, or other public enterprises exercising a monopoly over the exports of some good or service

Source: SNA 7.68 [OECD 5124]

French equivalent: Profits des monopoles d'exportation

Profits of fiscal monopolies

The profits of fiscal monopolies consist of the profits of fiscal monopolies which are transferred to government.

Fiscal monopolies are public corporations, public quasi-corporations, or government-owned unincorporated enterprises that have been granted a legal monopoly over the production or distribution of a particular kind of good or service in order to raise revenue; the products involved are those which are often subjected to excise taxes, such as tobacco, alcoholic beverages, fuels, etc.

Source: SNA 7.69 [OECD 5122]

French equivalent: Profits des monopoles fiscaux

Profits of import monopolies

The profits of import monopolies consist of the profits transferred to governments of import marketing boards, or other public enterprises exercising a monopoly over the import of some good or service

Source: SNA [7.68, 7.69, OECD 5127]

French equivalent: Profits des monopoles d'importation

Programme crop (United States)

A programme crop is a crop covered by the federal loan rate programme. These crops are wheat, corn (maize), barley, grain sorghum, oats, rye, extra-long staple and upland cotton, rice, soybeans, tobacco, peanuts (groundnuts) and sugar

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Programme destination

Programme destination, which is defined according to International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), refers to the destination for which programmes have been designed to prepare students, such as tertiary education, the labour market or other programmes at the same or other levels of education.

- "A" programmes are designed to prepare students for direct access to the next level of education;
- "B" programmes are designed to prepare students for access to certain types of but not all programmes at the next level of education; and
- "C" programmes are designed to prepare students for direct access to the labour market or other programmes at the same level of education.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

Programme duration

See also: Duration of programme (of education)

Programme evaluation

The process whereby the activities undertaken by ministries and agencies are assessed against a set of objectives or criteria. This may include an assessment of programme outcomes. Programme evaluations may be conducted on a regular basis. They may be internal evaluations, or may be carried out by a third party such as the Ministry of Finance, the supreme audit institution (SAI), or an external consultant.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)

The OECD's Programm for International Student Assessment (PISA) is a collaborative effort among the Member countries of the OECD to measure how well young adults, at age 15 and therefore approaching the end of compulsory schooling, are prepared to meet the challenges of today's knowledge societies. The assessment is forward looking, focusing on young people's ability to use their knowledge and skills to meet real-life challenges, rather than the extent to which they have mastered a specific school curriculum.

PISA is the most comprehensive and international effort to date to assess student performance and to collect data on the student, family and institutional factors that can help to explain differences in performance.

Source: Knowledge and Skills for Life: First Results from PISA 2000, OECD - An overview of PISA, page 14

Programme orientation

Programme orientation, which is defined according to International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), refers to the degree to which a programme is specifically oriented towards a certain class of occupations or trades and leads to a labour-market relevant qualification.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: General programmes (of education); Pre-vocational programmes; Vocational programmes

Projected benefit obligation (PBO)

The actuarial present value of vested and non-vested benefits attributed to the plan through the pension benefit formula for service rendered to that date based on employees' future salary levels.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Accumulated benefit obligation (ABO)

French equivalent: Obligations au titre des prestations prévisibles

Projection

This term is used in two connected senses.

1. In relation to a time series it means a future value calculated according to predetermined changes in the assumptions of the environment.
2. More recently, it has been used in probability theory to denote the conditional expectation of a variate.

Since a regression equation gives the expectation of the dependent variate conditional upon values of the predicted ("independent") variates and such equations are used for forecasting or prediction, the usages are connected.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Project-tied migrant workers

Project-tied migrant workers are migrant workers admitted by the country of employment for defined period to work solely on a specific project carried out in that country by the migrant workers' employer

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

Promissory note

An unconditional promise to pay a certain sum on demand on a specified due date. Promissory notes are widely used in international trade as a secure means of payment. They are drawn up (issued) by an importer in favour of the exporter. When the latter endorses the note, provided the importer is creditworthy, a promissory note is traded.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

Property

A characteristic common to all members of an object class.

Context: A property qualifier is a qualifier of the element concept property. Property administration record is the Administration record for a property.

Within SDMX, an "attribute property" allows ad hoc simple metadata concepts, such as URL, to be specified for a metadata attribute, within the context of a metadata structure definition.

Source: ISO/IEC FDIS 11179-1 "Information technology - Metadata registries - Part 1: Framework", March 2004

See also: Object class; Object; ISO / IEC 11179

Property income

Property income is the income receivable by the owner of a financial asset or a tangible non- produced asset in return for providing funds to or putting the tangible non-produced asset at the disposal of, another institutional unit; it consists of interest, the distributed income of corporations (i.e. dividends and withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations), reinvested earnings on direct foreign investment, property income attributed to insurance policy holders, and rent

Source: SNA 7.88 and 7.89 [7.2]

See also: Investment income

French equivalent: Revenu de la propriété

Property income attributed to insurance policyholders

The property income attributed to insurance policyholders is the investment income receivable by insurance enterprises on insurance technical reserves; it is shown in the accounts as being paid by the insurance enterprises to the insurance policyholders because the technical reserves are assets of the policyholders

Source: SNA 7.124

Property rights

An intangible non-produced asset which entitles its owner to use a specific asset for a productive activity during more than one year.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 6.45

Property term

A property term is a component of the data element name which expresses a property of an object class. (A component of the name of a data element which expresses the category to which the data element belongs.)

Source: ISO/IEC 11179, Part 3, Basic Attributes of Data Elements (draft)

Proportion

A proportion is a special type of ratio in which the denominator includes the numerator.

An example is the proportion of deaths that occurred to males which would be deaths to males divided by deaths to males plus deaths to females (i.e. the total population).

Context: More common usage of the term "proportion" is in the context of a portion or part in its relation to the whole.

OED (The Oxford English Dictionary), 1989, eds. Simpson, J.A & Weiner, E.S.C., Volume 1, Clarendon Press, Oxford

Source: Palmore, James A., Gardner, Robert W., 1994, Measuring mortality, fertility and natural increase: a self-teaching guide to elementary measures, Rev. ed., East-West Centre, Honolulu, Hawaii

French equivalent: Proportion

Proportion of youths in education

The proportion of youths in education is defined as the proportion of youths in each country's labour force survey who indicated that they were following a school or university course either during the reference week of the survey or within the four weeks preceding the survey.

Source: OECD Employment Outlook, September 1988, Chapter 2, Longer-run Labour Market Issues, page 55

Proportional frequency

See also: Frequency

Protected area

A protected area refers to legally established land or water area under either public or private ownership that is regulated and managed to achieve specific conservation objectives

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Zone protégée

Protected pension plan

A plan (personal pension plan or occupational defined contribution pension plan) other than an unprotected pension plan. The guarantees or promises may be offered by the pension plan/fund itself or the plan provider (e.g. deferred annuity, guaranteed rate of return).

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Unprotected pension plan

French equivalent: Plan de retraite garanti

Protected preferred stock

Protected stock has its dividend guaranteed in the event that the corporation does not earn a profit in a certain year. A special fund established from previous corporate earnings pays the dividend when it is due.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Protection of ambient air

Protection of ambient air refers to environmental protection activity involving the construction, maintenance and operation of facilities for the reduction of emissions into ambient air, or of concentrations in the air, of air pollutants through the use of particulate emission collectors, gaseous emission control devices or other technical means

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Air pollution control

French equivalent: Protection de l'air ambiant

Protection of ambient water

Protection of ambient water refers to environmental protection activity including the construction, maintenance and operation of sewerage systems, and waste—water and sewage sludge treatment plants, as well as the restoration of polluted surface waters and similar efforts

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Protection des eaux ambiantes

Protection of climate and the ozone layer

Protection of climate and the ozone layer are measures to control the emissions of greenhouse gases and gases that adversely affect the stratospheric ozone layer (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, chloro—fluorocarbons and halons)

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Ozone layer

French equivalent: Protection du climat et de la couche d'ozone

Protection of soil and groundwater

Protection of soil and groundwater refers to environmental protection activity involving the construction, maintenance and operation of installations for the decontamination of polluted soils, the cleansing of groundwater and the protection against the infiltration of pollutants

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Groundwater protection

French equivalent: Protection des sols et des eaux souterraines

Protection of species and habitats

Protection of species and habitats refers to environmental protection activity comprising the conservation of threatened species of fauna and flora and the protection of ecosystems/habitats that are essential to the well—being of significant species of fauna and flora

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Protection des espèces et des habitats

Protein engineering

The selective, deliberate (re)designing and synthesis of proteins.

Context: This is done in order to cause the resultant proteins to carry out desired (new) functions. Protein engineering is accomplished by changing or interchanging individual amino acids in a normal protein. This may be done via chemical synthesis or recombinant DNA technology (i.e. genetic engineering). "Protein engineers" (actually genetic engineers) use recombinant DNA technology to alter a particular nucleotide in the triplet codon of the DNA of a cell. In this way it is hoped that the resulting DNA codes for the different (new) amino acid in the desired location in the protein produced by that cell.

Source: OECD, 2005, A Framework for Biotechnology Statistics, OECD, Paris, Annex 1: Glossary of Terms Used in the List-Based Definition

Proteomics

Analysis of the expression, functions and interactions of all proteins of an organism.

Source: OECD, 2005, A Framework for Biotechnology Statistics, OECD, Paris, Annex 1: Glossary of Terms Used in the List-Based Definition

Protocol

A set of conventions that determine the treatment, exchange and formatting of data in an electronic communications system. Similar to a data standard but applied to procedures.

Source: Handbook on Geographic Information Systems and Digital Mapping, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 79, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, New York, 2000, Annex VI - Glossary

Protocols (agreements attached to GATS)

Additional agreements attached to the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS). The Second Protocol deals with the 1995 commitments on financial services. The Third Protocol deals with movement of natural persons.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Prototype

A prototype is an original model constructed to include all the technical characteristics and performances of the new product. For example, if a pump for corrosive liquids is being developed, several prototypes are needed for accelerated life

tests with different chemicals. A feedback loop exists so that if the prototype tests are not successful, the results can be used for further development of the pump

Source: OECD Frascati Manual, Sixth edition, 2002, para. 114, page 42

Proven reserves

Proven reserves are such estimated quantities of mineral deposits, at a specific date, as analysis of geologic engineering data demonstrates with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in the future under the same economic and operational conditions.

Context: Reserves where it is known that it is both technically feasible and economically viable to extract the oil.

United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.25

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Réserves reconnues

Provider load

The effort, in terms of time and cost, required for respondents to provide satisfactory answers to a survey.

Context: This burden can lead to providers experiencing annoyance, anger, frustration, etc., at being requested to participate, with escalation of these feelings generated by the complexity, length and/or frequency of surveys. The terms “respondent burden” and “respondent load” are also used to describe provider load.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Service Industries Statistics, "Glossary of Terms"; unpublished on paper.

Provincial government

See also: State government

French equivalent: Administration provinciale

Provision agreement

Arrangement within which the provider supplies data or metadata.

Context: The agreement may define the scope of the data or metadata that can be provided.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Data source

Provisional data

See also: Preliminary data / Provisional data

Provisioning

Funds set aside in an entity’s account for potential losses arising from financial claims that are not serviced by the debtor, and/or from claims on the entity arising out of insurance cover and/or guarantees given. In many export credit agencies’ accounts, provisions are divided into general and specific provisions. General provisions apply to the overall business, while specific provisions are on a case-by case basis. Banks make provisions.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

PSE

See also: Producer Support Estimate (PSE)

Pseudo-superlative index

An index which approximates any superlative index to the second order around an equal price and quantity point.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

PSTN

Public Switched Telephone Network

Psychiatric care beds

Psychiatric care beds are beds accommodating in- patients for mental health (including substance abuse therapy), but excluding beds for patients who are mentally handicapped if the principal clinical intent is not of a medical nature

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Public debt

Public debt are the external obligations of the government and public sector agencies

Source: External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users (Draft), IMF, Washington DC, March 2000, Appendix III, Glossary of Terms

Public disclosure

Public disclosure refers to the act of making information or data readily accessible and available to all interested individuals and institutions. Some examples of the different forms that public disclosure may take include: verbal or written statements released to a public forum, to the news media, or to the general public; publication in an official bulletin, gazette, report, or stand-alone document; and information posted on a website.

Source: "Code of Good Practices on Transparency in Monetary and Financial Policies", Part 1-Introduction; approved by the IMF Executive Board on July 24, 2000

See also: Data dissemination

Public education institution

An education institution is classified as public if it is:

1. controlled and managed directly by a public education authority or agency; or
2. is controlled and managed either by a government agency directly or by a governing body (Council, Committee etc.), most of whose members are appointed by a public authority or elected by public franchise.

Context: The extent to which an institution receives its funding from public or private sources does not determine the classification status of the institution. It is possible, for example, for a privately managed school to obtain all of its funding from public sources and for a publicly controlled institution to derive most of its funds from tuition fees paid by households. Likewise, the issue of whether or not a public or private body owns the buildings and site of a school is not crucial to the classification status.

The term “ownership” may refer to the ownership of school buildings and site, or alternatively ownership of the institution in the sense of ultimate management control. Only in the latter sense is ownership a relevant concept in classifying institutions

Source: 2001 Data Collection on Education Systems: Definitions, Explanations and Instructions, UNESCO, OECD, Eurostat, page 49

See also: Private education institution; Public education institution; Educational institution

Public employment services and administration (of labour market programmes)

Public employment services and administration of labour market programmes include: placement, counselling and vocational guidance; job-search courses and related forms of intensified counselling for persons with difficulties in finding employment; support of geographic mobility and similar costs in connection with job search and placement.

In addition, all administration costs of labour market agencies (at central and decentralise levels), including unemployment benefit agencies (even if these are separate institutions) as well as administrative costs of other labour market programmes are included

Source: Definitions of the Standardised categories and Sub-categories of Labour Market Programmes, OECD, 2001

Public enterprises

Government enterprises and public corporations are in either case organisations which are entirely, or mainly, owned and/or controlled by the public authorities consisting of establishments which by virtue of their kind of activities, technology and mode of operation are classed as industries

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

See also: Non-financial and financial private corporations; Non-financial and financial public corporations

Public exchanges and securities markets

Public exchanges and securities markets are organized exchanges and entities such as security depository companies, accounting and clearing offices, and other companies providing exchange- related services.

Depositories and electronic clearing systems operated by financial corporations fall into this subsector, as do national self-regulatory organizations that regulate or supervise exchanges and related units

Source: Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual, IMF, Washington, 2000, para. 101

Public expenditure on education

Public expenditure refers to spending of public authorities at all levels. Expenditure that is not directly related to education (e.g., culture, sports, youth activities, etc.) is, in principle, not included. Expenditure on education by other ministries or equivalent institutions, for example Health and Agriculture, is included.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

Public expenditure on health

Public expenditure on health refers to expenditure on health care incurred by public funds. Public funds are state, regional and local Government bodies and social security schemes. Public capital formation on health includes publicly-financed investment in health facilities plus capital transfers to the private sector for hospital construction and equipment. Public funds correspond to HF.1 in the ICHA-HF classification of health care financing

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

See also: Private expenditure on prevention and public health

Public external debt

The external debt obligations of the public sector.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Public inland waterways transport (IWT) enterprise

IWT enterprise which is principally owned (more than 50 per cent of the capital) by the State or public authorities and their enterprises.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Public network

A country's telephone system, including local loops, exchanges, trunks, and international links for providing telephone service to the general public.

Source: Telecommunications services: Glossary of terms – World Trade Organisation

Public oil pipeline transport enterprise

Oil pipeline enterprise which is principally owned (more than 50 per cent of the capital) by the State or public authorities and their enterprises.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Public pension funds

Pension funds that are regulated under public sector law.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Private pension funds; Pension funds - OECD

French equivalent: Organisme de retraite

Public pension plans

Social security and similar statutory programmes administered by the general government (that is central, state, and local governments, as well as other public sector bodies such as social security institutions).

Public pension plans have been traditionally PAYG financed, but some OECD countries have partial funding of public pension liabilities or have replaced these plans by private pension plans.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Pension plan; Private pension plans

French equivalent: Plans de retraite publics

Public road passenger enterprise

Road transport enterprise which is principally owned (greater than 50% of the capital) by the State or public authorities and their enterprises.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Public sea transport enterprise

Sea transport enterprise which is principally owned (more than 50 per cent of the capital) by the State or public authorities and their enterprises.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Public sector

The public sector comprises the general government sector plus all public corporations including the central bank

Context: The scope of the public sector can be defined in a variety of ways. One option is to reason in terms of the status of employees. This criterion is satisfactory in some countries, in which the vast majority of government workers are civil servants. But this is not the most widespread case - quite the contrary, since the trend in many OECD countries is to recruit staff on fixed-term (i.e. non-civil service) contracts. Even so, civil servants or not, a distinction can be made between personnel subject to public law and those subject to private law, and especially those covered by industry- or company-wide collective agreements. But the far-reaching changes that have affected public services since the late 1980s will probably make that distinction inoperative in more and more countries. This is already the case in New Zealand, for example, where all salaried workers in both the public and private sectors are subject to the same labour legislation (the Employment Contracts Act 1991).

To define the scope of the public sector on the basis of the employer's identity would seem more satisfactory than the previous criterion. Moreover, the employer's identity is the criterion used by the OECD Public Management Service in its work on Public Sector Pay Trends. As part of that activity, wage bill trends are analysed in parallel with trends in the "corresponding" employment (i.e. personnel paid directly by the public authorities). This approach, which is warranted for strict analysis of pay bill trends, shows its limitations as soon as there is any intention of comparing the volume of public employment from one country to another. The first difficulty stems from the diverse ways of financing public expenditure between the central government, regions, provinces and municipalities, and, in some cases, between a federal government and states. Accordingly, if the chosen criteria is "who pays?", then, in the case of the National Health Service (NHS) in the United Kingdom, employees of NHS Trusts - health service provider units that have opted to change their status, and which now operate with independent financing arrangements -should not be counted. The difficulty is then compounded by the fact that NHS Trust employees hired before their employer's change of status can opt to retain their previous contract of employment. In that case, their conditions of employment and compensation are set at the national level by Pay Review Bodies and not locally by their employer.

(OECD, 1997, Measuring Public Employment in OECD Countries: Sources, Methods and Results, OECD, Paris)

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

See also: Private sector

Public utilities

Public utilities comprise the undertakings whose essential purpose is the production, transmission and distribution of electric energy, primarily for use by the public. These may be private companies, co-operative organisations, local or regional authorities, nationalised undertakings or governmental organisations

Source: Energy Statistics Yearbook, 1997, United Nations, New York, 2000, Definitions, page xviii

Publication (of data)

Publication involves the action of making (data) public, in printed form or through the internet.

Context: Publication extends beyond the notion of hard-copy publication to include CD-ROMS, tapes, audiocassettes, radio and television broadcasts, and any other media that can meet the same objectives.

Source: Handbook of Statistical Organisation, Third Edition: The Operation and Organisation of a Statistical Agency, United Nations Statistics Division, Final draft, February 2002, page 128

See also: Data dissemination

Publicly disclosed

Public disclosure refers to the act of making information or data readily accessible and available to all interested individuals and institutions. Some examples of the different forms that public disclosure may take include: verbal or written statements released to a public forum, to the news media, or to the general public; publication in an official bulletin, gazette, report, or stand-alone document; and information posted on a website.

Source: Code of Good Practices on Transparency in Monetary and Financial Policies, Part 1—Introduction, Approved by the IMF Executive Board on July 24, 2000.

Pumping-in place

The place taken into account is the place at which the goods were pumped into an oil pipeline.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Pumping-out place

The place taken into account is the place at which the goods were pumped out of an oil pipeline.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Punctuality

Punctuality refers to the possible time lag existing between the actual delivery date of data and the target date when it should have been delivered, for instance, with reference to dates announced in some official release calendar or previously agreed among partners.

Context: In SDMX, "Timeliness and Punctuality" is a single entity. While timeliness refers to the lapse of time between the end of a reference period (or a reference date) and dissemination of the data, punctuality refers to the possible time lag existing between the actual delivery date of data and the target date when it should have been delivered, for instance, with reference to dates announced in some official release calendar or previously agreed among partners.

Source: Eurostat, "Assessment of Quality in Statistics: Glossary", Working Group, Luxembourg, October 2003

See also: Quality – Eurostat; Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX); Timeliness; Quality - ISO

Purchased goodwill

Purchased goodwill is the difference between the value paid for an enterprise as a going concern and the sum of its assets less the sum of its liabilities, each item of which has been separately identified and valued.

The value of goodwill includes anything of long-term benefit to the business that has not been separately identified as an asset, as well as the value of the fact that the group of assets is used jointly and is not simply a collection of separable assets

Source: (AN.223) – Annex to chapter XIII [12.22]

French equivalent: Fonds commerciaux

Purchaser's index

An index constructed from price data supplied by purchasers.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Purchaser's prices – ESA

At the time of purchase, the purchaser's price is the price the purchaser actually pays for the products; including any taxes less subsidies on the products (but excluding deductible taxes like VAT on the products); including any transport charges paid separately by the purchaser to take delivery at the required time and place; after deductions for any discounts for bulk or off-peak- purchasers from standard prices or charges; excluding interest or services charges added under credit arrangements; excluding any extra charges incurred as a result of failing to pay within the period stated at the time the purchases were made

Source: ESA [3.06]

See also: Purchaser's prices – SNA

French equivalent: Prix d'acquisition - SEC

Purchaser's prices – SNA

The purchaser's price 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

Context: The amount paid by the purchaser in order to take delivery of a unit of a good or service at the time and place required by the purchaser. It excludes any VAT (or similar deductible tax on products) which the purchaser can deduct from his or her own VAT liability invoiced to customers. It includes supplier's retail and wholesale margins, separately invoiced transport and insurance charges and any VAT (or similar deductible tax on products) that the purchaser cannot deduct from his or her own VAT liability.

A purchaser's price for a product is the producer's price plus supplier's retail and wholesale margins, separately invoiced transport and insurance charges and nondeductible taxes on products payable by the purchaser.

Purchasers' prices are the prices most relevant for decision-making by buyers.

ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/tegppi/index.htm

Source: SNA 6.215, 15.28 [2.73, 3.83]

See also: Producer's price; Purchaser's prices – ESA

French equivalent: Prix d'acquisition - SCN

Purchasing power parities (PPPs) – OECD

Purchasing power parities (PPPs) are the rates of currency conversion that equalise the purchasing power of different currencies by eliminating the differences in price levels between countries. In their simplest form, PPPs are simply price relatives which show the ratio of the prices in national currencies of the same good or service in different countries

Source: OECD National accounts, Purchasing Power Parities, Questions about PPPs website

See also: Purchasing power parity (PPPs) – SNA

Purchasing power parity (PPPs) – SNA

A purchasing power parity (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

Source: SNA 16.82

See also: Purchasing power parities (PPPs) – OECD

French equivalent: Parité de pouvoir d'achat (PPA)

Pure basic research

Pure basic research is research carried out for the advancement of knowledge, without working for long-term economic or social benefits and with no positive efforts being made to apply the results to practical problems or to transfer the results to sectors responsible for its application

Source: OECD Frascati Manual, Fifth edition, 1993, para. 227, page 50

See also: Oriented basic research; Basic research; Applied research

Pure economic rent

See also: Rent - UN

Pure price change

The change in the price of a good or service whose characteristics do not change over time. When some characteristics do change, that is a change in quality occurs, the "pure" price change is the price change remaining after eliminating the contribution of the change in quality to the observed price change.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

See also: Pure price movement

Pure price index

A price index that is based on pricing a constant representative basket of products at the prices of the base period and at the prices of the current period. Because the products and their weights remain constant, any change in the index is due to price changes only. An index that measures "pure" price change.

Also called "unequivocal price index".

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

See also: Fixed basket price index

Pure price movement

Price movement that is not attributable to changes in either the quantity or the quality of a given good or service.

Source: Your Guide to the Consumer Price index, Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Glossary of Terms.

Pure purpose criterion

For identifying environmental expenditure, a variant of the purpose criterion where the activities and expenditure are classified under environmental protection in so far their only objective is protecting the environment for example end-of-pipe capital expenditure.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 5.30 A

Pure random process

The simplest example of a stationary process where, in discrete time, all the random variables z, are mutually independent. In continuous time the process is sometimes referred to as "white noise", relating to the energy characteristics of certain physical phenomena.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Purpose

The concept of purpose, or function, relates to the type of need a transaction or group of transactions aims to satisfy or the kind of objective it pursues

Source: SNA 2.50

French equivalent: Emplois

Purpose of a sea passenger voyage

The reasons for undertaking a voyage are:

- Work and education (Commuting)
- Business
- Holidays
- Other (shopping, leisure, family)

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Purpose of aid

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) statistics on the purpose of aid cover three dimensions: the sector of destination, the form or type of aid, and the policy objective(s) of aid. Data are collected on individual commitments in the Creditor Reporting System (CRS), and in the form of annual commitment aggregates in the DAC Questionnaire

Source: Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts. From the "Development Co-operation Report: Efforts and Policies of Members of the Development Assistance Committee".

Purpose of inland waterways passenger journeys

The reasons for undertaking the journeys are:

- Work and education (Commuting)
- Business
- Holidays
- Other (shopping, leisure, family).

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Purpose of rail passenger journey

The reasons for undertaking the journey are:

- Work and education (Commuting)
- Business
- Holidays (vacation)
- Other (Shopping, leisure, family)

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Purpose of road passenger journeys

The reasons for undertaking the journey are:

- Work and education (Commuting)
- Business
- Holidays (vacation)
- Other (Shopping, leisure, family)

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Purpose of visit

Tourists are individuals who travel for leisure, recreation and holidays.

Context: Nevertheless, the definitions of visitors and tourists used within the Tourism Satellite Accounts is much broader, and includes all individuals who travel or visit a place for a purpose other than "the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited" (Recommendations on Tourism Statistics, Part One, para. 20). This qualification follows the concept of usual environment as indicating the area where a person usually lives and works. As a consequence, a business or commercial traveller may or may not be a tourist, according to the place from where he/she is paid and how he/she undertakes his/her activity.

Based on the main purpose of their visit, tourists and same-day visitors may be classified in the following categories (Recommendations on Tourism Statistics, Part One, para. 44):

- Leisure, recreation and holidays;
- Visiting friends and relatives;
- Business and professional;
- Health treatment;
- Religion, pilgrimages;
- Other.

However, in the tables proposed in the Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework, the purpose classification is not used

Source: Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework, Eurostat, OECD, WTO, UNSD, 2001, para 2.22

Purposive sample

A sample in which the individual units are selected by some purposive method. It is therefore subject to biases of personal selection and for this reason is now rarely advocated in its crude form.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Non-probability sampling; Judgement sample; Quota sample

Push technology

Using the Internet to deliver specific but unrequested information to selected e-mail addresses.

Source: Adapting new technologies to census operations, Arij Dekker, Symposium on Global Review of 2000 Round of Population and Housing Censuses: Mid-Decade Assessment and Future Prospects, Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations SecretariatNew York, 7-10 August 2001, Glossary

Pushed barge

IWT freight vessel which is designed to be pushed and does not have its own means of mechanical propulsion.

Context: The fact that a pushed barge is fitted with an auxiliary engine does not change its nature.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Pushed tanker barge

Pushed barge for the bulk transport of liquids or gases.

Context: Tankers for the transport in bulk of powdered products such as cement, flour, plaster, etc., are to be excluded and are to be counted among pushed barges

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Pushed-towed barge

Inland waterways transport (IWT) freight vessel which is designed to be either pushed or towed and does not have its own means of mechanical propulsion.

Context: The fact that a pushed-towed barge is fitted with an auxiliary engine does not change its nature.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Pushed-towed tanker barge

Pushed-towed barge for the bulk transport of liquids or gases.

Context: Tankers for the transport in bulk of powdered products such as cement, flour, plaster etc., are to be excluded and are to be counted among pushed-towed barges.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Pusher tug

Powered vessel developing not less than 37 kW and designed or fitted for the towing of dumb barges, pushed-towed barges, or rafts, and for the pushing of pushed and pushed-towed barges, but not for the carriage of goods.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Pusher vessel

Powered vessel developing not less than 37 kW and designed or fitted for the pushing of pushed or pushed-towed barges but not for the carriage of goods.

Context: Port pusher vessels are excluded.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

PVA

See also: Population vulnerability analysis (PVA)

Q

Qualifier

A qualifier is a term that helps define and render a concept unique

Source: ISO/IEC 11179, Part 3, Basic Attributes of Data Elements (draft)

Qualifier term

A qualifier term is a word or words which help define and differentiate a name within the database

Source: ISO/IEC 11179, Part 3, Basic Attributes of Data Elements (draft)

Qualifying period

See also: Waiting period

French equivalent: Délai d'accès au régime

Qualitative competition

Qualitative competition covers the case where changes in the type of species or substances cause changes to other possible uses such as physiological functioning and habitat for other species.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.33

Qualitative data

Qualitative data is data describing the attributes or properties that an object possesses. The properties are categorized into classes that may be assigned numeric values. However, there is no significance to the data values themselves, they simply represent attributes of the object concerned.

Source: Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Glossary of Terms on Statistical Data Editing", Conference of European Statisticians Methodological material, Geneva, 2000

See also: Quantitative data

Qualitative errors

Qualitative errors refer to non-sampling errors such as errors arising from ignorance or forgetfulness of the facts, refusal to reply to a question, failure to understand a question or failure of the interviewer to put the question clearly or to record its answers properly

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Quality – Eurostat

Eurostat defines the quality of statistics with reference to six criteria:

1. Relevance: an inquiry is relevant if it meets users' needs. The identification of users and their expectations is therefore necessary. In the European context, domains for which statistics are available should reflect the needs and priorities expressed by the users of the European Statistical System (completeness).
2. Accuracy: accuracy is defined as the closeness between the estimated value and the (unknown) true value.
3. Timeliness and punctuality in disseminating results: most users want up-to-date figures which are published frequently and on time at pre-established dates.
4. Accessibility and clarity of the information: statistical data have most value when they are easily accessible by users, are available in the forms users desire and are adequately documented.
5. Comparability: statistics for a given characteristic have the greatest usefulness when they enable reliable comparisons of values taken by the characteristic across space and time. The comparability component stresses the comparison of the same statistics between countries in order to evaluate the meaning of aggregated statistics at the European level.
6. Coherence: when originating from a single source, statistics are coherent in that elementary concepts can be combined reliably in more complex ways. When originating from different sources, and in particular from statistical surveys of different frequencies, statistics are coherent in so far as they are based on common definitions, classifications and methodological standards.

Source: Eurostat, "Assessment of quality in statistics - Definition of Quality in Statistics", Working Group, Luxembourg, October 2003

See also: Clarity; Accessibility (as a statistical data quality dimension); Quality - National; Punctuality; Quality - OECD; Quality - ISO; Completeness; Accuracy; Timeliness; Relevance; Coherence; Quality – IMF; Comparability

Quality – IMF

The dimensions of the IMF definition of "data quality" are:

- integrity;
- methodological soundness;
- accuracy and reliability;
- serviceability;
- accessibility.

There are a number of prerequisites for quality. These comprise:

- legal and institutional environment;
- resources;
- quality awareness.

Context: Under the SDDS, "quality" is the fourth of the four dimensions that comprise the standard (i.e., data, access, integrity, and quality) for which evidence of a subscribing member's observance can be judged through monitorable proxies (the dissemination of documentation on the methodology and sources used and the dissemination of data that supports statistical cross-checks)

Source: International Monetary Fund, "Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF) Glossary"

See also: Data dissemination standards, IMF; Reliability; Quality - ISO; Data Quality Reference Site (DQRS); Integrity; Serviceability; Quality - National; Accuracy; Consistency; Accessibility (as a statistical data quality dimension); Methodological soundness; Quality - OECD; Prerequisites of quality; Relevance; Quality – Eurostat

Quality - ISO

The totality of features and characteristics of a product or service that bear on its ability to satisfy stated or implied needs.

Context: Several statistical organisations have developed complementary definitions of quality, outlining the various

dimensions of quality (e.g. accuracy, timeliness, etc) and the quality of statistical processes.

In SDMX, "Quality Management" refers to processes in place to focus on quality, to monitor the quality of the statistical programs, to deal with quality considerations in planning the statistical programs. It also includes how well the resources meet the requirements of the program, and measures to ensure efficient use of resources (staffing, facilities, computing resources, and financing of statistical programs).

Source: ISO 8402:1994 Quality management and quality assurance Vocabulary, withdrawn and revised by ISO 9000:2000 Quality management systems -- Fundamentals and vocabulary, March 2004

See also: Quality differences; Quality – IMF; Quality – Eurostat; Quality - National; Quality - OECD; Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX)

Quality - National

Data quality relates to information about sampling and non-sampling errors, as well as associated statistical reporting and adjustments intended to quantify and account for these errors ….. There are both direct and indirect measures of data quality. Direct measures deal with the survey itself, while indirect measures are the result of process evaluations or comparative studies

Source: Survey Design and Statistical Methodology Metadata, Software and Standards Management Branch, Systems Support Division, United States Bureau of the Census, Washington D.C., August 1998, Section 3.3.6, page 8

See also: Quality – IMF; Quality - OECD; Quality – Eurostat

Quality - OECD

Quality is viewed as a multi-faceted concept. The quality characteristics of most importance depend on user perspectives, needs and priorities, which vary across groups of users. Given the work already done in the area of quality by several organisations, notably, Eurostat, IMF and Statistics Canada, the OECD was able to draw on their work and adapt it to the OECD. Thus quality is viewed in terms of seven dimensions, namely:

- relevance
- accuracy
- credibility
- timeliness
- accessibility
- interpretability
- coherence

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), "Quality Framework for OECD Statistics", Paris, June 2002

See also: Quality - ISO; Statistical cost efficiency; Quality - National; Quality – Eurostat; Quality – IMF

Quality adjustment

The process - or the result of the process - of estimating what the market price of a replacement product would be if it had the characteristics of the product it replaces and with whose price its price is to be compared.

The process requires estimating the market value of any differences in the price-determining characteristics of the two products and adjusting - by addition, subtraction or multiplication by a coefficient - the observed price of the replacement product.

The adjustment is made in order that the price comparison between the two products reflects “pure” price change only.

Context: In a CPI context, the adjustment is needed when the price of a replacement product has to be compared with the price of the product it replaces. In practice, the required adjustment can only be estimated. Different methods of estimation, including hedonic methods, may be used in different circumstances.

ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/guides/cpi/index.htm

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Quality assurance

A planned and systematic pattern of all the actions necessary to provide adequate confidence that a product will conform to established requirements.

Source: Adapting new technologies to census operations, Arij Dekker, Symposium on Global Review of 2000 Round of Population and Housing Censuses: Mid-Decade Assessment and Future Prospects, Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations SecretariatNew York, 7-10 August 2001, Glossary

Quality check

An intensive study of a small sample (relative to the size of the survey) where every effort is made to attain the highest level of accuracy possible.

Source: Statistical Policy Working Paper 4 - Glossary of Nonsampling Error Terms: An Illustration of a Semantic Problem in Statistics, United States Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology, 1978

Quality circles

Structured employee involvement groups operating in designated work areas that meet regularly to identify work related problems and to suggest solutions or improvements to management.

Source: Glossary of Compensation Terms – United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 1998

Quality control - National

a. Observation and procedure used in any operation of a survey in order to prevent or reduce the effect of nonsampling errors.
b. A method of controlling the quality of a manufactured product which is produced in large numbers. It aims at tracing and eliminating systematic variations in quality, or reducing them to an acceptable level, leaving the remaining variation to chance. The process is then said to be statistically under control.

Source: Statistical Policy Working Paper 4 - Glossary of Nonsampling Error Terms: An Illustration of a Semantic Problem in Statistics, United States Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology, 1978

See also: Quality control - UN

Quality control - UN

- Quality Control of the data collection process assures that the underlying statistical assumptions of a survey are not violated, i.e. the meaning of the principal statistical measures and the assumptions which condition their use is maintained.
- Quality Control in data review process measures the impact of data adjustment on the data.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data Editing Located on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

See also: Quality control - National

Quality control survey

A replicated survey carried out on a small scale by very experienced staff in order to obtain some “zero-default”

results with which the actual results of the survey can be compared.

Source: Eurostat, "Assessment of Quality in Statistics: Glossary", Working Group, Luxembourg, October 2003.

Quality differences

Differences in the various dimensions of data quality promulgated by international organisations and national agencies. Comparisons of these dimensions may be made for data between countries, for the same series over time or between the same series compiled by different agencies in the same country.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Quality - ISO

Quality index

A one-dimension synthetical information on quality, possibly calculated as a weighted mean of all available quality indicators.

Source: Eurostat, "Assessment of Quality in Statistics: Glossary", Working Group, Luxembourg, October 2003

Quality of life

Quality of life is the notion of human welfare (well-being) measured by social indicators rather than by "quantitative" measures of income and production.

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Qualité de la vie

Quantiles

The class (n-1) partition values of a variate which divide the total frequency of a population or a sample into a given number n of equal proportions. For example, if n=4 the n-1 values are the quartiles although the central variate value is generally termed the median.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Decile; Octiles; Percentiles; Quintiles

French equivalent: Quantiles

Quantitative (or cover) limits

A ceiling on the amount of insurance or credit that an export credit agency will provide under certain circumstances. Limits can apply to individual buyers or to total exposure on buying countries or to maximum contract sizes.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Quantitative competition

Quantitative competition covers such natural resources as oil, copper or groundwater which may become quantitatively insufficient in the future.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.33

Quantitative data

Quantitative data is data expressing a certain quantity, amount or range. Usually, there are measurement units associated with the data, e.g. metres, in the case of the height of a person. It makes sense to set boundary limits to such data, and it is also meaningful to apply arithmetic operations to the data.

Context: Strictly, this term, as contrasted with qualitative data, should relate to data in the form of numerical quantities such as measurements or counts. It is sometimes, less exactly, used to describe material in which the variables concerned are quantities, e.g. height, weight, price as distinct from data deriving from qualitative attributes, e.g. sex, nationality or commodity.

This usage is to be avoided in favour of such expressions as "data concerning quantitative (qualitative) variables" or "data concerning numerical variables (attributes)". (A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical)

Source: Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Glossary of Terms on Statistical Data Editing", Conference of European Statisticians Methodological material, Geneva, 2000

See also: Qualitative data; Flag

Quantitative response

A reaction, by an experimental unit to a given stimulus, which may be measured on a variate scale. For example, the response may be measured in terms of weight, size or reaction time: in particular the survival time.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Quantitative restrictions (QRs)

Specific limits on the quantity or value of goods that can be imported (or exported) during a specific time period.

Context: An example is an import quota, where a quantitative restriction on the level of imports is imposed by a country.

Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Quantity

A physical measure not adjusted for quality differences.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 4.24

Quantity index

A measure reflecting the average of the proportionate changes in the quantities of a specified set of goods and services between two periods of time. Usually a quantity index is assigned a value of 100 in some selected base period and the values of the index for other periods are intended to indicate the average percentage change in quantities compared with the base period.

Context: A quantity index is built up from information on quantities such as the number or total weight of goods or the number of services; the quantity index has no meaning from an economic point of view if it involves adding quantities that are not commensurate, although it is often used as a proxy for a volume index. (SNA [16.12 and 16.13]. Available at http://esa.un.org/unsd/sna1993/introduction.asp)

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

See also: Volume index

French equivalent: Indice de quantité

Quantity ratio

The quantity of a particular commodity in one country as a proportion of the quantity of the same commodity in another country.

Source: Handbook of the International Comparison Programme, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 62, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development, Statistical Division, New York, 1992, Glossary

Quantity relative

A quantity relative is the ratio of the quantity of a specific product in one period to the quantity of the same product in some other period

Source: SNA 16.15

See also: Price relative

French equivalent: Ratio de quantité

Quantity revaluation

See also: Gross domestic product (GDP) – constant prices

Quantity reversal test

A test that may be used under the axiomatic approach which requires that the price index remains unchanged after the quantity vectors for the two periods being compared are interchanged.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC.

Quantity weights

Weights defined in terms of physical quantities such as the number or total weight of goods or the number of services. Quantity weights are only feasible at the detailed product level because meaningful aggregation of product weights requires of them to be commensurate.

Context: A term sometimes used to describe the quantities in the basket. However, expenditures rather than quantities act as weights for price relatives.

ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/guides/cpi/index.htm

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC.

See also: Weights - ISI

Quantum index

A quantum index is an index based on quantity units of goods such as number or weight

Context: An index number which purports to show the changes in quantity, usually of goods or services produced, purchased or sold, independently of changes in prices or money values. One such index is of the Laspeyres type obtained by weighting the quantities in the given and base period by prices in the base period. Quantum index numbers do not necessarily measure changes in volume or weight. (A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical)

Source: International Merchandise Trade Statistics -- Concepts and Definitions, United Nations, 1998, Series F, No. 52, Rev. 2, 34, chapter V; 42, chapter XVI

See also: Laspeyres index number

French equivalent: Indice de quantités

Quarter-on-previous-quarter changes

Quarter-on-previous-quarter changes are changes in levels expressed with respect to the previous quarter.

Context: Also often referred to as Quarter-to-quarter (Period-to-period) changes, or Quarter-over-quarter changes.

Source: OECD, 2005, Data and Metadata Reporting and Presentation Handbook, OECD, Paris, Section 3: Guidelines for the reporting of different types of data

Quarter-on-previous-quarter growth rates

Quarter-on-previous-quarter growth rates are rates of change expressed with respect to the previous quarter.

Context: Also often referred to as Quarter-to-quarter (Period-to-period) growth rates, Quarter-over-quarter growth rates, 1-quarter growth rates, or Rate of change on the previous quarter.

For some phenomena, quarter-on-previous quarter growth rates may be further differentiated by the nature or pattern of the incremental difference between each successive period and whether or not the absolute values of these increments over a given period are themselves constant or changing. The most commonly used patterns of growth are: arithmetic, geometric and exponential.

Source: OECD, 2005, Data and Metadata Reporting and Presentation Handbook, OECD, Paris, Section 3: Guidelines for the reporting of different types of data

Quartile

There are three variate values which separate the total frequency of a distribution into four equal parts. The central value is called the median and the other two the upper and lower quartiles respectively. They are a particular set of quantiles.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Quartiles

Quasi-corporations

Quasi-corporations are unincorporated enterprises that function as if they were corporations, and which have complete sets of accounts, including balance sheets.

Context: Quasi-corporations are enterprises that produce goods and services in an economy other than their own, but do not establish separate legal corporations in the host country. Quasi-corporations that are in a direct investment relationship with the parent enterprise are deemed to exist if:

- Production is maintained for one year or more.
- A separate set of accounts is maintained for the local activities.
- Income tax is paid in the host country.

Quasi-corporations are often involved in construction or the operation of mobile equipment in another economy.

The fifth edition of the IMF Balance of Payments Manual (BPM5)recommends that quasi-corporations be included in the direct investment data.

OECD & IMF, 2004, Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms and Definitions, Paris and Washington DC

Source: SNA 4.49

See also: Non-financial quasi-corporations

French equivalent: Quasi-sociétés

Quasi-identifier

Variable values or combinations of variable values within a dataset that are not structural uniques but might be empirically unique and therefore in principle uniquely identify a population unit.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Quasi-random sampling

Under certain conditions, largely governed by the method of compiling the sampling frame or list, a systematic sample of every nth entry from a list will be equivalent for most practical purposes to a random sample. This method of sampling is sometimes referred to as quasi-random sampling.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Quasi-rents

See also: Rent - OECD

Query edit

A query edit points to suspicious data items that may be in error. An example could be a value that, compared to historical data, seems suspiciously high. Contrast query edit to fatal edit where data item is known with certainty to be in error.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

See also: Fatal edit

Query errors

Query errors are errors identified by query edits.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Question

A question is a request for information

Source: Survey Design and Statistical Methodology Metadata, Software and Standards Management Branch, Systems Support Division, United States Bureau of the Census, Washington D.C., August 1998, Section 3.3.32, page 31

Questionnaire

A group or sequence of questions designed to elicit information upon a subject, or sequence of subjects, from an informant.

Source: The International Statistical Institute, "The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms", edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press, 2003

See also: Survey; Questionnaire design; Schedule

Questionnaire design

Questionnaire design refers to the design (text, order, and conditions for skipping) of the questions used to obtain the data needed for the survey

Source: United States Bureau of the Census, Software and Standards Management Branch, Systems Support Division, "Survey Design and Statistical Methodology Metadata", Washington D.C., August 1998, Section 3.3.17, page 26.

See also: Survey design; Questionnaire

Quintiles

The set of four variate values which divide the total frequency into five equal parts.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Quantiles

French equivalent: Quintiles

Quota sample

A sample, usually of human beings, in which each investigator is instructed to collect information from an assigned number of individuals (the quota) but the individuals are left to his personal choice. In practice this choice is severely limited by "controls", e.g. he is instructed to secure certain numbers in assigned age groups, equal numbers of the two sexes, certain numbers in particular social classes and so forth.

Subject to these controls, which are designed to make the sample as representative as possible, he is not restricted to the contacting of assigned individuals as in most forms of probability sampling.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Purposive sample; Judgement sample

Quoted prices method (construction price indices)

In this method used for the compilation of construction price indices the problem of comparability of components between construction projects is overcome by having respondents quote prices for a standard construction output product (house, apartment, bridge, school, etc.) whose specifications are kept constant from one period to the next.

Context: For example, the detailed specifications for a house (of specific type, style, size, etc.) are distributed to a sample of building firms. Bids or quotes are then collected for the entire building as specified, as well as the electrical work in the specifications, the brick work, etc. Respondents are asked to bid as though they were tendering for real work, taking account of prevailing market conditions and costs. The bids for each component are averaged and weighted up to an overall price, and a price index is computed.

The standard construction (house, apartment, bridge, school, etc.) is updated periodically to reflect changes in materials, styles, etc. to ensure that it is typical of those being constructed at the time.

A major problem with this method is that it is difficult for firms to take the process seriously. They are not bidding for real work and there is no bargaining involved.

Source: Sources and Methods: Construction Price Indices, OECD, Eurostat, 1997, page 20

See also: Subsequent breakdown methods (construction price indices); Construction price indices

R

Radiation therapy equipment

Radiation therapy equipment refers to equipment for treatment with x-rays or radionuclides. This includes:

- Linear accelerators
- Cobalt-60 units
- Caesium-137 telepathy units
- Low to orthovoltage x-ray units
- High dose rate brachytherapy units
- Low dose rate brachytherapy units
- Conventional brachytherapy

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Radioactive waste

Radioactive waste is material that contains or is contaminated with radionuclides at concentrations greater than those established as "exempt" by the competent authorities. To avoid persistent harmful effects, long—term storage is necessary, for which purpose so-called "isotope cemeteries" and abandoned quarries are used

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Déchet radioactif

Rail loading gauge

The profile above the rail tracks through which a rail vehicle must pass.

Context: The main categories are: A, B, B+ and C.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Rail passenger

Any person, excluding members of train crew, who makes a journey by railway vehicle.

Context: Passenger making a journey by railway operated ferry or bus services are excluded.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Rail passenger disembarked

A passenger alighting from a rail vehicle after having been conveyed by it.

Context: A transfer from one rail vehicle to another is not regarded as disembarkment even if the passenger changes trains during a journey.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Rail passenger embarked

Passenger who boards a rail vehicle to be conveyed by it.

Context: A transfer from one rail vehicle to another is not regarded as embarkment even if the passenger changes trains during a journey.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Rail passenger journey

The combination between the place of embarkment and the place of disembarkment of the passengers conveyed by rail whichever itinerary is followed.

Context: Places are defined by using international classification systems such as NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics - EUROSTAT).

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Rail passenger-kilometre

Unit of measure representing the transport of one rail passenger by rail over a distance of one kilometre.

Context: The distance to be taken into consideration should be the distance actually run by the passenger on the concerned network. If it is not available, then the distance charged or estimated should be taken into account.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Rail transit

Rail transport in the same railway vehicle through a country between two places (a place of loading and a place of unloading) both located in another country or in other countries.

Context: Wagons loaded/unloaded at the frontier of that country onto/from another mode of transport are included.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Rail transport

Any movement of goods and/or passengers using a railway vehicle on a given railway network.

Context: When a railway vehicle is being carried on another rail vehicle only the movement of the carrying vehicle (active mode) is being considered.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Railcar

Railway vehicle with motor constructed for the conveyance of passengers or goods by rail. The definition of the various categories of locomotives (electric, diesel) apply, mutatis mutandis, to railcars.

Context: In motor vehicle statistics, each railcar in an indivisible set is counted separately; in statistics of passenger vehicles and goods vehicles, each body fitted to carry passengers or goods is counted

as a unit.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Railcar trailer

Passenger railway vehicle coupled to one or more railcars.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Railway

A railway is a line of communication made up by rail exclusively for the use of railway vehicles.

Context: Line of communication is part of space equipped for the execution of transport.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Railway journey

Any movement of a railway vehicle from a specified point of origin to a specified point of destination.

Context: A journey can be divided into a number of sections or stages.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Railway network

All railways in a given area.

Context: This does not include stretches of road or water even if rolling stock should be conveyed over such routes, e.g. by wagon-carrying trailers or ferries. Lines solely used for tourism purposes during the season are excluded as are railways constructed solely to serve mines, forests or other industrial or agricultural undertakings and which are not open to public traffic.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Railway traffic

Any movement of a railway vehicle on lines operated.

Context: When a railway vehicle is been carried on another vehicle only the movement of the carrying vehicle (active mode) is considered.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Railway traffic on national territory

Any movement of railway vehicles within a national territory irrespective of the country in which these vehicles are registered.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Railway vehicle

Mobile equipment running exclusively on rails, moving either under its own power (locomotives and railcars) or hauled by another vehicle (coaches, railcar trailers, vans and wagons).

Context: The following vehicles are included in the statistics for a principal railway enterprise:

a. All railway vehicles belonging to the principal railway enterprise and hired by it and actually at its disposal, including those under or waiting for repair, or stored in working or non working-order, and foreign vehicles at the disposal of the system and vehicles of the enterprise temporarily engaged in the normal course of running abroad, or upon secondary railway enterprises network.
b. Private owners' wagons, i.e. those not belonging to the principal railway enterprise but registered on it and authorized to run on it under specified conditions, together with wagons hired out by the railway enterprise to private persons and being operated as private owners' wagons.

Statistics for a principal railway enterprise exclude vehicles not at its disposal, i.e.

a. Foreign or secondary railway enterprise vehicles temporarily on railway lines of the principal railway enterprise in the normal course of running.
b. Vehicles which are on hire to, or otherwise at the disposal of, or other railway enterprises.
c. Vehicles reserved exclusively for service transport, or intended for sale, breaking up or condemning.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Rainforest

Rainforest refers to luxuriant forest, generally composed of tall, broad—leafed evergreen trees, found in regions where annual rainfall exceeds 1,800 millimetres

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Forêt ombrophile

Raising factor

Apart from its ordinary significance this term is used in the following special sense. The coefficients of a linear function of the values of the sample units used to estimate population, stratum, or higher stage unit totals are called raising, multiplying, weighting or inflation factors of the corresponding sample units.

If the raising factors of all the sample units are equal, the common raising factor is called the raising factor of the sample, and the sample itself is called self-weighting.

It should be noted that the raising factors depend not only on the sampling plan but also on the method of estimation.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

RAM

See also: Random access memory (RAM)

RAMON

Eurostat's Classifications Server which aims at making available as much information as possible relating to the main international statistical classifications in various

fields: economic analysis, environment, education, occupations, national accounts, etc.

Context: Whenever available, the information covers the following aspects: general description; structure of the classifications (i.e. codes and headings); explanatory notes; correspondence tables between classifications; methodological documents; other general information relating (closely or less closely) to classifications. Whenever available, the information is presented in all European Union official languages.

The objective is to build a central reference place for people looking for any kind of information on international statistical classifications.

Source: RAMON website

Random

The word is used in senses ranging from "non-deterministic" (as in random process) to "purely by chance, independently of other events" (as in "test of randomness").

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Random access memory (RAM)

A computer's primary working memory in which each element of information has its own address (location) and from which any element can be easily and conveniently retrieved by using that address.

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

Random component

If a magnitude consists of a number of parts compounded in some way, e.g. by addition or multiplication, any such part as is a variate is a random component of the magnitude.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Random distribution

This expression is sometimes wrongly used for a probability distribution.

It is also sometimes employed to denote a distribution of probability which is uniform in the range concerned, i.e. a rectangular distribution. It seems better to avoid the term altogether, or, in such expressions as "points randomly distributed over an area" to specify clearly the law of distribution involved.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Random error

An error, that is to say, a deviation of an observed from a true value, which behaves like a variate in the sense that any particular value occurs as though chosen at random from a probability distribution of such errors.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Random event

An event with a probability of occurrence determined by some probability distribution.

The term is used somewhat loosely to denote either an event which may or may not happen at a given trial, such as the throwing of a 6 with an ordinary die, or an event which may or may not happen at any given moment of time such as an industrial accident to an individual.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Random perturbation

This is a disclosure control method according to which a noise, in the form of a random value is added to the true value or, in the case of categorical variables, where another value is randomly substituted for the true value.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Random process

In a general sense the term is synonymous with the more usual and preferable "stochastic" process.

It is sometimes employed to denote a process in which the movement from one state to the next is determined by a variate which is independent of the initial and final state. It is better to denote such as process as a pure random process.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Stochastic process; Stochastic process

Random rounding

In order to reduce the amount of data loss that occurs with suppression, alternative methods have been investigated to protect sensitive cells in tables of frequencies. Perturbation methods such as random rounding and controlled rounding are examples of such alternatives. In random rounding cell values are rounded, but instead of using standard rounding conventions a random decision is made as to whether they will be rounded up or down. The rounding mechanism can be set up to produce unbiased rounded results.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Random sample

A sample which has been selected by a method of random selection.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Échantillon aléatoire

Random sampling

See also: Probability sampling

French equivalent: Sondage aléatoire

Random sampling error

A sampling error in cases where the sample has been selected by a random method. It is common practice to refer to random sampling error simply as "sampling error" where the random nature of the selective process is understood or assumed.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Random sampling numbers

Sets of numbers used for the drawing of random samples. They are usually compiled by a process involving a chance element and in their simplest form consist of a series of digits 0 to 9 occurring (so far as can be ascertained) at random with equal probability.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Random selection

A sample selected from a finite population is said to be random if every possible sample has equal probability of selection. This applies to sampling without replacement; a random sample with replacement is such that each item is independently selected with equal probability (and so each possible ordered sample is chosen with equal probability).

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Sélection aléatoire

Random start

In selecting a systematic sample at interval of n from an ordered population, it is sometimes desirable to select the first sample unit by a random drawing from the first n units of that population. The sample is then said to have a random start.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Randomized response

Randomized response is a technique used to collect sensitive information from individuals in such a way that survey interviewers and those who process the data do not know which of two alternative questions the respondent has answered.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Range

The largest minus the smallest of a set of variate values. The range is of itself an elementary measure of dispersion but, in terms of the mean range in repeated sampling, it may afford a reasonable estimate of the population standard deviation.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Range check

See also: Fitting

Range checking

See also: Data review

Range management

Range management is the use of grazing land to ensure consistent livestock production and, at the same time, conserve range resources

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

Rank

The term occurs in statistical work in at least three contexts:

a. In the theory of order relations, the rank of a single observation among a set is its ordinal number when the set is ordered according to some criterion such as values of a variate borne by the individuals.
b. In matrix theory the term occurs in its usual mathematical sense, being the greatest number r of linearly independent rows or columns which can be found in it.
c. Derived from the previous usage, the rank of multivariate distribution is the rank of its dispersion matrix, and is thus the number of variates which are independent in the sense of not being connected by linear equations.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Rank swapping

Rank swapping provides a way of using continuous variables to define pairs of records for swapping. Instead of insisting that variables match (agree exactly), they are defined to be close based on their proximity to each other on a list sorted on the continuous variable. Records which are close in rank on the sorted variable are designated as pairs for swapping. Frequently in rank swapping the variable used in the sort is the one that will be swapped.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Rare species

Rare species ate taxa with small world populations that, though not at present endangered or vulnerable, are at risk. These taxa are localized within restricted geographical areas or habitats or thinly scattered over a more extensive range

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Espèces rares

Raster mode

In a computer, storage and display of data on a dense grid of pixels arranged in columns and rows. Example: Satellite images are normally stored in raster mode.

Source: Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names, United Nations Group of Experts on Geographic Names, United Nations, New York, 2002

Rate

A rate refers to the occurrence of events over a specific interval in time.

Similarly, a rate refers to the measure of the frequency of some phenomenon of interest.

Context: Caution must be used with the term "rate" as it is sometimes applied to ordinary percentage changes such as a "literacy rate" which is the percentage of a population that is literate.

Different constants (commonly 100, 1 000, 100 000) are used in the presentation of different rates (e.g. crude death rates and crude birth rates are usually expressed per 1 000). Palmore and Gardner (1994) recommend that when calculating a rate to proceed without the use of a constant until the final answer is derived and then use the constant to express the rate per 100, 1 000 or whatever is the usual constant for that type of rate.

Palmore, James A., Gardner, Robert W., 1994, Measuring mortality, fertility and natural increase: a self-teaching guide

to elementary measures, Rev. ed., East-West Centre, Honolulu, Hawaii

Source: Everitt, B.S., 1989, The Cambridge Dictionary of Statistics, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK

Rate of natural increase

The rate of natural increase refers to the difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths occurring in a year, divided by the mid-year population of that year, multiplied by a factor (usually 1,000).

It is equal to the difference between the crude birth rate and the crude death rate. This measure of the population change excludes the effects of migration

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Rate of return - OECD

The income earned by holding an asset over a specified period.

Context: The rate of return is the income generated by an asset expressed as a percentage of the value of that asset. The rate of return may be measured ex ante (the return expected when the investment was made) or ex post (the return that was actually earned).

Measuring Capital: OECD Manual, Annex 1 Glossary of Technical Terms Used in the Manual, OECD, 2001.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Gross rate of return; Net rate of return; Rate of return - SEEA

French equivalent: Taux de rendement - OCDE

Rate of return - SEEA

Measures the "profitability" of an asset. Often calculated by dividing the operating surplus by the capital stock.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.191 and box 7.2

See also: Rate of return - OECD

Rates of change

Rates of change are ratios of total change in a specified time reference period to values at the beginning of the period or at a specified earlier time reference. When changes over a period of more than one calendar year are studied, the mean annual rate of change may be computed

Source: Adapted from Multilingual Demographic Dictionary, English Section, United Nations, 1958, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Studies, No. 29

French equivalent: Taux de variation

Ratio

A ratio is a number that expresses the relative size of two other numbers.

The result of dividing a number X by another number Y is the ratio of X to Y.

Source: Palmore, James A., Gardner, Robert W., 1994, Measuring mortality, fertility and natural increase: a self-teaching guide to elementary measures, Rev. ed., East-West Centre, Honolulu, Hawaii

Ratio edit

A ratio edit is an edit in which the value of a ratio of two fields lies between specified bounds. The bounds must be determined through a priori analyses (possibly involving data sets in which truth data are available) or via exploratory data analysis methods.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Ratio estimation

Ratio estimation involves the use of known population totals for auxiliary variables to improve the weighting from sample values to population estimates. It operates by comparing the survey sample estimate for an auxiliary variable with the known population total for the same variable on the frame. The ratio of the sample estimate of the auxiliary variable to its population total on the frame is used to adjust the sample estimate for the variable of interest.

Context: The ratio weights are given by X/x (where X is the known population total for the auxiliary variable, and x is the corresponding estimate of the total based on all responding units in the sample). These weights assume that the population total for the variable of interest will be estimated by the sample equally as well (or poorly) as the population total for the auxiliary variable is estimated by the sample.

Ratio estimation can be more accurate than number-raised estimation if the auxiliary variable is highly correlated with the variable of interest. However it is slightly biased, with the bias increasing for smaller sample sizes and where there is lower correlation between the auxiliary variable and the variable of interest.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Concepts Library, "Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods", Chapter 16 - Overview of Survey Methods, Canberra, 2001

See also: Estimation; Ratio estimator

Ratio estimator

An estimator which involves the ratio of two variates, i.e. a ratio whose numerator and denominator are both subject to sampling errors. The term occurs particularly in sample survey theory.

If the members of a population each bear the values of two characteristics, x and y, and the total of x, say X, is known for the population, the corresponding total of y, say Y, can be estimated by multiplying X by a sample ratio consisting of the sample total of y divided by the total of x.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Ratio estimation

Ratio of harmonic means price index

See also: Harmonic means price index

Ratio of students to computers

In the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), the ratio of students per computer was calculated by dividing the total number of computers in each school by the total number of students enrolled in each school.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

French equivalent: Nombre d'élèves par ordinateur

Ratio of students to teaching staff

The ratio of students to teaching staff is calculated as the total number of full-time equivalent students divided by the total number of full-time equivalent educational personnel.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

Ratio to trend

The trend is eliminated from the series by dividing the original series by the trend to give a ratio-to-trend since the

underlying structure of most series used is multiplicative. For series whose underlying structure is additive, a difference-from-trend series is calculated

Source: OECD Leading Indicator Website, Glossary, 2001

Rationalisation agreement

A Rationalization agreement is an agreement (generally approved or authorized by government) between firms in an industry to close down inefficient plants, reduce excess capacity and realign production in order to increase overall industry efficiency and performance.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Raw sewerage

Raw sewage is untreated domestic or commercial waste water

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Eaux d'égout brutes

RDBMS

See also: Relational database management system (RDBMS)

Reading literacy

Reading literacy is defined in PISA as the ability to understand, use and reflect on written texts in order to achieve one's goals, to develop one's knowledge and potential, and to participate effectively in society.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Mathematical literacy; Scientific literacy

Read-only-memory (ROM)

A computer memory from which data can only be retrieved; no data can be written to it.

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

Real effective exchange rates

Real effective exchange rates take account of price level differences between trading partners. Movements in real effective exchange rates provide an indication of the evolution of a country's aggregate external price competitiveness

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

See also: Exchange rates; Nominal effective exchange rate

French equivalent: Taux de change effectifs réels

Real gross domestic income (real GDI)

Real gross domestic income (real GDI) measures the purchasing power of the total incomes generated by domestic production (including the impact on those incomes of changes in the terms of trade); it is equal to gross domestic product at constant prices plus the trading gain (or less the trading loss) resulting from changes in the terms of trade

Source: SNA 16.152

French equivalent: Gains et pertes d'échange

Real holding gain

A real holding gain is the value of the additional command over real resources accruing to the holder of an asset as a result of a change in its price relatively to the prices of goods and services in general in the economy

Source: SNA 12.64

See also: Holding gains

French equivalent: Gain réel de détention

Real holding gains / losses (non- residents)

The real holding gain/loss (non-residents) is that value - expressed in national currency - of the asset resulting from the difference between the nominal and the neutral gain/loss

Source: SNA 14.145

See also: Holding gains

French equivalent: Gains/pertes réels de détention (non résidents)

Real income

Real income is obtained by deflating any income flow by a price index in order to measure the purchasing power of the item in question over a designated numeraire set of goods and services

Source: SNA 16.148

French equivalent: Revenu réel

Real interest

Real interest is the difference between nominal interest and an amount equal to the loss of purchasing power on the monetary value of the principal during the accounting period

Source: SNA 7.110

French equivalent: Intérêt réel

Real product or real quantity

The final product or quantity in two or more countries that is valued at common prices and, therefore, valued in comparable terms internationally.

Source: Handbook of the International Comparison Programme, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 62, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development, Statistical Division, New York, 1992, Glossary

Real wage index

Nominal wages index corrected for changes in purchasing power measured by the consumer price index (100*nominal wage index/consumer price index)

Source: Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM): 2001-2002, International Labour Organisation, Geneva, 2002, page 510

See also: Nominal wages (annual averages of hourly, daily, weekly or monthly wages); Nominal wage index

Real wages

Real wages are defined as the goods and services which can be purchased with wages or are provided as wages.

Context: Statistics of real wages are not primary statistics. They result from the combination of two types of primary statistics – wages and prices. The information required for the computation of real wages includes:

a. a wage measure expressed in monetary terms;
b. a series of prices of goods and services commonly purchased by the employees; and
c. information on the consumption pattern of employees (Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM): 2001-2002, International Labour Organisation, Geneva, 2002, page 483).

Source: Resolution concerning the international comparison of real wages, adopted by the 8th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, 1954

See also: Nominal wages (annual averages of hourly, daily, weekly or monthly wages)

Real-time gross settlement system (RTGS)

A real-time gross settlement system (RTGS) is a settlement system in which processing and settlement take place on an

order-by-order basis (without netting) in real time (continuously)

Source: European Central Bank Annual Report, 2000, Glossary

See also: TARGET

Reappraisals

A change in the estimation of the quantity of (recoverable) subsoil resources due either to new information or technology or price changes.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.32

Rebase

See also: Rebasing

Rebasing

Rebasing may have different meanings in different contexts. It may mean:

- changing the weights in an index,
- changing the price reference period of an index number series, or
- changing the index reference period of an index number series.

The weights, the price reference period, and the index reference period may be changed at the same time, but not necessarily so.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, IMF, Washington DC

French equivalent: Changement de base

Rebate

A discount paid to the customer after the transaction has occurred.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC.

Recall

A method of obtaining information by means of an interview in which the respondent is required to remember past events. A common application is the recall of consumer expenditures.

Source: Statistical Policy Working Paper 4 - Glossary of Nonsampling Error Terms: An Illustration of a Semantic Problem in Statistics, United States Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology, 1978

Recall errors

Many questions in surveys refer to happenings or conditions in the past, and there is a problem in both remembering the event and of associating it with the correct time period.

Source: Statistical Policy Working Paper 4 - Glossary of Nonsampling Error Terms: An Illustration of a Semantic Problem in Statistics, United States Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology, 1978

Recall lapse

A recall lapse is the failure to remember in reporting events or characteristics in response to retrospective questions

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Receiving Party Pays (RPP)

The convention under which the party receiving a communication pays all or most of the end-to-end cost of the communication. In particular, in the mobile sector, this is used to refer to the case where the receiving party pays the "airtime charge" for termination on the mobile handset. In this case the originating or calling party may still pay for a local call. Compare with CPP.

Source: OECD, 2004, Access Pricing in Telecommunications, OECD, Paris, Glossary of Terms

See also: Calling Party Pays (CPP)

Reciprocity

Reciprocity is a form of bilateral (or multilateral) arrangement between firms to bestow favourable terms on, or buy and sell from, each other to the exclusion of others. This may have the effect of limiting competition and/or preventing the entry of firms into certain markets.

Context: Concern about reciprocal arrangements has been particularly raised in the context of conglomerates. It is argued that subsidiary firms are likely to encounter each other frequently as buyers or sellers in different markets. Reciprocity may benefit firms by ensuring contract fulfilment or by facilitating secret price-cutting.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Reclassification due to changes in functions

The entry of the SEEA asset accounts that record the change in classification of assets due to change in function e.g. agricultural land which becomes land under building.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.105

Reclassification due to quality change

The entry of the SEEA asset accounts that record the change in classification of assets due to quality e.g. remedied land which becomes useable in production.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.105

Recognition

Recognition refers to a judicial statement authorising the civil registrar to enter in the register the last name of the father, given to a child born out of wedlock whose birth record has been made previously

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Recombinant bovine somatotropin (rBST)

Recombinant bovine somatotropin (rBST) is a genetically engineered version of a naturally occurring hormone that stimulates milk production

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

French equivalent: Somatotropine bovine recombinée (STBr)

Recommended price

In several industries, suppliers may recommend or suggest the price at which a product may be resold. In certain cases the supplier may indicate the "maximum" price for the product in order to discourage retailers from raising prices to increase their own margins and thus reduce total sales.

Context: Such practices may be adopted in order to avoid violating laws against resale price maintenance.

The specification and attempted enforcement of "minimum" prices for products is illegal in many countries.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Recommended uses of data

The recommended use(s) of statistical data refers to text that is intended to provide users with explicit information on the appropriate use(s) of the statistics within the limitations imposed by the definition of main concepts, scope and coverage, collection methodology, etc.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

Record check

A study in which data on individual units obtained by one method of data collection are checked against data for the same units from available records obtained by a different method of data collection (for example, comparison of ages as reported in censuses with information on ages from birth certificates).

Source: Lessler, J.T. and Kalsbeek, W.D. (1992), "Non Sampling Error in Survey", New York: John Wiley or US department of Commerce (1978), "Glossary of Non Sampling Error Terms: An Illustration of a Semantic Problem in Statistics", Statistical Policy Working Paper 4, Office of Federal Statistical Policy Standards.

Record linkage

Record linkage refers to a merging that brings together information from two or more sources of data with the object of consolidating facts concerning an individual or an event that are not available in any separate record

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Record linkage process

Process attempting to classify pairs of matches in a product space A×B from two files A and B into M, the set of true links, and U, the set of non-true links.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Record swapping

A special case of data swapping, where the geographical codes of records are swapped.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Recorded data element

A recorded data element is a submitted data element which contains all mandatory attributes and has been recorded but the contents may not meet the quality requirements specified in other parts of ISO/IEC 11179

Source: ISO/IEC 11179, Part 3, Basic Attributes of Data Elements (draft)

Recording of transactions

The recording of transactions pertains to a broad range of processes and standards employed in calculating statistical aggregates. The conventions include types of valuation, prices, conversion rates, the accounting basis, units of measurement used in data collection, etc.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Accounting basis; Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS)

Record-keeping error

An error which arises from inaccuracy in the records used for responses.

Source: Lessler, J.T. and Kalsbeek, W.D. (1992), "Non Sampling Error in Survey", New York: John Wiley or US department of Commerce (1978), "Glossary of Non Sampling Error Terms: An Illustration of a Semantic Problem in Statistics", Statistical Policy Working Paper 4, Office of Federal Statistical Policy Standards, 1978

Recourse Loan Programme

The Recourse Loan Programme is a programme to be implemented under the US FAIR Act of 1996 for butter, non-fat dry milk and cheese after 1999 in which loans must be repaid with interest to processors to assist them in the management of dairy product inventories

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2001-2006, OECD, 2001, Annex II – Glossary of Terms

French equivalent: Programme de prêt avec garantie

Recoveries

Repayments made to an export credit agency by a borrowing country after the agency has paid out on claims by exporters or banks.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Recreational fishers / fishing

Recreational fishers/fishing, in general, refers to fishing for sport or pleasure. However, legal definitions differ from country-to-country. In some countries, recreational fishers may use capital intensive techniques and may sell their catch. In other countries catch may not be sold and only certain, non-capital intensive, fishing methods used

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Pêcheurs amateurs/pêche de loisir

Recreational land

Recreational land is land used for purposes of recreation, for example, sports fields, gymnasiums, playgrounds, public parks and green areas, public beaches and swimming pools, and camping sites

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Aire de loisirs

Recreational land and associated surface water

Recreational land and associated surface water consist of land that is used as privately owned amenity land, parklands

and pleasure grounds and publicly owned parks and recreational areas, together with associated surface water

Source: (AN.2113) – Annex to chapter XIII

French equivalent: Terrains de loisirs et plans d'eau associés

Recurrent losses (from inventories)

Recurrent losses (from inventories) are those losses incurred on goods held in inventories due to normal rates of wastage, theft and accidental damage which reduce the value of the total change in inventories, and hence output

Source: SNA 6.62

French equivalent: Pertes courantes (sur stocks)

Recurrent taxes on land, buildings or other structures

Recurrent taxes on land, buildings or other structures consist of taxes payable regularly, usually each year, in respect of the use or ownership of land, buildings or other structures utilised by enterprises in production, whether the enterprises own or rent such assets

Source: SNA 7.70 [OECD 4100]

French equivalent: Impôts périodiques sur les terrains, les bâtiments et les autres constructions

Recycling

Recycling is the processing and use of wastes in production and consumption processes, for example, melting of scrap iron so that it can be converted into new iron products.

Context: The re-introduction of residual materials into production processes so that they may be reformulated into new products.

United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.51

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Recyclage

Red Book

The Red Book is a publication on payment systems, produced by the BIS's Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems. Its objective is to provide a comprehensive description of a country's payment systems. The Red Book is revised periodically.

Source: IMF, 2004, Compilation Guide on Financial Soundness Indicators, IMF, Washington DC, Appendix VII, Glossary

Red list of threatened animals

Red list of threatened animals is a listing of animals threatened with extinction. The 1994 International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List, compiled by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, includes more than 6,000 animal species known to be at risk

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Liste rouge des espèces animales menacées

Rediscount credit

Rediscount credit is the credit which a central bank grants financial institutions against the purchase of bills of exchange

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Redistribution of income in kind account

The redistribution of income in kind account shows how the disposable incomes of households, non- profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) and government units are transformed into their adjusted disposable income by the receipt and payment of social transfers in kind

Source: SNA 8.2

French equivalent: Compte de redistribution du revenu en nature

Red-tape

See also: Administrative regulations

Reefer ship

General cargo ship with 80 per cent or more insulated cargo space.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Re-entrants to a level of education

Re-entrants to a level of education are students who were not included in the enrolment statistics at that level in the previous reference year, but had been included during some year prior to the preceding reference year

Source: 2001 Data Collection on Education Systems: Definitions, Explanations and Instructions, UNESCO, OECD, Eurostat, page 38

Re-exports

Re-exports are foreign goods exported in the same state as previously imported, from the free circulation area, premises for inward processing or industrial free zones, directly to the rest of the world and from premises for customs warehousing or commercial free zones, to the rest of the world

Source: United Nations (1998c). International Merchandise Trade Statistics – Concepts and Definitions. Statistics Division, Series F, No. 52, Rev. 2, para. 78

Reference (border) price

The reference (border) price is the import (c.i.f.) or export (f.o.b.) price of a commodity used for calculating the market price support price gap, measured at the farm gate level. An implicit border price may be calculated as, for example, the unit value of imports or exports

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Reference chronology

See also: Reference series (for composite leading indicators)

Reference document

A reference document is a document that provides pertinent details for consultation about a subject.

Context: Attributes of Reference document:

- Reference document identifier is an identifier for the Reference document.
- Reference document language identifier is the identifier of the natural or special language used in the Reference document.
- Reference document title is the title of the Reference document.
- Reference document type description is a description of the type of Reference document.

Reference documents can be publications (hardcopy, electronic), other databases (internal, external), Internet (Internet addresses), methodological references (for instance to summary metadata, detailed metadata, information on major changes).

Source: ISO/IEC 11179-3 "Information technology-Metadata registries (MDR)-Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes", February 2003

See also: ISO / IEC 11179; Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS); Documentation

Reference document language

The identifier of the natural or special language used in the reference document.

Context: The national language in which an information item is available.

Source: ISO/ICE FCD 11179-3, Registry Metamodel, Final Committee Draft, 2001

Reference Interconnection Offer (RIO)

Under the existing EC directives, a firm which is designated as having SMP must regularly produce a document the terms and conditions at which it will provide access to specified services. This document must be approved by the regulator.

Source: OECD, 2004, Access Pricing in Telecommunications, OECD, Paris, Glossary of Terms

See also: Significant Market Power (SMP)

Reference metadata

Metadata describing the contents and the quality of the statistical data.

Context: Preferably, reference metadata should include all of the following: a) "conceptual" metadata, describing the concepts used and their practical implementation, allowing users to understand what the statistics are measuring and, thus, their fitness for use; b) "methodological" metadata, describing methods used for the generation of the data (e.g. sampling, collection methods, editing processes); c) "quality" metadata, describing the different quality dimensions of the resulting statistics (e.g. timeliness, accuracy).

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Metadata structure definition; Structural metadata; Statistical metadata

Reference period - MetaStore

Within the OECD's list of Metadata Types refers to the period of time the data refer to.

Context: For business tendency or consumer opinion surveys this field could also refer to the forecasting horizon.

Source: OECD, 2005, OECD MetaStore User Guide, OECD, OECD, unpublished, Appendix 1: Metadata Types

Reference population (for a price index)

The set of households included within the scope of the index.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

Reference rate of interest

The reference rate of interest (to be used in allocating financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)) is the pure cost of borrowing funds (i.e. a rate from which the risk premium has been eliminated to the greatest extent possible and which does not include any intermediation services

Source: SNA 6.128

French equivalent: Taux (d'intérêt) de référence

Reference series (for composite leading indicators)

Cyclical indicator systems are constructed around a "reference chronology". The reference series is the economic variable whose cyclical movements it is intended to predict. In the OECD system, the index of total industrial production is used as the reference series.

Context: Ideally, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) would be used as the reference series, but for many countries, there is often a substantial time lag in the publication of GDP estimates and they are usually available only on an annual or quarterly basis.

Industrial production constitutes the more cyclical part of the aggregate economy and the cyclical profiles of industrial production and GDP have been found to be closely related, so that cyclical indicators identified against industrial production serve well as indicators for the GDP cycles

Source: OECD Leading Indicator Website, Glossary, 2001

French equivalent: Serie de référence

Refinancing

Refinancing refers to the extension of a new loan to enable the repayment of all or part of the amounts outstanding on earlier borrowing, possibly including amounts not yet due

Source: External Debt: Definition, Statistical Coverage and Methodology, A Report by an International Working Group on External Debt Statistics of the World Bank, IMF, BIS, OECD, OECD, Paris, 1988, Glossary

Refinery feedstocks

A refinery feedstock is product or a combination of products derived from crude oil and destined for further processing other than blending in the refining industry. It is transformed into one or more components and/or finished products.

Source: Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 2 – Notes on Energy Sources

Refinery gas (not liquefied)

Refinery gas is defined as non-condensable gas obtained during distillation of crude oil or treatment of oil products (e.g. cracking) in refineries. It consists mainly of hydrogen, methane, ethane and olefins. It includes gases which are returned from the petrochemical industry.

Source: Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 2 – Notes on Energy Sources

Reforestation

Reforestation is artificial or natural re—establishment of forest in an area that was previously under forest cover

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Reboisement

Reform process / programme

The Uruguay Round Agriculture Agreement starts a reform process. It sets out a first step, in the process, i.e. a programme for reducing subsidies and protection and other reforms. Current negotiations launched under Article 20 are for continuing the reform process.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Refrigerated wagon

Insulated wagon using a source of cold (natural ice, with or without the addition of salt; eutectic plates; dry ice, with or without sublimation control; liquefied gases, with or

without evaporation control; etc.) other than a mechanical or "absorption" unit.

Context: Such a wagon is capable, with a mean outside temperature of + 30 o C, of lowering the temperature inside the empty body to, and thereafter maintaining it:

- at + 7 degrees C maximum in the case of class A;
- at -10 degrees C maximum in the case of class B;
- at -20 degrees C maximum in the case of class C; and
- at 0 degrees C maximum in the case of class D,

with the aid of appropriate refrigerants and fittings.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Refugees

Refugees are foreign persons granted refugee status either at the time of admission or before admission. This category therefore includes foreign persons granted refugee status while abroad and entering to be resettled in the receiving country as well as persons granted refugee status on a group basis upon arrival in the receiving country.

Context: In some cases, refugee status may be granted when the persons involved are still in their country of origin through "in- country processing" of requests for asylum. Refugee status may be granted on the basis of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol or pertinent regional instruments.

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

See also: Asylum-seekers; Foreigners granted temporary protected status; Foreigners seeking asylum; Foreigners admitted for humanitarian reasons (other than asylum proper or temporary protection)

Refusal rate

In the sampling of human populations, the proportion of individuals who, though successfully contacted, refuse to give the information sought. The proportion is usually and preferably calculated by dividing the number of refusals by the total number of the sample which was originally desired to achieve.

Source: The International Statistical Institute, "The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms", edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press, 2003.

See also: Non-response; Item response rate; Non-response rate

Refusal to deal / sell

The practice of refusing or denying supply of a product to a purchaser, usually a retailer or wholesaler. The practice may be adopted in order to force a retailer to engage in resale price maintenance (RPM), i.e., not to discount the product in question, or to support an exclusive dealing arrangement with other purchasers or to sell the product only to a specific class of customers or geographic region.

Refusal to deal/sell may also arise if the purchaser is a bad credit risk, does not carry sufficient inventory or provide adequate sales service, product advertising and display, etc. The competitive effects of refusal to deal/sell generally have to be weighed on a case-by-case basis.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Refuse (waste)

See also: Solid waste

Refuse reclamation

Refuse reclamation is the conversion of solid wastes into useful products, for example, composting organic waste to make soil conditioners, and separating aluminium and other metals for melting and recycling

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

Regimen

The selected goods and services priced for the purpose of compiling a price index.

Source: A Guide to the Consumer Price Index - 13th Series, Glossary, Australian Bureau of Statistics

Regional central bank – BPM

A Regional Central Bank is an international financial institution that acts as a common central bank for a group of Member countries.

Context: Such a bank has headquarters in one country and maintains national offices in each member country. Each national office acts as the central bank for that country and must be treated as an institutional unit that is separate from the headquarters institution. Each national office is a resident unit of the country where is located.

The financial assets and liabilities of a regional central bank should be allocated among the national offices. The allocation should be made in proportion to the claims that such offices have over the bank's collective assets

Source: BPM para. 90

See also: Regional central bank – SNA

French equivalent: Banque centrale régionale - MBP

Regional central bank – SNA

A regional central bank is an international financial institution which acts as a common central bank for a group of member countries

Source: SNA 14.34

See also: Regional central bank – BPM

French equivalent: Banque centrale régionale - SCN

Regional trading arrangement

A regional trading arrangement is an agreement among governments to liberalise trade and possibly to co-ordinate other trade related activities. There are four principal types of regional trading arrangements a:

- free trade area;
- customs union;
- common market;
- economic union.

Source: Glossary of Insurance Policy Terms, OECD, Centre for Co-operation with Non-Members, 1999

See also: Economic union; Customs union; Free trade area; Common market

Regionalization

The practice of building up world International Comparison Project (ICP) comparisons on the basis of comparisons carried out in various country groupings such as EU or ESCAP.

Source: Handbook of the International Comparison Programme, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 62, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development, Statistical Division, New York, 1992, Glossary

Register

A set of files (paper, electronic, or a combination) containing the assigned data elements and the associated information.

Context: A register is a written and complete record containing regular entries of items and details on particular

set of objects (Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Terminology on Statistical Metadata", Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, Geneva, 2000, http://www.unece.org/stats/publications/53metadaterminology.pdf).

Source: ISO/IEC International Standard 11179, Part 1, Framework for the specification and standardization of data elements, 1999

See also: Registration authority; Data element dictionary; ISO / IEC 11179

Registrar

A representative of a Registration authority.

Source: ISO/IEC FDIS 11179-1 "Information technology - Metadata registries - Part 1: Framework", March 2004

See also: ISO / IEC 11179; Registration authority

Registration

The relationship between an administered item and the registration authority.

Context: Registration is the assignment of an unambiguous identifier to a data element in a way that makes the metadata about those data elements available to interested parties.

Source: ISO/IEC FDIS 11179-1 "Information technology - Metadata registries - Part 1: Framework", March 2004

See also: Administered item; Registration authority; ISO / IEC 11179

Registration applicant

A registration applicant is an organization, individual, etc, which requests the assignment of an identifier from a registration authority

Source: ISO/IEC 11179, Part 3, Basic Attributes of Data Elements (draft)

Registration authority

A registration authority is an organization authorized to register data elements or other objects

Source: ISO/IEC 11179, Part 3, Basic Attributes of Data Elements (draft)

Registration method

Registration method refers to continuous, permanent, compulsory recording of the occurrence of vital events together with certain identifying or descriptive characteristics concerning them, as provided through the civil code, laws or regulations of each country.

The vital events may be live births, foetal deaths, deaths, marriages, divorces, judicial separations, annulments of marriage, adoptions, recognitions (acknowledgements of natural children), legitimations

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Registration status

Registration status is a designation of the position in the registration life-cycle of a data element

Source: ISO/IEC 11179, Part 3, Basic Attributes of Data Elements (draft)

Registry

An application which stores metadata for querying, and which can be used by any other application in the network with sufficient access privileges.

Context: A registry can be understood as the index of a database or metadata repository which is made up of all the data providers' data sets and reference metadata sets within a statistical community, distributed across the Internet or similar network. Note that the registry services are not concerned with the storage of data. The registry services concern themselves with providing visibility of the data and reference metadata, and information needed to access the data and reference metadata.

Querying: The registry has interfaces for querying the metadata it contains, so that applications and users can discover the existence of data sets and reference metadata sets, structural metadata, the providers/agencies associated with those objects, and the provider agreements which describe how the data and metadata are made available, and how they are categorized.

Subscription/Notification: It is possible to subscribe to specific objects in the registry, so that a notification will be sent to all subscribers whenever the registry objects are updated.

Registration (structural metadata submission): A registry service which allows users to inform the registry that data sets, reference metadata sets, structural metadata, or data provisioning information.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Registration; Metadata item; Metadata registry

Registry item

Registry item is a metadata item recorded in a Metadata Registry.

Source: ISO/IEC 11179-3 "Information technology-Metadata registries (MDR)-Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes", February 2003

See also: Metadata registry; Administered item; Metadata item; ISO / IEC 11179

Registry metamodel

Registry metamodel is a metamodel specifying a metadata registry.

Source: ISO/IEC FDIS 11179-1 "Information technology - Metadata registries - Part 1: Framework", March 2004

See also: Metamodel; ISO / IEC 11179; Metadata registry

Regular employees

See also: Employees – ILO

Regulation

Regulation is broadly defined as imposition of rules by government, backed by the use of penalties that are intended specifically to modify the economic behaviour of individuals and firms in the private sector. Various regulatory instruments or targets exist. Prices, output, rate of return (in the form of profits, margins or commissions), disclosure of information, standards and ownership ceilings are among those frequently used.

Context: Different rationales for economic regulation have been put forward. One is to curb potential market power and increase efficiency or avoid duplication of facilities in cases of natural monopoly. Another is to protect consumers and maintain quality and other standards including ethical standards in the case of professional services provided by doctors, lawyers, etc. Regulations may also be enacted to prevent excessive competition and protect suppliers from unstable output and low price conditions, to promote employment and more equitable distribution of income.

Excessive competition, sometimes also called ruinous competition, is a controversial term without precise meaning in economics. It usually refers to a condition of excess capacity and/or declining demand in an industry, which causes prices to fall to the level of average variable costs, discouraging new investment and causing some

incumbents to leave the industry until capacity is reduced to the point where supply once again intersects with demand at a price sufficient to cover all costs. When regulatory authorities interfere with this process by setting minimum price levels, excess capacity and its attendant resource misallocation will tend to persist in the industry. Many economists use this as an example of the use of regulation to promote the private interests of producers at the expense of the public interest.

Not all forms of regulation have to be mandated or imposed by government. Many professions adopt self-regulation, i.e., develop and self-enforce rules commonly arrived at for the mutual benefit of members. Self-regulation may be adopted in order to maintain professional reputation, education and ethical standards. They may also act as a vehicle to set prices, restrict entry and ban certain practices (e.g., advertising in order to restrict competition).

Deregulation refers to the relaxation or removal of regulatory constraints on firms or individuals. Deregulation has become increasingly equated with promoting competition and market-oriented approaches toward pricing, output, entry and other related economic decisions.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Regulatory authority

See also: Supervisory authority; Pension regulator

French equivalent: Autorité réglementaire

Regulatory bodies

Regulatory bodies are bodies which regulate or supervise financial corporations; they may be classified as financial or non-financial according to their status

Source: SNA 4.101

French equivalent: Organismes de réglementation

Regulatory capital

Refers to a specific definition of capital developed by the BCBS and used as the numerator in the BCBS's capital adequacy ratio. The definition includes, beyond the traditional capital and reserve account items, several specified types of subordinated debt instruments that need not be repaid if the funds are needed to maintain minimum capital levels.

Source: IMF, 2004, Compilation Guide on Financial Soundness Indicators, IMF, Washington DC, Appendix VII, Glossary

Regulatory reform

Regulatory reform is used in the OECD work to refer to changes that improve regulatory quality, that is, enhance the performance, cost-effectiveness, or legal quality of regulations and related government formalities.

Reform can mean revision of a single regulation, the scrapping and rebuilding of an entire regulatory regime and its institutions, or improvement of processes for making regulations and managing reform.

Source: Regulatory Reform: A Synthesis, OECD, Paris, 1997, page 11

See also: Social regulations; Economic regulations; Administrative regulations

Reimbursements, social security benefits

Reimbursements (social security benefits) are repayments (partial or complete) by social security funds of approved expenditures made by households on specified goods or services

Source: SNA 8.101

French equivalent: Prestations de sécurité sociale - remboursements

Reimportation of goods in the same state

This term "means the customs procedure under which goods which were exported and were in free circulation or were compensating products may be taken into home use free of import duties and taxes, provided that they have not undergone any manufacturing, processing or repairs abroad" (Kyoto Convention, annex B.3, definition (a)).

Source: United Nations, 2004, International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Compilers Manual, New York, Annex B, para. 6, p. 101

Reinsurance by export credit agencies

Export credit agencies may reinsure amounts originally insured by a private sector insurer or commercial bank (some large official agencies are also providing reinsurance for smaller official agencies). For example, a private insurer might keep the commercial risk of a loan on its own books, but seek reinsurance against specific political risks. Also, some export credit agencies may receive reinsurance from their governments or purchase it in the private reinsurance market.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Reinvested earnings and undistributed branch profits

Reinvested earnings and undistributed branch profits comprise direct investors' shares in proportion to equity held of earnings that foreign subsidiaries and associated enterprises do not distribute as dividends, and earnings that branches and other unincorporated enterprises do not remit to direct investors

Source: Report on the Survey of Implementation of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment – IMF, OECD, March 2000 – Appendix II: Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms.

Reinvested earnings on direct foreign investment

Reinvested earnings on direct foreign investment consist of the retained earnings of a direct foreign investment enterprise which are treated as if they were distributed and remitted to foreign direct investors in proportion to their ownership of the equity of the enterprise and then reinvested by them in the enterprise

Source: SNA 7.120

French equivalent: Bénéfices réinvestis d'investissement direct étranger

Rejection rule

A rejection rule is a logical condition or a restriction to the value of a data item or a data group which must not be met if the data is to be considered correct. In various connections other terms are used, e.g. Y-rule.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

See also: Conflict rule

Related data reference

A related data reference is a reference between a data element and any related data.

Source: ISO/IEC International Standard 11179, Part 1, Framework for the specification and standardization of data elements, 1999

See also: Data element; ISO / IEC 11179

Related diversification

Related diversification occurs when the firm expands into similar product lines. For example, an automobile manufacturer may engage in production of passenger vehicles and light trucks.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Unrelated diversification; Diversification

Related enterprises

Related enterprises are those where there exists a direct investment relationship. BPM5 defines the direct investment relationship as ownership, by a direct investor resident in one economy, of 10 percent or more of the ordinary shares or voting power (for an incorporated enterprise) or the equivalent (for an

unincorporated enterprise) of an enterprise resident of another economy. Further, direct investment enterprises comprise those entities that are either directly or indirectly owned by the direct investor.

Source: Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services, Eurostat, IMF, OECD, UN, UNCTAD, WTO, 2002, Annex II, Glossary

Related member fund

Pension funds that comprises the assets of a limited number of related members who are all in the governing body of the pension fund.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Individual pension funds; Group pension funds

French equivalent: Fonds entre membres liés public

Related metadata reference

Related metadata reference is a reference from one metadata item to another.

Source: ISO/IEC 11179-3 "Information technology-Metadata registries (MDR)-Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes", February 2003

See also: Metadata item; ISO / IEC 11179

Relational database

A method for organizing files in a database that specifically prohibits linking one file to another.

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

Relational database management system (RDBMS)

A database management system that allows the temporary or permanent joining of data tables based on a common field (a primary and foreign key). Each row, record or instance in a database has a fixed set of attributes or fields. Each table has a primary key that uniquely identifies each record. The table may also contain a foreign key, which is identical to a primary key in an external table. A relational join is achieved by matching the values of the foreign key to the corresponding values in the primary key of the external table.

Source: Handbook on Geographic Information Systems and Digital Mapping, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 79, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, New York, 2000, Annex VI - Glossary

Relational storage model

Currently the most popular data model for general-purpose database systems; theoretical foundation formulated by E.F. Codd.

Source: Adapting new technologies to census operations, Arij Dekker, Symposium on Global Review of 2000 Round of Population and Housing Censuses: Mid-Decade Assessment and Future Prospects, Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Secretariat New York, 7-10 August 2001, Glossary

Relationship

A connection among model elements. [ISO/IEC 19501-1:2001,2.5.2.36]

Context: In ISO/IEC International Standard 11179-3 "Information technology - Metadata registries - Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes", February 2003, a relationship is either an association or a generalization. [ISO/IEC 19501-1:2001, 2.5.2.36]

Association is a semantic relationship between two classes. [ISO/IEC 19501-1:2001, 2.5.2.3]

Generalization is a relationship between a more general class (the parent) and a more specific class (the child) that is fully consistent with the first class (i.e. it has all of its attributes and relationships) and that adds additional information. [ISO/IEC 19501-1:2001, 2.5.2.24]

A relationship between a Data element example and its Data element is called an exemplification.

Source: ISO/IEC FDIS 11179-1 "Information technology - Metadata registries - Part 1: Framework", March 2004

See also: ISO / IEC 11179

Relative frequency

See also: Frequency

French equivalent: Fréquence relative

Relative precision

A term which is frequently used to denote the ratio of the error variances of two sample designs which are different but which are based upon the same sampling unit and the same size of sample. The usage is not universal, however, since some writers use the term relative efficiency for this concept.

The relative efficiency and relative precision are equal in the case of simple random sampling for the mean of a large population, but not necessarily otherwise.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Relative standard deviation

See also: Coefficient of variation

Relative standard error

See also: Coefficient of variation

Release calendar

A statement on the schedule of release of data in terms of periodicity and timeliness.

Context: An advance release calendar provides a general statement on the schedule of release of data, which is publicly disseminated so as to provide prior notice of the precise release dates on which a national statistical agency, other national agency, or international organization undertakes to release specified statistical information to the public. Such information may be provided for statistical releases in the coming week, month, quarter or year.

In SDMX, "Release Calendar" describes the policy regarding the release of statistics according to a preannounced

schedule and its availability. It also contains the release calendar information.

Advance release calendar information is one of the requirements of the IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS). Such information is disseminated on the Internet on the IMF`s Data Standards Bulletin Board (DSBB) or on national websites.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Periodicity - IMF; Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX); Timeliness; Simultaneous release

Relevance

The degree to which statistical information meets the real needs of clients.

Context: In SDMX, "Relevance" refers to the processes for monitoring the relevance and practical utility of existing statistics in meeting users' needs and how these processes inform the development of statistical programs.

Relevance is concerned with whether the available information sheds light on the issues that are important to users. Assessing relevance is subjective and depends upon the varying needs of users.

The Agency's challenge is to weigh and balance the conflicting needs of current and potential users to produce a program that goes as far as possible in satisfying the most important needs within given resource constraints (Statistics Canada, "Statistics Canada Quality Guidelines).

In assessing relevance, one approach is to gauge relevance directly, by polling users about the data. Indirect evidence of relevance may be found by ascertaining where there are processes in place to determine the uses of data and the views of their users or to use the data in-house for research and other analysis. The uses and users of a given dataset may change over time, and new needs may arise that require new data; thus, the best processes have a dynamic nature(International Monetary Found, "Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF) Glossary").

Source: Statistics Canada, "Statistics Canada Quality Guidelines", 4th edition, October 2003, page 64

See also: Quality – IMF; Quality – Eurostat; Quality - OECD; Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX); Serviceability

Reliability

Reliability refers to the closeness of the initial estimated value(s) to the subsequent estimated values.

Context: The third element of the IMF's definition of quality is "accuracy and reliability".

Source: International Monetary Found, "Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF) Glossary"

See also: Accuracy; Quality – IMF; Estimate

Religion

For census purposes religion may be defined as either:

a. religious or spiritual belief of preference, regardless of whether or not this belief is represented by an organised group; or
b. affiliation with an organised group having specific religious or spiritual tenets

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.109

Remaining (residual) maturity

The period of time until debt payments fall due. In the Guide, it is recommended that short-term remaining maturity of outstanding external debt be measured by adding the value of outstanding short-term external debt (original maturity) to the value of outstanding long-term external debt (original maturity) due to be paid in one year or less.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Remote access

On-line access to protected microdata.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Remote data laboratory

A virtual environment providing remote execution facilities.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Remote electronic voting

Voting that takes place by electronic means from any location.

Source: OECD, 2004, Promise and Problems of E-Democracy: Challenges of Online Citizen Engagement, OECD, Paris, Annex 1: Commonly used E-Engagement Terms

Remote execution

Submitting scripts on-line for execution on disclosive microdata stored within an institute's protected network. If the results are regarded as safe data, they are sent to the submitter of the script. Otherwise, the submitter is informed that the request cannot be acquiesced. Remote execution may either work through submitting scripts for a particular statistical package such as SAS, SPSS or STATA which runs on the remote server or via a tailor made client system which sits on the user's desk top.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Remote sensing

The process of acquiring information about an object from a distance; i.e. without physical contact. Remote sensing usually refers to image acquisition by means of satellite sensors or aerial photography.

Context: Remote sensing is the recording of images of the Earth's surface from aircraft and satellites and processing and analysing of these images to obtain information needed for inventories of natural resources, assessments of natural disasters, preparation of maps, and so forth. (Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997)

Source: Handbook on Geographic Information Systems and Digital Mapping, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 79, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, New York, 2000, Annex VI - Glossary

French equivalent: Télédétection

Remuneration in kind

Remuneration in kind occurs when an employee accepts payment in the form of goods and services instead of money

Source: SNA 3.38

See also: Payments in kind other than remuneration in kind; Payments in kind

French equivalent: Rémunération en nature

Renewable natural resources

Renewable natural resources are natural resources that, after exploitation, can return to their previous stock levels by natural processes of growth or replenishment. Conditionally renewable resources are those whose exploitation eventually reaches a level beyond which regeneration will become impossible. Such is the case with the clear—cutting of tropical forests

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Non-renewable natural resources; Natural resources

Rent - OECD

In modern economics, rent refers to the earnings of factors of production (land, labour, capital) which are fixed in supply. Thus, raising the price of such factors will not cause an increase in availability but will increase the return to the factor. This differs from the more common usage of the term, whereby rent refers to payments for the use of a resource.

Context: Economists use the term economic rent to denote the payment to factors which are permanently in fixed supply and quasi-rent to denote payments for factors which are temporarily in fixed supply. The presence of economic rents implies that the factor can neither be destroyed nor augmented. Quasi-rents exist when factors can be augmented over time, or when their supply can be reduced over time through depreciation. Factors which earn economic or quasi-rents typically are paid an amount in excess of their opportunity costs.

In the case of economic rents the supplier receives a payment in excess of the amount required to induce the supplier to supply the factor. Quasi-rents, on the other hand, are returns in excess of that required to keep the factor active, but may not be sufficient to have induced the supplier to enter in the first place. When the availability of a good is artificially restricted (for example by laws limiting entry), then the increased earnings of the remaining suppliers are termed monopoly rents. The potential existence of monopoly rents provides an incentive for firms to pay for the right to earn these rents.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Rent (household); Rent - UN; Rent - SNA

Rent - SNA

Rent is the sum of rents on land and rents on subsoil assets

Source: SNA 7.128 and 7.132

See also: Rent (household); Rent - UN; Rent - OECD

French equivalent: Loyer

Rent - UN

Rent is the net return on a production factor whose supply is perfectly inelastic (available only as a fixed amount) such as land. It is also called pure economic rent

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Hoteling rent; Rent (household); Rent - SNA; Rent - OECD

Rent (household)

Household rent is the amount paid periodically (weekly, monthly and so forth) for the space occupied by a household

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.413

Rent seeking

The opportunity to capture monopoly rents provides firms with an incentive to use scarce resources to secure the right to become a monopolist. Such activity is referred to as rent-seeking. Rent-seeking is normally associated with expenditures designed to persuade governments to impose regulations which create monopolies. Examples are entry restrictions and import controls. However, rent-seeking may also refer to expenditures to create private monopolies.

Context: The notion of rent-seeking may be traced to economists Tullock and Krueger, who both assumed that the potential for monopoly rents would induce firms to compete for the right to earn such rents. The outcome would then be that resources equal to the monopoly rents would be expended on securing the monopoly. This, they suggested, was a social loss equivalent to the amount of monopoly rents (or profits), since the resources could have been better employed in other activities. Hence it is argued that the social costs of monopoly power should include at least some portion of monopoly profits.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Dead-weight welfare loss; Rent - OECD

Rental equivalence

The estimation of the imputed rents payable by owner occupiers for the housing services they produce and consume on the basis of the rents payable on the market for accommodation of the same type.

Context: When the markets for rented accommodation are very thin, or even non-existent, for particular types of accommodation, the rents may be estimated by the user costs.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

See also: User cost; Owner occupied housing

Rental on fixed assets

Rental on fixed assets is the amount payable by the user of a fixed asset to its owner, under an operating lease or similar contract, for the right to use that asset in production for a specified period of time

Source: SNA 6.181

French equivalent: Loyer des actifs fixes

Rental price

See also: User cost of capital

Rents on land

Rents on land are a form of property income; they consist of the amounts paid to a landowner by a tenant for the use of the land

Source: SNA 7.128

French equivalent: Loyers des terrains

Rents on subsoil assets

Rents on subsoil assets are a form of property income; they consist of the payments made to the owners of the subsoil assets by institutional units permitting them to extract the subsoil deposits over a specified period

Source: SNA [7.133]

French equivalent: Loyers des gisements

Repairs and maintenance

Repairs and maintenance covers all construction work not included under new construction. Such repairs may be

broken down into capital repairs and current repairs and maintenance

Source: International Recommendations for Construction Statistics, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 47, Rev. 1, United Nations, New York, 1997, para. 73

See also: Current repairs and maintenance; Capital repairs

Repatriating asylum- seekers

Repatriating asylum-seekers is the process of citizens returning after having attempted to seek asylum abroad. In principle, this category includes persons who return after their asylum cases have been decided negatively as well as persons who may not have been able to apply for asylum but who stayed abroad under temporary protection for some time

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

See also: Asylum-seekers

Repatriating refugees

Repatriating refugees are citizens returning after having enjoyed asylum abroad. Both refugees returning under internationally assisted repatriation programmes and those returning spontaneously are included in this category

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

Repayable margins

Repayable margins consist of deposits or other collateral deposited to protect a counter party against default risk, but which remain under the ownership of the unit that placed the margins

Source: SNA 11.43

See also: Non-repayable margins

French equivalent: Marges à rembourser

Repayment period

The period during which the debt obligation is to be repaid.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Repeatability

Repeatability is the concept that survey procedures should be repeatable from survey to survey and from location to location; the same data processed twice should yield the same results. (Also called reproducibility.)

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Repeated survey

A sample survey which is performed more than once with essentially the same questionnaire or schedule but not necessarily with the same sample units.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Rephasing

A revision of the terms of repayment of a debt obligation.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Replacement

See also: Sampling with replacement

Replacement cost accounting

See also: Current cost accounting

French equivalent: Comptabilité au coût de remplacement

Replacement process

A sequential control process for which, at various points, the system can be returned to some initial state.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Replacement product

The product chosen to replace a sampled product either because it has disappeared completely from the market or because its market share has fallen either in a specific establishment or in the market as a whole.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC.

Replacement rate

The ratio of an individual's (or a given population's (average) pension in a given time period and the (average) income in a given time period.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Income replacement rate

French equivalent: Taux de remplacement

Replicated sampling

See also: Duplicate sample

Report on errors

A report on errors is a report which usually contains the record identification, violated conditions, items that are probably erroneous, etc.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Reporting banks

In Bank for International Settlements (BIS) terminology, all those deposit-taking institutions (plus some non-deposit-taking financial institutions) that submit data to be included in the BIS International Banking Statistics.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Reporting unit

A reporting unit is a unit that supplies the data for a given survey instance

Context: The reporting unit is the unit about which data are reported. When, for a specific survey, the book keeping office completes questionnaires for each of the locations of a business, these locations are the reporting units (Reference manual on Design and Implementation of Business Surveys, Statistics Netherlands, March 1995, page 16).

Source: Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Terminology on Statistical Metadata", Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, Geneva, 2000

See also: Statistical unit – ISIC; Survey; Observation unit; Analytical unit - Eurostat

Repos

See also: Repurchase agreements (repos)– SNA

Representation

Representation is the combination of a value domain, datatype, and, if necessary, a unit of measure or a character set

Source: ISO/IEC 11179, Part 1, Framework for the specification and standardization of data elements, 1998

Representation category

A representation category is the type of symbol, character, or other designation used to represent a data element

Source: ISO/IEC 11179, Part 3, Basic Attributes of Data Elements (draft)

Representation term

A representation term is a component of a data element name which describes the form of representation of the data element

Source: ISO/IEC 11179, Part 3, Basic Attributes of Data Elements (draft)

See also: Form of representation

Representative item

A product [or item] selected for pricing within an elementary aggregate because purchases of the product account for a significant proportion of the total purchases of all products within the aggregate and/or because the price change for the product is close to the average for all products within the aggregate.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC.

Representative sample

In the widest sense, a sample which is representative of a population. Some confusion arises according to whether "representative" is regarded as meaning "selected by some process which gives all samples an equal chance of appearing to represent the population"; or, alternatively, whether it means "typical in respect of certain characteristics, however chosen.

Context: On the whole, it seems best to confine the word "representative" to samples which turn out to be so, however chosen, rather than apply it to those chosen with the object of being representative.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Representativeness

A term used to describe how characteristic a particular item is of the types of goods and services included in a basic heading.

Source: Handbook of the International Comparison Programme, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 62, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development, Statistical Division, New York, 1992, Glossary

Representativity bias

Bias in a basket index that results from the use of quantities that are not representative of the two periods compared; that is, that systematically diverge from the average quantities consumed in the two periods. For example, representativity bias may result from the use of an old, out-of-date basket which deviates systematically from the baskets in both the periods compared. In practice, representativity bias tends to be similar to substitution bias, as it is attributable to the same economic factors.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

Reproducibility

See also: Repeatability

Repudiation of debt

A unilateral disclaiming of a debt instrument obligation by a debtor.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Repurchase (repo) rate

Repurchase (repo) rate is the interest rate paid at the time of the repurchase of the securities in a repurchase agreement

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Repurchase agreements (repos) – BIS

Repurchase agreements (repos) are money market operations based upon arrangements involving the sale of (financial) assets at a specified price with a commitment to repurchase the same or similar assets at a fixed price on a specified future date (usually short-term) or on a date subject to the discretion of the purchaser

Source: Guide to the International Banking Statistics, Bank for International Settlements, Basel, Switzerland, 2000, Part III – Glossary of Terms

See also: Repurchase agreements (repos)– SNA

Repurchase agreements (repos)– SNA

Repurchase agreements are arrangements whereby an institutional unit sells securities at a specified price to another unit; the sale is made under a commitment to repurchase the same or similar securities at a fixed price on a specified future date (usually very short-term, e.g. overnight or one day) or at a date subject to the discretion of the purchaser

Source: SNA 11.32

See also: Repurchase agreements (repos) – BIS

French equivalent: Accords de réméré - SCN

Rerouting (transactions)

Rerouting (transactions) records a transaction as taking place in channels that differ from the actual ones or as taking place in an economic sense when it actually does not, such as a direct transaction between unit A and unit C being recorded as taking place indirectly through a third unit B, usually, however, with some change in the transaction category

Source: SNA 3.24

French equivalent: Réorientation d'une opération

Resale price maintenance (RPM)

Resale Price Maintenance (RPM) exists with a supplier specifying the minimum (or maximum) price at which the product must be re-sold to customers.

Context: From a competition policy viewpoint, specifying the minimum price is of concern. It has been argued that through price maintenance, a supplier can exercise some control over the product market. This form of vertical price fixing may prevent the margin from retail and wholesale prices from being reduced by competition.

However, an alternative argument is that the supplier may wish to protect the reputation or image of the product and prevent it from being used by retailers as a loss leader to attract customers. Also, by maintaining profit margins through RPM, the retailer may be provided with incentives to spend greater outlays on service, invest in inventories, advertise and engage in other efforts to expand product demand to the mutual benefit of both the supplier and the retailer.

RPM may also be used to prevent free riding by retailers on the efforts of other competing retailers who instead of offering lower prices expend time, money and effort promoting and explaining the technical complexities or attributes of the product. For example, one retailer may not reduce price but explain and demonstrate to customers the use of a complex product such as a computer. The customer may after acquiring this information choose to buy the computer from a retailer that sells it at a lower price and does not explain or demonstrate its uses.

In many countries, RPM is per se illegal with few exceptions or exempt products. Many economists now advocate adopting a less stringent approach in competition law towards RPM and other vertical restraints.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Resale-based service supplier

The subsequent sale or lease on a commercial basis, with or without adding value, of a service provided by a facilities-based telecommunications operator.

A resale service supplier or reseller is a company that leases bulk-rated plant (e.g. transmission) capacity from facilities-based carriers and uses that capacity to provide services to individual customers or groups of customers at prices high enough to make a profit yet sufficiently below the equivalent rates of the facilities-based carriers to attract customers.

Source: Telecommunications services: Glossary of terms – World Trade Organisation

Rescheduling

See also: Debt rescheduling

Rescheduling agreement

An agreement between a creditor, or a group of creditors, and a debtor to reschedule debt. This term is sometimes used loosely to apply to a debt-reorganization/restructuring agreement, one element of which is rescheduling.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Research and development - OECD

Research and development is a term covering three activities: basic research, applied research, and experimental development

Source: OECD Frascati Manual, Fifth edition, 1993, para. 58, page 13

See also: Research and development – SNA; Research and development – UNESCO

Research and development – SNA

Research and development by a market producer is an activity undertaken for the purpose of discovering or developing new products, including improved versions or qualities of existing products, or discovering or developing new or more efficient processes of production

Source: SNA 6.142 [6.163]

See also: Research and development - OECD; Research and development – UNESCO

French equivalent: Activités de recherche- développement - SCN

Research and development – UNESCO

Research and development services in natural sciences and engineering; social sciences and humanities and interdisciplinary.

Any creative systematic activity undertaken in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this knowledge to devise new applications.

Includes fundamental research, applied research in such fields as agriculture, medicine, industrial chemistry, and experimental development work leading to new devices, products or processes

Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, UNESCO, Paris, 68 and 65, Chap. 5

See also: Research and development - OECD; Research and development – SNA

French equivalent: Activités de recherche- développement

Research and development and scientific and technological innovation

Scientific and technological innovation may be considered as the transformation of an idea into a new or improved product introduced on the market, into a new or improved operational process used in industry and commerce, or into a new approach to a social service.

The word "innovation" can have different meanings in different contexts and the one chosen will depend on the particular objectives of measurement or analysis

Source: OECD Frascati Manual, Fifth edition, 1993, para. 20, page 5

Research and development expenditure

Research and development expenditure is the money spent on creative work undertaken on a systematic basis to increase the stock of knowledge and the use of this knowledge to devise new applications.

Context: Expenditure on Research and Development (R&D) refers to all expenditure on research performed at universities and at other institutions of tertiary education, regardless of whether the research is funded from general institutional funds or through separate grants or contracts from public or private sponsors. This includes all research institutes and experimental stations operating under the direct control of, or administered by, or associated with, higher education institutions.

(Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary)

Source: Measuring the ICT Sector: Information Society, OECD, 2000, Data Item Definitions, Data Sources and Methodologies, page 152

Research and development personnel

Research and development personnel includes all persons employed directly on research and development [activities] , as well as those providing direct services such as research and development managers, administrators and clerical staff.

Those providing an indirect service, such as canteen and security staff, should be excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included as an overhead cost when measuring expenditure.

Source: OECD Frascati Manual, Sixth edition, 2002, paras. 294-295, page 92

Research co-efficients

Research coefficients are fractions or proportions applied to statistics describing the total resources of the higher education sector. They are derived in a number of ways, ranging from informed guesses to sophisticated models. Whatever the method used, they are a useful alternative to the more costly large-scale surveys of researchers and/or higher education institutions

Source: OECD Frascati Manual, Fifth edition, 1993, Annex 2, para. 35, page 117

Researchers

Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products processes, methods, and systems, and in the management of the projects concerned.

Researchers are all persons in the International Standard Classification of Occupations-88 (ISCO-88) Major Group 2 "Professional Occupations" plus "Research and Development Department Managers" (ISCO- 88 1237). By convention, any members of the Armed Forces with similar skills performing R&D should also be included in this category.

Source: OECD Frascati Manual, Sixth edition, 2002, paras. 301-302, page 93

Reserve base

The sum of the eligible balance sheet items (in particular liabilities) that constitute the basis for calculating the reserve requirement of a credit institution.

Source: European Central Bank, 2004, Annual Report: 2004, ECB, Frankfurt, Glossary

Reserve ratio

The ratio defined by the central bank for each category of eligible balance sheet items included in the reserve base. The ratio is used to calculate reserve requirements.

Source: European Central Bank, 2004, Annual Report: 2004, ECB, Frankfurt, Glossary

Reserve requirements

Reserve requirements are the minimum reserves required for depository institutions. They are set by the central bank within limits specified by laws for depository institutions. A change in the minimum reserve ratio affects the amount of its deposit base a financial institution can lend out. Reserve requirements are an instrument of monetary policy

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

French equivalent: Réserves obligatoires

Reserves, total international Residence

See also: International reserve assets

Resident – BPM

An institutional unit has a centre of economic interest within a country when there exists some location - dwelling, place of production, or other premises - within the economic territory of the country on, or from, which the unit engages and intends to continue engaging, either indefinitely or over a finite but long period of time, in economic activities and transactions on a significant scale. The location needs not to be fixed so long as it remains within the economic territory

Source: BPM para. 62

See also: Resident – UN; Non-resident; Resident – SNA

French equivalent: Résident(e) - MBP

Resident – SNA

An institutional unit is resident in a country when it has a centre of economic interest in the economic territory of that country

Context: Individuals and institutional units changing countries are normally only considered resident in the new country after one year, although the one year guideline may be interpreted flexibly.

Source: SNA 4.15 [1.28, 14.8]

See also: Resident – UN; Resident – BPM

French equivalent: Résident(e) - SCN

Resident – UN

The Draft Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services states that individuals and institutional units changing countries are normally only considered resident in the new country after one year, although the one year guideline may be interpreted flexibly

Source: Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services, Eurostat, IMF, OECD, UN, UNCTAD, WTO, 2002 – Annex II, Glossary

See also: Resident – BPM; Resident – SNA

French equivalent: Résident(e) - NU

Resident and non-resident non-national tertiary level student

At the university tertiary level of education a distinction is made between resident and non-resident foreign students. The aim is to distinguish between foreign students who are resident in the country as a result of a prior migration by themselves or their parents and who subsequently enrol in a tertiary level programme ("resident foreign students") (e.g. children or parents of families with work visas or permits or with diplomatic appointments, refugees, immigrants with permanent residence status, etc.), and those who come to the country expressly for the purpose of pursuing their education ("non-resident foreign students").

Context: The terms "resident" and "non-resident" here are intended merely to convey this distinction and not to suggest that the distinction necessarily be made on the basis of some form of "official" residence status in the country.

- a "non-resident" foreign student could be a student who holds a student visa or permit;
- a "non-resident" foreign student could be a foreign student who has completed his secondary education in another country.

In cases where a student has more than one residence authorisation, the classification selected should be the primary or first immigration document

Source: 2001 Data Collection on Education Systems: Definitions, Explanations and Instructions, UNESCO, OECD, Eurostat, page 59

Residential building

A building should be regarded as residential building when more than half of the floor area is used for dwelling purposes. Other buildings should be regarded as non-residential.

Two types of residential buildings can be distinguished:

- houses (ground-oriented residential buildings): comprising all types of houses (detached, semi- detached, terraced houses, houses built in a row, etc.) each dwelling of which has its own entrance directly from the ground surface;
- other residential buildings: comprising all residential buildings other than ground-oriented residential buildings as defined above

Source: International Recommendations for Construction Statistics, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 47, Rev. 1, United Nations, New York, 1997, para. 73 and Bulletin of Housing and Building Statistics for Europe and North America, UNECE, Geneva, 2000, Annex II, Definitions and General Terms, page 83

See also: Non-residential buildings – UN; Building - UN

French equivalent: Bâtiment résidentiel

Residential building classification

The United Nations recommendations the following classification of residential buildings:

Buildings co-existent with a single housing unit: - detached - attached

Buildings containing more than one housing unit; - up to two floors; - from 3 to 10 floors; - eleven floors or more

Buildings for persons living in institutions

All others

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.299

Residual disclosure

Disclosure that occurs by combining released information with previously released or publicly available information. For example, tables for nonoverlapping areas can be subtracted from a larger region, leaving confidential residual information for small areas.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Residual maturity

Residual maturity is the remaining time until the expiration or the repayment of the instrument

Source: Glossary of Government Debt Terms, OECD, unpublished, 2001

Residuals (environmental)

A residual is the amount of a pollutant that remains in the environment after a natural or technological process has taken place.

Context: The generic term for all unwanted waste materials in solid, liquid and gaseous form resulting from economic activity.

United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 2.26

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

Resilience

Resilience refers to the capacity of a natural system to recover from disturbance

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Stability (of ecosystem)

French equivalent: Résilience

Resistance

Resistance is the ability of plants and animals to withstand poor environmental conditions and/or attacks by chemicals or disease

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Homeostasis

French equivalent: Résistance

Resource functions of the natural capital

The capacity of natural capital to provide natural resources which can be drawn into the economy to be converted into goods and services for the benefit of mankind. Examples are mineral deposits, timber from natural forests, and deep sea fish.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 1.23

Resource management group (of environment industry)

The resource management group comprises goods and services which are particular for natural resource management. Although environmental protection is excluded from the coverage of resource management, inevitably some products may be included which are associated with environmental protection although their prime purpose is not environmental protection (for example, those used for energy saving and management, renewable energy, etc.). The collection of data for this group is still in the developmental stage.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 5.90

Resource rent

The economic rent of a natural resource equals the value of capital services flows rendered by the natural resources, or their share in the gross operating surplus; its value is given by the value of extraction. Resource rent may be divided between depletion and return to natural capital.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.167

French equivalent: Rente de ressources

Resource rent derived from capital service flow calculation

The resource rent is calculated as the difference between the gross operating surplus and the value of the capital services flows rendered by the stock of capital.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.178

Resource rent derived from the perpetual inventory method calculation

The resource rent is calculated as gross operating surplus less the value of the consumption of fixed capital less return to fixed capital.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.175

Resources

Resources 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

Source: SNA 2.54

French equivalent: Ressources

Respondent

Respondents are businesses, authorities, individual persons, etc, from whom data and associated information are collected for use in compiling statistics.

Source: Measuring the Non-Observed Economy: A Handbook, OECD, IMF, ILO, Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, 2002, Annex 2, Glossary.

Respondent burden

See also: Provider load

Respondent load

See also: Provider load

Response

The reaction of an individual unit to some form of stimulus. It may be to a drug, as in bioassay, or the reaction to a request for information, as in sample surveys of human beings.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Non-response

Response bias

The difference between the average of the averages of the responses over a large number of independent repetitions of the census and the unknown average that could be measured if the census were accomplished under ideal conditions and without error.

Source: Statistical Policy Working Paper 4 - Glossary of Nonsampling Error Terms: An Illustration of a Semantic Problem in Statistics, United States Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology, 1978

Response errors (in household surveys)

Response errors [in household surveys] may be defined as those arising from the interviewing process. Such errors can result from a number of circumstances, such as the following:

- inadequate concepts or questions;
- inadequate training;
- interviewer failures;
- respondent failures

Context: Response errors may result from the failure of the respondent to report the correct value (respondent error), the failure of the interviewer to record the value reported correctly (interviewer error), or the failure of the instrument to measure the value correctly (instrument error). (Statistical Policy Working Paper 15: Quality in Establishment Surveys, Office of Management and Budget, Washington D.C., July 1988, page 57)

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations, "Handbook of Household Surveys, Revised Edition", (para. 8.6), Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 31, United Nations, New York, 1984

Response rate

The number of respondents who complete a questionnaire compared to the number assigned, usually expressed as a percentage. The response rate can also apply to individual questions.

Source: Australian Government Initiative, Statistical Clearing House , "Glossary''

See also: Item response rate; Non-response rate; Refusal rate

Responsible organisation

A responsible organization is the organization or unit within an organization that is responsible for the contents of the mandatory attributes by which the data element is specified

Source: ISO/IEC 11179, Part 3, Basic Attributes of Data Elements (draft)

Responsible organisation

A responsible organization is the organization or unit within an organization that is responsible for the contents of the mandatory attributes by which the data element is specified.

Source: ISO/IEC FCD 11179-6 Information technology - Metadata registries - Part 6: Registration, January 2004

See also: ISO / IEC 11179; Organisation

Rest of the world – ESA

The rest of the world is a grouping of units without any characteristic functions and resources; it consists of non-resident units insofar as they are engaged in transactions with resident institutional units, or have other economic links with resident units. Its accounts provide an overall view of the economic relationships linking the national economy with the rest of the world

Source: ESA [2.89]

See also: Rest of the world – SNA

French equivalent: Reste du monde - SEC

Rest of the world – SNA

The rest of the world refers to all non-resident institutional units that enter into transactions with resident units, or have other economic links with resident units. Included are certain institutional units that may be physically located within the geographic boundary of a country, for example, foreign enclaves such as embassies, consulates or military bases, and also international organizations

Source: SNA para. 4.163

See also: Rest of the world – ESA

French equivalent: Reste du monde - SCN

Rest of the world account

The rest of the world account 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.e. between residents and non-residents)

Source: SNA 14.3 [1.14]

French equivalent: Compte du reste du monde

Restoration costs

The cost for restoring environmental quality. These costs may be “actual” or “hypothetical”. Hypothetical restoration costs are only used in cost-based estimates if they are the “least-cost option”. The hypothetical costs of restoring the environment to defined standards are important outside the national accounting framework. The hypothetical costs include the mitigation / abatement of accumulated damage required to return to this standard.

Context: Restoration costs are the actual and imputed expenditures for activities aiming at the restoration of depleted or degraded natural systems, partly or completely counteracting (accumulated) environmental impacts of economic activities.

Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, paras. 9.50-9.51 & 10.168

See also: Environmental restoration

French equivalent: Côut de la régénération

Restorative crops

Restorative crops are crops that help in maintaining the fertility of the soil, for example, pulses and legumes

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Cultures régénérantes

Restricted access

Imposing conditions on access to the microdata. Users can either have access to the whole range of raw protected data and process individually the information they are interested in - which is the ideal situation for them - or their access to the protected data is restricted and they can only have a certain number of outputs (e.g. tables) or maybe only outputs of a certain structure. Restricted access is sometimes necessary to ensure that linkage between tables cannot happen.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Restricted data

Synonym of safe data.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

See also: Safe data

Restriction based disclosure control method

Method for the release of tabular data, which consists in reducing access to the data provided to the external user. This method reduces the content of information provided to the user of the tabular data. This is implemented by not publishing all the figures derived from the collected data or by not publishing the information in as detailed a form as would be possible.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Restriction of entry to the market

See also: Limit pricing; Barriers to entry

Restriction of technology

See also: Licensing

Restriction on exportation

Restriction on exportation refers to restrictions placed on the ability of firms to export. Such restrictions may come from governments, normally to protect or conserve non-renewable resources or cultural treasures. They may also come from agreements among firms to limit exports as part of a cartel arrangement.

These restrictions may also arise from agreements negotiated by the importing country such as the case of "voluntary" export restrictions (VER's) of Japanese automobiles to the United States.

Finally export restrictions may be part of licensing arrangements whereby the firm granted the license is not allowed to export the good in competition with other licensees, or the firm selling the license.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Export cartel

Restriction on importation

Restriction on importation refers to measures, normally adopted by governments, which restrict the ability of firms to enter foreign markets via imports.

The most common restrictions are tariffs, quotas and voluntary export restraints. Tariffs serve to tax imports, thus making them expensive relative to domestic goods.

Quotas affect imports directly by restricting the number of units which can come from abroad.

Voluntary export restraints, largely confined to the U.S., are similar to quotas in that they restrict quantities. They differ from quotas in that they are not imposed unilaterally by the importing country. Rather, they are agreed to by the exporting country or countries, usually to forestall the imposition of tariffs and/or quotas.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Retail trade – ISIC Rev. 3

Retail trade is defined in the International Standard Industrial Classification (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

Context: The International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), Revision 3, states that goods sold in the retail trade sector are limited to so called consumer goods. Thus, retail trade data record details of transactions in consumer goods between customers and sellers. This sector generates a large part of total employment and private final consumption expenditure, which represents around 60% of total GDP of OECD Member countries. Therefore, retail trade statistics are a very useful indicator of short-term developments for the whole economy.

Guidelines for the compilation of statistics for retail trade are included in the United Nations publication, "International Recommendations on Statistics of the Distributive Trades and Services". A second UN document, "Organisation and Conduct of Distributive-Trade Surveys", provides a guide to the planning and management of censuses and surveys for the sector.

For European Union member countries, Eurostat is currently implementing regulations for the compilation of retail trade statistics within the context of the Council Regulation Concerning Short-term Statistics. This Regulation specifies that the scope of retail trade indicators should include the activities listed in Division 52 of NACE Rev. 1, the equivalent European Union classification of ISIC Rev. 3.

Source: ISIC Rev. 3

See also: Retail trade – NACE

French equivalent: Commerce de detail - CITI Rev. 3

Retail trade – NACE

Retail trade is a form of trade in which goods are mainly purchased and resold to the consumer or end- user, generally in small quantities and in the state in which they were purchased (or following minor transformations). This corresponds to the NACE Rev. 1 Division retail trade, except

of motor vehicles and motorcycles; repair of personal and household goods.

It includes the following Groups:

- retail sale in non-specialised stores;
- retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores;
- retail sale of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles;
- other retail sale of new goods in specialised stores;
- retail sale of second-hand goods in stores;
- retail sale not in stores;
- repair of personal and household goods

Source: Eurostat and NACE Rev. 1

See also: Retail trade – ISIC Rev. 3; NACE

French equivalent: Commerce de detail - NACE

Retail-Minus

An approach to setting access prices under which the access prices are explicitly set on the basis of the end-user or retail prices of the corresponding final services. The discount off retail prices is usually set as a fixed percentage of the retail price.

Source: OECD, 2004, Access Pricing in Telecommunications, OECD, Paris, Glossary of Terms

Retirement age

See also: Normal pension age; Normal retirement age

French equivalent: Âge de la retraite

Retirement benefit

See also: Benefit (pension)

French equivalent: Prestation de retraite

Retirement expenditure

Retirement expenditure is the cost incurred currently, exclusive of any contribution by employees, in providing future retirement benefits for persons currently employed in education. This cost can be measured by actual or imputed employers (or third party) contributions to retirement systems.

The reason for not counting employee's contributions is that they are already counted in the gross salary component of total compensation.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

Retirement plan

See also: Pension scheme; Pension plan

French equivalent: Plan de retraite

Retirements

Retirements occur when capital assets are withdrawn from the capital stock at the end of their service lives. Retirements are synonymous with "discards" and "scrapping"

Source: Measuring Capital: OECD Manual, Annex 1 Glossary of Technical Terms Used in the Manual, OECD, 2001

See also: Scrapping; Discards

Retractable bond

Issue carrying the option (for both the issuer and the investor) for early redemption at one or several fixed dates.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Retrospective demographic survey

A retrospective demographic survey is a type of demographic survey containing questions, related to the occurrence of vital events during a specified period proceeding the date of interview

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Return to capital

Return to capital is what is left from gross operating surplus when consumption of fixed capital and depletion are deducted. Alternatively it is the value of capital services flows less consumption of fixed capital.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.161

Returning citizens

See also: Returning migrants

Returning migrants

Returning migrants are persons returning to their country of citizenship after having been international migrants (whether short-term or long- term) in another country and who are intending to stay in their own country for at least a year

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

Returns to scale

Returns to scale refers to the rate by which output changes if all inputs are changed by the same factor. Constant returns to scale: a k-fold change in all inputs leads to a k-fold change in output. Under increasing returns to scale, the change in output is more than k-fold, under decreasing returns to scale; it is less than k- fold

Source: OECD Productivity Manual: A Guide to the Measurement of Industry-Level and Aggregate Productivity Growth, OECD, Paris, March 2001, Annex 1 – Glossary

Re-use

Reuse is the use of materials or products more than once, for example, refilling of bottles

Context: The re-introduction of a residual material into a production (or consumption) process so that it is used as an input in its original form.

United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.51

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Réemploi

Revaluation account

The revaluation account records the positive or negative holding gains accruing during the accounting period to the owners of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities

Source: SNA 12.63 [1.9]

French equivalent: Compte de réévaluation

Revealed preference pricing methods

Techniques that derive the values of environmental goods and services form market prices. They comprise market valuation of economic losses, hedonic pricing methods and travel costs methods.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 9.75

Revenues

Revenues (or total revenue) refer to the value of output sold, that is the number of units times the price per unit. Average revenue is revenue per unit, that is total revenue divided by the amount of output sold. Average revenue is therefore equal to price per unit.

Marginal revenue is the increment in total revenue resulting from the sale of an additional unit.

The term "revenue" is often used interchangeably with "sales" and "turnover".

Context: Marginal revenue may or may not equal average revenue. A firm operating under perfect competition has no control over price. It must sell all units at the same price. Hence marginal revenue equals price (which is average revenue) and these are constant.

A firm with market power, on the other hand, faces a downward sloping demand curve. In order to sell more, it must reduce price. Thus average revenue (price) is declining. Moreover, it can be shown that marginal revenue is not only declining, but is less than average revenue. The profit maximizing firm sets marginal cost (see costs) equal to marginal revenue.

For the perfectly competitive firm, the result is that price equals marginal cost, the condition for Pareto efficiency. For a monopolist, price exceeds marginal cost and is therefore higher than that of the perfectly competitive firm.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Perfect competition; Monopoly

French equivalent: Revenus

Revenues (for railway enterprises)

Amounts expressed in monetary units which are entered in the accounts as credit to the railway enterprise.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Revenues (of inland waterways transport enterprises)

Amounts expressed in monetary units which are entered in the accounts as credit to the inland waterways transport (IWT) enterprise.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Revenues (of oil pipeline enterprises)

Amounts expressed in monetary units which are entered in the accounts as credit to the oil pipeline transport enterprise.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Revenues (of road transport enterprises)

Amounts expressed in monetary units which are entered in the accounts as credit to the road transport enterprise.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Revenues (of sea transport enterprises)

Amounts expressed in monetary units which are entered in the accounts as credit to the sea transport enterprise.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Reverse convertible bond obligation

Convertible bond that may be redeemed at the issuer's discretion against existing shares of an underlying company that has no economic relation with the issuer or the guarantor of the bonds.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Reverse investment

Reverse investment refers to the acquisition by a direct investment enterprise of a financial claim on its direct investor.

Because direct investment is recorded on a directional basis, capital invested by the direct investment enterprise in its direct investor (reverse investment) is regarded as an offset to capital invested in the direct investment enterprises by a direct investor and its related enterprises, except in instances when the equity participations are at least 10 percent in both directions.

Context: Such reverse investment transactions are recorded based on the direction of the direct investment relationship.

When the claims are not sufficient to establish a second, separate direct investment relationship, the reverse investment transactions should be recorded according to the directional principle of the direct investment relationship as follows:

- As direct investment in the reporting economy, claims on direct investors in the data for the economy in which the direct investment enterprises is resident.
- As direct investment abroad, liabilities to affiliated enterprises in the data for the economy in which the direct investor is resident.

When the equity participation's are at least 10% in both directions, two direct investment relationships are established. In these circumstances, equity and other capital transactions between enterprises are recorded as direct investment claims and liabilities in both directions, as follows:

- As direct investment abroad for transactions on assets.
- As direct investment in the reporting economy for transactions on liabilities.

Source: Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms, OECD, 2001 – not published

Reverse transaction

An operation whereby the central bank buys or sells assets under a repurchase agreement or conducts credit operations against collateral.

Source: European Central Bank, 2004, Annual Report: 2004, ECB, Frankfurt, Glossary

Revision policy

A policy or set of policies, aimed at ensuring the transparency of disseminated data whereby preliminary data are compiled that are later revised when more and better source data become available.

Context: In SDMX, "Revision Policy and Practice" describes the data revision policy, the policy and practice for identifying the revision status of available data, as well as the availability of revision studies and analyses.

Providing users with documentation regarding the source data used and the way they are adjusted gives compilers the possibility to incorporate new and more accurate information into estimates, thus improving their accuracy without introducing breaks in the time series.

Data may also be subject to ad hoc revisions as a result of the introduction of new classifications, compilation frameworks and methodologies which result in the compilation of historical data that replaces previously released data. Whether or not such changes constitute an actual "revision" or the compilation of a "new" series is a matter of judgment on the part of the statistical agency.

Under the requirements of the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS), an organisation's revision policy for specific statistics is disseminated on the Internet on the IMF`s Dissemination Standards Bulletin Board (DSBB).

Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF)," Quarterly National Accounts Manual", Washington D.C., 2001

See also: Statistical processing; Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX); Types of data source; Internal access; Ministerial commentary; Time series breaks; Integrity

Revolutionary goods

Goods that are significantly different from existing goods. They are generally produced on entirely new production lines using production inputs and processes that are considerably newer than those used to produce existing goods.

It is virtually impossible, both in theory and in practice, to adjust for any quality differences between a revolutionary good and any existing good.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Revolving credit

Revolving credit refers to credit with a clause for automatic renewal (under certain conditions)

Source: External Debt: Definition, Statistical Coverage and Methodology, A Report by an International Working Group on External Debt Statistics of the World Bank, IMF, BIS, OECD, OECD, Paris, 1988, Glossary

Revolving underwriting facility (RUF)

A medium- to long-term finance instrument that allows the borrower, by issuing short-term paper, to benefit from cheaper short-term funds. An RUF consists of the following:

- Euronotes;
- the borrower issues short-term paper for periods of less than one year through different mechanisms (CDs, in the case of banks);
- underwriting banks' contingent liability (backup line);
- a group of underwriting banks, whose obligation consists of purchasing any of the above-mentioned unsold short-term notes at previously arranged rates or, alternatively, who provide funds through separate lending arrangements that offer the issuer the certainty that the requested amount will be available.

The instruments that RUFs most closely resemble are floating-rate notes and syndicated loans. An RUF, however, includes the special feature of staggered maturities.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Reweighting

Introducing a new set of weights into the index.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC.

Rice crop year

Rice crop year refers to the crop marketing year beginning 1 April for Japan, Australia, 1 August for the United States, 1 September for the European Union, 1 October for Mexico, 1 November for Korea and 1 January for other countries

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2001-2006, OECD, 2001, Annex II – Glossary of Terms

French equivalent: Campagne (riz)

Rights accumulation program

An IMF program of assistance established in 1990 whereby a member country with long overdue obligations to the IMF, while still in arrears, may accumulate "rights" toward a future disbursement from the IMF on the basis of a sustained performance under an IMF-monitored adjustment program. Countries incurring arrears to the IMF after end-1989 are not eligible for assistance under this program.

Context: Rights Accumulation Programs adhere to the macroeconomic and structural policy standards associated with programs supported by the Extended Fund Facility (EFF) and the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF), and performance is monitored, and rights accrue, quarterly.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Ringelmann Chart

A Ringelmann Chart is the series of shaded illustrations used to measure the opacity of air pollution emissions. The chart shades range from light grey to black and serve in the setting and enforcing of emission standards

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

Rio Declaration on Environment and Development

See also: United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

French equivalent: Déclaration de Rio sur l'environnement et le développement

Rio Group

See also: City groups

Risk analysis (environmental)

Risk analysis is the method of evaluating the probability of the adverse effects of a substance, industrial process, technology or natural process

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Analyse des risques

Risk analysis / assessment

A systematic process for assessing and integrating professional judgements about probable adverse conditions and/or events. The risk assessment process should provide means of organising and integrating professional judgements for development of the work schedule

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

Risk assessment (of pollution)

Risk assessment (of pollution) refers to the quantitative and qualitative evaluation of the risk posed to human health and/or the environment by the actual or potential presence of and exposure to particular pollutants

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Evaluation des risques (de pollution)

Risk exposures

In terms of financial stability analysis, among the types of risk exposures faced by a deposit-taker that require monitoring are included credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, foreign exchange risk, large exposures risk, equity price risk, and real estate price risk.

Source: IMF, 2004, Compilation Guide on Financial Soundness Indicators, IMF, Washington DC, Appendix VII, Glossary

Risk indicator

A risk indicator is an indicator that estimates the potential for some form of resource degradation using mathematical formulas or models

Source: Environmental Indicators for Agriculture – Vol. 3: Methods and Results, OECD, 2001, glossary, pages 389-391

Risk management

Risk management is the process of evaluating alternative regulatory and non—regulatory responses to risk and selecting among them. The selection process necessarily requires the consideration of legal, economic and social factors

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Gestion des risques

Risk-free interest rate

Risk-free interest rate is the return on a security whose pay-off is certain.

Source: OECD Economic Outlook Glossary

Risk-weighted assets

Risk-weighted assets refer to a concept developed by the BCBS for the capital adequacy ratio. Assets are weighted by factors representing their riskiness and potential for default.

Source: IMF, 2004, Compilation Guide on Financial Soundness Indicators, IMF, Washington DC, Appendix VII, Glossary

Risky cells

The cells of a table which are nonpublishable due to the risk of statistical disclosure are referred to as risky cells. By definition there are three types of risky cells: small counts, dominance and complementary suppression cells.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Risky data

Data are considered to be disclosive when they allow statistical units to be identified, either directly or indirectly, thereby disclosing individual information. To determine whether a statistical unit is identifiable, account shall be taken of all the means that might reasonably be used by a third party to identify the said statistical unit.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Road

Line of communication (travelled way) using a stabilized base other than rails or air strips open to public traffic, primarily for the use of road motor vehicles running on their own wheels.

Context: Included are bridges, tunnels, supporting structures, junctions, crossings and interchanges. Toll roads are also included. Excluded are dedicated cycle paths.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Road cabotage transport

National road transport performed by a motor vehicle registered in another country.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Road goods transport enterprise

Road transport enterprise offering and performing services in the transport of goods, whose main activity in the field of road transport, according to value-added, is road goods transport.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Road journey

A movement of a road vehicle from a specified point of origin to a specified point of destination.

Context: A journey can be divided into a number of sections or stages.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Road motor vehicle

A road vehicle fitted with an engine whence it derives its sole means of propulsion, which is normally used for carrying persons or goods or for drawing, on the road, vehicles used for the carriage of persons or goods.

Context: The statistics exclude motor vehicles running on rails.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Road network

All roads in a given area.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Road passenger

Any person who makes a journey by a road vehicle. Drivers of passenger cars, excluding taxi drivers, are counted as passengers. Service staff assigned to buses, motor coaches, trolleybuses, trams and goods road vehicles are not included as passengers.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Road passenger transport enterprise

Road transport enterprise offering and performing services in the transport of one or more persons (passengers), not including the driver, and whose main activities in the field of road transport, according to value-added, is road passenger transport.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Road passenger transport link

The combination of the place of embarkment and the place of disembarkment of the passengers conveyed by road whichever itinerary is followed.

Context: Places are defined by using international classification systems such as NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics - EUROSTAT).

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Road passenger-kilometre

Unit of measure representing the transport of one passenger by road over one kilometre.

Context: The distance to be taken into consideration is the distance actually travelled by the passenger.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Road passengers disembarked

A passenger alighting from a road vehicle after having been conveyed by it.

Context: A transfer from one road vehicle to another is regarded as disembarkment before re-embarkment.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Road passengers embarked

Passenger who boards a road vehicle to be conveyed by it.

Context: A transfer from one road vehicle to another is regarded as embarkment after disembarkment.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Road tractor

Road motor vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to haul other road vehicles which are not power-driven (mainly semi-trailers).

Context: Agricultural tractors are excluded.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Road traffic

Any movement of a road vehicle on a given network.

Context: When a road vehicle is being carried on another vehicle, only the movement of the carrying vehicle (active mode) is considered.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Road traffic on national territory

Any movement of road vehicles within a national territory irrespective of the country in which these vehicles are registered.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Road train

Goods road motor vehicle coupled to a trailer

Context: Articulated vehicle with a further trailer attached is included.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Road transit

Road transport through a country between two places (a place of loading and a place of unloading) both located in another country or in other countries provided that the total journey within the country is by road and that there is no loading and unloading in that country.

Context: Road motor vehicles loaded/unloaded at the frontier of that country onto/from another mode of transport are included.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Road transport

Any movements of goods and/or passengers using a road vehicle on a given road network.

Context: When a road vehicle is being carried on another vehicle, only the movement of the carrying vehicle (active mode) is considered.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Road transport enterprise

Enterprise carrying out in one or more places activities for the production of road transport services using road vehicles and whose main activities according to the value added is road transport.

In terms of activity classifications the following classes are involved:

- ISIC/Rev.3:
- Division 60, Group 602 - Other land transport;
- Class 6021 - Other scheduled passenger land transport,
- Class 6022 - Other non-scheduled passenger land transport;
- Class 6023 - Freight transport by road;
- NACE/Rev.1
- Division 60, Group 602; Urban and road transport
- Class 60.21- Scheduled passenger transport;
- Class 60.22 - Taxi operation;
- Class 60.23 - Other road passenger transport;
- Class 60.24 - Freight transport by road.

Context: Even those enterprises without salaried employees are taken into account. Only units, which actually carry out an activity during the reference period should be considered. "Dormant" units or those not yet having begun their activity are excluded.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Road vehicle

A vehicle running on wheels and intended for use on roads.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Roaming

1. A service offered by mobile communications network operators which allows a subscriber to use his/her radio or phone while in the service area of another carrier. Roaming requires an agreement between operators of technologically compatible systems in individual markets to permit customers of either operator to access the other's systems.
2. Travelling outside a carrier's local area.

Source: Cellular Mobile Pricing Structures and Trends, Working Party on Telecommunication and Information Services Policies – November 1999, page 9, Select Glossary of Mobile Terms

Rollover (credit)

Rollover refers to the renewal of an existing credit (or credits)

Source: External Debt: Definition, Statistical Coverage and Methodology, A Report by an International Working Group on External Debt Statistics of the World Bank, IMF, BIS, OECD, OECD, Paris, 1988, Glossary

ROM

See also: Read-only-memory (ROM)

Rome Convention

Treaty, administered by World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), UNESCO and ILO, for the protection of the works of performers, broadcasting organizations and producers of phonograms.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Room - Eurostat

The precise definition of a room may vary from country to country and often depends on the source used. However, in principle, corridors, verandas, utility rooms, lobbies, bathrooms, toilets and kitchens are excluded

Source: Population, Households and Dwellings in Europe - Main Results of the 1990/1991 Censuses, 1996 Edition, Eurostat

See also: Floor area; Room – UN; Volume of buildings

Room – UN

A room is a space in a housing unit or other living quarters enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering, or to a height of at least two metres, of an area large enough to hold a bed for an adult, that is, at least four square metres.

The total number of types of rooms therefore includes bedrooms, dining rooms, kitchens, living rooms, studies, habitable attics, servants' rooms, rooms used for professional or business purposes, and other separate spaces used or intended for dwelling purposes, so long as they meet the criteria concerning walls and floor space.

Passageways, verandas, lobbies, bathrooms and toilet rooms should not be counted as rooms, even if they meet the criteria

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.375

See also: Floor area; Room - Eurostat; Volume of buildings

Root mean square error (RMSE)

A measure of total error defined as the square root of the sum of the variance and the square of the bias.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC.

Ro-Ro (Roll-on Roll-off)

Loading/unloading by the vessel's doors/ramps by a wheeled means of conveyance.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Ro-Ro cargo ship

Ro-Ro ship with facilities for the carriage of goods only.

Context: Ro-Ro container ships are included.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Ro-Ro passenger ship

Ro-Ro ship with facilities for the carriage of both passengers and goods.

Context: Commercial factors have led to increased complexities of ship design and many ships are designed for a combination of purposes. The main combinations are Ro-Ro passenger ship and general cargo/passenger ship.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Ro-Ro ship

Ship arranged for Ro-Ro loading/unloading.

Context: Ro-Ro is a way of loading/unloading a vessel by the vessel's doors/ramps by a wheeled means of conveyance. Ro-Ro passenger ship and Ro-Ro container ship are included. Specialized vehicle carriers are excluded from this group but are included under specialised carriers.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Ro-Ro unit

Wheeled equipment for carrying goods, such as a lorry, trailer or semi-trailer, which can be driven or towed onto a vessel or train.

Context: Port or vessels' trailers are included in this definition.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Rotation bias

A type of bias that occurs in panel surveys which consist of repeated interviews on the same units. Although these surveys are designed so that the estimates of a characteristic are expected to be nearly the same for each panel in the survey, this expectation has not been realized. For example, an estimate from a panel that is in the survey for the first time may differ significantly from estimates from the panels that have been in the survey longer.

Source: Statistical Policy Working Paper 4 - Glossary of Nonsampling Error Terms: An Illustration of a Semantic Problem in Statistics, United States Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology, 1978

Rounding

The process of approximating to a number by omitting certain of the end digits, replacing by zeros if necessary, and adjusting the last digit retained so that the resulting approximation is as near as possible to the original number. If the digit is increased by unity the number is said to be rounded up; if left unchanged it is rounded down. When both are under consideration the process is said to be one of rounding off.

Context: Rounding belongs to the group of disclosure control methods based on output perturbation. It is used to protect small counts in tabular data against disclosure.

The basic idea behind this disclosure control method is to round each count up or down either deterministically or probabilistically to the nearest integer multiple of a rounding base. The additive nature of the table is generally destroyed by this process. Rounding can also serve as a recoding method for microdata.

Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Roundtable on Business Survey Frames

The purpose is to provide a forum for the exchange of views and experience and the conduct of joint experiments related to the development, maintenance and use of business registers to support survey sampling and other statistical activities related to the production of business statistics. The Round Table is an informal body and participation is on a voluntary basis. Participants, however, are required to contribute to the programme of the annual meeting. Although its mandate does not emanate from a formal body, the Round Table could, on the basis of its discussions and/or experiments, make recommendations to a formal body (e.g., the Statistical Commission) regarding the consideration and/or adoption of certain practices or standards.

Source: United Nations Statistical Division website

Royalties

"Royalties" is the term often used to describe either the regular payments made by the lessees of subsoil assets to the owners of the assets (these payments are treated as rents in the System of National Accounts (SNA)) or the payments made by units using processes or producing products covered by patents (these are treated as purchases of services produced by the owners of the patents in the SNA)

Source: SNA 7.87 and 7.92

French equivalent: Redevances

RPI

Retail Price Index

RPI-X

An approach to regulating prices under which the regulated firm is allowed to adjust its own prices subject to the weighted average of prices not exceeding a cap. In the RPI-X price cap system this cap is allowed to increase at the rate of inflation (RPI) less some "X factor" to account for productivity gains or to reduce the regulated firm's rents.

Source: OECD, 2004, Access Pricing in Telecommunications, OECD, Paris, Glossary of Terms

RTGS

See also: Real-time gross settlement system (RTGS)

R-U map

A graphical representation of the trade off between disclosure risk and data utility.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Ruinous competition

See also: Cut-throat competition

Rule of reason

The Rule of reason is a legal approach by competition authorities or the courts where an attempt is made to evaluate the pro-competitive features of a restrictive business practice against its anticompetitive effects in order to decide whether or not the practice should be prohibited.

Context: Some market restrictions which prima facie give rise to competition issues may on further examination be found to have valid efficiency-enhancing benefits. For example, a manufacturer may restrict supply of a product in different geographic markets only to existing retailers so that they earn higher profits and have an incentive to advertise the product and provide better service to customers. This may have the effect of expanding the demand for the manufacturer's product more than the increase in quantity demanded at a lower price. The opposite of the rule of reason approach is to declare certain business practices per se illegal, that is, always illegal are per se illegal.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M.

Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Rules of origin

Laws, regulations and administrative procedures which determine a product's country of origin. A decision by a customs authority on origin can determine whether a shipment falls within a quota limitation, qualifies for a tariff preference or is affected by an anti-dumping duty. These rules can vary from country to country.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Running track

A track providing end-to-end line continuity and used for trains between stations or places indicated in tariffs as independent points of departure or arrival for the conveyance of passengers or goods.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Runoff

Runoff is the portion of precipitation not immediately absorbed into or detained on soil and which thus becomes surface water flow

Source: Environmental Indicators for Agriculture – Vol. 3: Methods and Results, OECD, 2001, glossary, pages 389-391

French equivalent: Ruissellement

S

SA

Seasonally adjusted

SACU

Southern African Customs Union comprising Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland.

Safe data

Microdata or macrodata that have been protected by suitable Statistical Disclosure Control methods.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Safe setting

An environment such as a microdata lab whereby access to a disclosive dataset can be controlled.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Safeguard measures

Action taken to protect a specific industry from an unexpected build-up of imports — governed by Article XIX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) 1994.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Safety interval

The minimal calculated interval that is required for the value of a cell that does not satisfy the primary suppression rule.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Salaries (of educational personnel)

Salaries means the gross salaries of educational personnel, before deduction of taxes, contributions for retirement or health care plans, and other contributions or premiums for social insurance or other purposes.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

Sales

Sales measures gross operating revenues less rebates, discounts, and returns. Sales should be measured exclusive of consumption and sales taxes on consumers, as well as value added taxes.

Source: Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services, Eurostat, IMF, OECD, UN, UNCTAD, WTO, 2002, Annex II, Glossary.

See also: Turnover

Salinity

Salinity refers to the salt content of environmental media

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Salinité

Salinization

Salinization refers to the increase in salt concentration in an environmental medium, notably soil. It is also known as salination

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Salinisation

Salt water intrusion

Salt water intrusion is the mixing of saltwater with freshwater. It can occur in either surface- water or groundwater bodies

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Intrusion d'eau salée

SAM

See also: Social accounting matrix (SAM)

French equivalent: MCS (matrice de comptabilité sociale - SAM en anglais)

Same-day visitors

See also: Excursionists; Foreign excursionists

Sample

A sample is a subset of a frame where elements are selected based on a randomised process with a known probability of selection.

Source: Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Terminology on Statistical Metadata", Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, Geneva, 2000

See also: Sample size; Sampling fraction; Schedule; Stratification; Sampling unit; Sampling technique; Sample design; Sample survey; Sampling - UN; Sampling frame; Co-ordination of samples

Sample augmentation

Maintaining and adding to the sample of establishments in the survey panel to ensure it continues to be representative of the population of establishments [or outlets].

A fixed sample of establishments [or outlets] tends to become depleted as establishments [outlets] cease producing [trading] or stop responding. Recruiting new establishments [outlets] also facilitates the inclusion of new products in the PPI [CPI].

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC.

Sample census

If “census” is taken to mean the examination of each member of a population this term is self-contradictory. If, however, census refers to the kind of material collected then it is possible to use a sample.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Sample description space

See also: Sample space

Sample design

The sample design provides information on the target and final sample sizes, strata definitions and the sample selection methodology.

Context: The usage is not uniform as regards the precise meaning of this and similar terms such as "sample plan", "survey design", "sampling plan" or "sampling design". These cover one or more parts constituting the entire planning of a sample survey inclusive of processing, etc.

The term "sampling plan" may be restricted to mean all steps taken in selecting the sample; the term "sample design" cover in addition the method of estimation; and "survey design" may cover also other aspects of the survey, e.g. choice and training of interviewers, tabulation plans, etc.

"Sample design" is sometimes used in a clearly defined sense, with reference to a given frame, as the set of rules or specifications for the drawing of a sample in an unequivocal manner (The International Statistical Institute, "The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms", edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press, 2003)

Source: Eurostat, "Assessment of Quality in Statistics: Glossary", Working Group, Luxembourg, May 2002

See also: Sample; Survey design

French equivalent: Plan de sondage

Sample rotation

Limiting the length of time that establishments stay on the survey panel by dropping a proportion of them after a certain period of time and replacing them with a new sample of establishments. Generally only done with the smaller respondents, for whom it is felt that responding to surveys imposes a significant burden.

Rotation is designed to keep the sample up to date. It also helps to alleviate the problems caused by sample depletion.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC.

Sample size

The number of sampling units which are to be included in the sample. In the case of a multi-stage sample this number refers to the number of units at the final stage in the sampling.

Source: The International Statistical Institute, "The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms", edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press, 2003.

See also: Sampling - UN; Sample; Sampling unit; Sampling fraction; Sample size

French equivalent: Taille d'échantillon

Sample space

The set of sample points corresponding to all possible samples. The permissible domain of variation of a sample point. Sometimes referred to as sample description space or event space.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Sample statistic

An expression, better avoided as redundant, which is synonymous with "statistic".

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Statistics

Sample survey

A sample survey is a survey which is carried out using a sampling method, i.e. in which a portion only, and not the whole population is surveyed

Source: The International Statistical Institute, "The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms", edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press, 2003.

See also: Survey; Sample

French equivalent: Enquête par sondage

Sample unique

A record within a dataset which is unique within that dataset on a given key.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Sample unit

This term is often synonymous with sampling unit but would be better confined to the denotation of any of the units constituting a specified sample.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Sampling unit

Sampled price

The price collected for a sampled product, sometimes described as a price quote.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

Sampled product

An individual product that is included in the sample selected for pricing within an elementary aggregate.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

Sampling - MetaStore

Within the OECD's list of Metadata Types refers to information on sample size, sample frame, sample updating, sample (other)

Source: OECD, 2005, OECD MetaStore User Guide, OECD, OECD, unpublished, Appendix 1: Metadata Types

See also: Sampling - UN

Sampling - UN

Sampling is the process of selecting a number of cases from all the cases in a particular group or universe.

Context: Sampling is the research strategy of collecting data from a part of a population with a view to drawing inferences about the whole. The "population" in this sense is often termed the "universe". (Survey Design and Statistical Methodology Metadata, Software and Standards Management Branch, Systems Support Division, United States Bureau of the Census, Washington D.C., August 1998, Section 3.3.17, page 28)

Source: United Nations Statistics Division, "Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects", Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York, 1991

See also: Sampling - MetaStore; Sample size; Sample; Area sampling

Sampling (in context of data confidentiality)

In the context of disclosure control, this refers to releasing only a proportion of the original data records on a microdata file.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Sampling bias

That part of the difference between the expected value of the sample estimator and the true value of the characteristic which results from the sampling procedure, the estimating procedure, or their combination.

Source: Statistical Policy Working Paper 4 - Glossary of Nonsampling Error Terms: An Illustration of a Semantic Problem in Statistics, United States Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology, 1978

Sampling distribution

The distribution of a statistic or set of statistics in all possible samples which can be chosen according to a specified sampling scheme. The expression almost always relates to a sampling scheme involving random selection, and most unusually concerns the distribution of a function of a fixed number n of independent variates.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Loi d'échantillon

Sampling error

That part of the difference between a population value and an estimate thereof, derived from a random sample, which is due to the fact that only a sample of values is observed; as distinct from errors due to imperfect selection, bias in response or estimation, errors of observation and recording, etc.

The totality of sampling errors in all possible samples of the same size generates the sampling distribution of the statistic which is being used to estimate the parent value.

Context: Sampling errors arise from the fact that not all units of the targeted population are enumerated, but only a sample of them. Therefore, the information collected on the units in the sample may not perfectly reflect the information which could have been collected on the whole population. The difference is the sampling error (Eurostat, Quality Glossary).

Source: The International Statistical Institute, "The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms", edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press, 2003.

See also: Non-sampling error

French equivalent: Erreur de sondage

Sampling fraction

The sampling fraction is the ratio of the sample size to the population size.

Context: The proportion of the population contained within a data release. With simple random sampling, the sample fraction represents the proportion of population units that are selected in the sample. With more complex sampling methods, this is usually the ratio of the number of units in the sample to the number of units in the population from which the sample is selected.

Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Source: Statistics Canada Quality Guidelines, 3rd edition, October 1998, page 22

See also: Sample size; Sample

French equivalent: Fraction sondée

Sampling frame

A list of all members of a population used as a basis for sampling.

Context: Without such a frame, or its equivalent, methods of sampling with assured properties such unbiasedness are not available. The frame in effect defines the study population.

Source: The International Statistical Institute, "The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms", edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press, 2003.

See also: Sample; Frame

Sampling technique

A sampling technique is the name or other identification of the specific process by which the entities of the sample have been selected.

Source: United States Bureau of the Census, Software and Standards Management Branch, Systems Support Division, "Survey Design and Statistical Methodology Metadata", Washington D.C., August 1998, Section 3.3.23, page 32.

See also: Sample

Sampling unit

A sampling unit is one of the units into which an aggregate is divided for the purpose of sampling, each unit being regarded as individual and indivisible when the selection is made.

Context: The definition of unit may be made on some natural basis, e.g., household, persons, units of product, tickets, etc., or upon some arbitrary basis, e.g., areas defined by grid co-ordinates on a map.

Source: The International Statistical Institute, "The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms", edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press, 2003.

See also: Sample; Ultimate sampling unit; Sample size

French equivalent: Unité de sondage

Sampling variance

The variance of a sampling distribution. The word "sampling" can usually be omitted, as being defined by the context or otherwise understood. The sampling variance of a statistic is the square of its standard error.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Sampling with replacement

When a sampling unit is drawn from a finite population and is returned to that population, after its characteristic(s) have been recorded, before the next unit is drawn, the sampling is said to be "with replacement". In the contrary case the sampling is "without replacement".

Context: A different usage occurs in sample surveys when samples are taken on successive occasions. If the same members are used for successive samples there is said to be no replacement; but if some members are retained and others are replaced by new individuals there is said to be "partial replacement".

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Sanitary regulations

Sanitary regulations are government regulations that restrict or prohibit the importation and marketing of certain animal species, or products thereof, to prevent the introduction or spread of pests or diseases that these animals may be carrying

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

See also: Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture (URAA); Phytosanitary regulations

Saprobic water classification

A Saprobic water classification is a biological classification of water quality according to five categories:

a. oligosaprobic: clear, with no or only slight pollution and high dissolved oxygen (DO) content,
b. p—mesosaprobic: moderately polluted with still high DO content,
c. x—mesosaprobic: polluted with not very high DO content,
d. polysaprobic: strongly polluted, with negligible DO content, and
e. antisaprobic: so polluted that no living organism is capable of living in the water

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Water quality clauses

French equivalent: Classification saprophytique des eaux

SARS

Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome is an atypical pneumonia caused by SARS coronavirus (SARS-CoV). First cases were reported in February 2003, and the subsequent four month epidemic was considered a health threat of global proportions, because of limited knowledge concerning the transmission of the virus.

Source: OECD, 2004, OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2004-2013, OECD, Paris, Glossary

Satellite accounts

Satellite accounts provide a framework linked to the central accounts and which 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

Source: SNA 2.246 [21.4]

French equivalent: Comptes satellites

Satellite telephony

Telephone communication through geo-stationary satellites, no land-based relay stations.

Source: Adapting new technologies to census operations, Arij Dekker, Symposium on Global Review of 2000 Round of Population and Housing Censuses: Mid-Decade Assessment and Future Prospects, Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Secretariat New York, 7-10 August 2001, Glossary

Sauerbeck price index

A price index defined as the weighted arithmetic average of the current to previous period price relatives using the values of the base period as weights. The price reference-period is the previous period (that is the period immediately before the current period) and the weight reference-period is some other fixed period prior to the previous period. A time-series index is derived by chaining which, because the weight reference-period remains fixed, can result in a serious upward drift in the index when price changes are large and erratic.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC.

Saving

Saving 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

Source: SNA 9.17 [1.10, 9.2, 9.19]

French equivalent: Épargne

Scanner data

Detailed data on sales of consumer goods obtained by 'scanning' the bar codes for individual products at electronic points of sale in retail outlets. The data can provide detailed information about quantities, characteristics and values of goods sold as well as their prices.

Context: Scanner data constitute a rapidly expanding source of data with considerable potential for CPI purposes. They are also being used increasingly for purposes of hedonic analysis.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

Scanning

A data capture technique in which information on hard-copy documents (e.g. paper or mylar) is captured and converted into a digital image by means of a light-sensitive optical device.

Source: Handbook on Geographic Information Systems and Digital Mapping, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 79, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, New York, 2000, Annex VI - Glossary

Scatter diagram

A diagram showing the joint variation of two variates x and y. each member is represented by a point whose coordinates on ordinary rectangular axes are the values of the variates which it bears. A set of n observations thus provides n points on the diagram and the scatter or clustering of the points exhibits the relationship between x and y.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

SCCTAS

Steering Committee to Co-ordinate Technical Assistance in Statistics to Countries of the Former Soviet Union

Scenario

A scenario is a model-generated set of market projections based on alternative assumptions than those used in the baseline. Used to provide quantitative information on the impact of changes in assumptions on the outlook

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2001-2006, OECD, 2001, Annex II – Glossary of Terms

French equivalent: Scénario

Scenario analysis

A set of pseudocriminological methods for analysing and classifying the plausible risk channels for a data intrusion. The methods are based around first delineating the means, motives and opportunity that an intruder may have for conducting the attack. The output of such an analysis is a specification of a set of keys likely to be held by data intruders.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Schedule

In the theory of sample surveys, schedule is synonymous with questionnaire.

Context: A schedule occurs in the specialized sense of a group, or sequence, of questions designed to elicit information upon a subject. Usually, it is completed by an investigator on the basis of information supplied by the particular member of the population chosen for inclusion in the sample, but sometimes it is completed by that member him- or herself, as in postal enquiries.

Source: The International Statistical Institute, "The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms", edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press, 2003

See also: Survey; Questionnaire; Sample

Schedule of prices method (construction price indices)

This method used for the compilation of construction price indices entails the selection of a representative sample of construction projects either taking place, or completed, in a given geographic area, over a specified period of time. The cost of each technical component (derived from blueprints, work specifications, etc.) of a given construction in the sample is priced as at the base reference date. This involves the use of a schedule of prices containing the price of each component of the construction at the base period date.

Examples of this method are the construction price indices for residential buildings compiled in France, and several output price indices compiled in the United Kingdom.

Context: By aggregating the prices for all the components a theoretical average price of the entire construction is obtained as though it had been undertaken at the base reference date. The general weighting is obtained from statistics on current construction. A price index is then obtained by calculating the ratio of the current actual price of the sampled construction to the recalculated price at the base reference period (derived from the sum of its components compiled from the schedule of prices).

The role of the schedule of prices is to define a price structure, not the average level of each component. The composition of the schedule of prices may not necessarily reflect the average prices for the base period. Obtaining such an average would require a very large sample. However, the relative structure of the prices on the schedule reflects market conditions at the time period in question.

Source: Sources and Methods: Construction Price Indices, OECD, Eurostat, 1997, page 21

See also: Subsequent breakdown methods (construction price indices); Construction price indices

Schema

In computer programming, a schema is the organization or structure of a database. The activity of data modelling leads to a schema. The term is sometimes used to refer to a visualization of a structure and sometimes to a formal text-oriented description.

Source: Government of Canada, Thesauri and Controlled Vocabularies, Definitions, website

School attendance

School attendance is attendance at any regular accredited educational institution or programme, public or private, for organised learning at any level of education at the time of the census or, if the census is taken during the vacation period at the end of the school year, during the last school year

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.150

School expectancy

School expectancy is the average duration of formal education in which a five-year-old child can expect to enrol over his or her lifetime. It is calculated by adding the net enrolment percentages for each single year of age from the age of five onwards.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

School level administrative personnel

School level administrative personnel includes all personnel who support the administration and management of the school. This staff includes receptionists, secretaries, typists and word processors, bookkeepers and clerks, photocopying assistants, etc

Source: 2001 Data Collection on Education Systems: Definitions, Explanations and Instructions, UNESCO, OECD, Eurostat, page 46

School level management

School level management includes professional personnel who are responsible for school management / administration. It includes principals, assistant principals, headmasters, assistant headmasters, and other management staff with similar responsibilities. It does not include however receptionists, secretaries, clerks, and other staff who support the administrative activities of the school

Source: 2001 Data Collection on Education Systems: Definitions, Explanations and Instructions, UNESCO, OECD, Eurostat, page 46

School location

In PISA, school location refers to the community in which the school is located, such as a village, hamlet or rural area (fewer than 3 000 people), a small town (3 000 to about 15 000 people), a town (15 000 to about 100 000 people), a city (100 000 to about 1 000 000 people), close to the centre of a city with over 1 000 000 people or elsewhere in a city with over 1 000 000 people.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

School-based programmes

In school-based (vocational and technical) programmes, instruction takes place (either partly or exclusively) in educational institutions. This includes special training centres for vocational education run by public or private authorities or enterprise-based special training centres if these qualify as educational institutions. These programmes can have an on-the-job training component, i.e., a component of some practical experience in the workplace.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

Scientific and technological innovation

See also: Research and development and scientific and technological innovation

Scientific literacy

The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) defines scientific literacy as the capacity to use scientific knowledge, to identify questions, and to draw evidence-based conclusions in order to understand and help make decisions about the natural world and the changes made to it through human activity.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Mathematical literacy; Reading literacy

French equivalent: Culture scientifique

Scope (general definition)

The scope is the coverage or sphere of what is to be observed. It is the total membership or population of a defined set of people, object or events.

Context: In SDMX, "Scope/Coverage" describes the coverage of the statistics and how consistent this is with internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices. The scope/coverage includes a description of target population, and geographic, sector, institutional, item, population, product, and other coverage.

Source: "United Nations Glossary of Classification Terms" prepared by the Expert Group on International Economic and Social Classifications; unpublished on paper

See also: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX); Scope (of a price index); Coverage (of data sources); Out-of-scope units; Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS); Statistical population

Scope (of a price index)

The domain of price transactions that the PPI aims to measure. The conceptual boundaries of the PPI in terms of the products, transactions, geographical areas, and producers to which it refers.

Context: The set of products for which the index is intended to measure the price changes. The scope of a CPI will generally be defined in terms of a designated set of consumption goods and services purchased by a designated set of households. In practice, certain goods and services or households may have to be excluded because it is too difficult, time-consuming or costly to collect the relevant data on expenditures or prices: for example, illegal expenditures. The coverage of an index denotes the actual set of products included, as distinct from the intended scope of the index.

ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/guides/cpi/index.htm

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC.

See also: Scope (general definition)

Score function

A score function is a numerical indicator used to prioritize micro data review in selective editing.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

See also: Selective editing

Scrap

Scrap are discarded or rejected materials that result from manufacturing or fabricating operations and are suitable for reprocessing

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

Scrapping

Scrapping occurs when capital assets are withdrawn from the capital stock at the end of their service lives. Scrapping is synonymous with “discards” and “retirements"

Source: Measuring Capital: OECD Manual, Annex 1 Glossary of Technical Terms Used in the Manual, OECD, 2001

See also: Retirements; Discards

SDMX Registry

An application which stores metadata for querying, and which can be used by any other application in the network with sufficient access privileges.

Context: The SDMX model of statistical exchange is based on a set of registry services which are not concerned with the storage of data or reference metadata, under the assumption that data and metadata live on the sites of data providers.

A registry can be understood as an index of data or metadata repositories of all the data providers within a statistical community, distributed across the Internet or similar networks. The registry services concern themselves with providing visibility to the data and reference metadata, and information needed for the access.

The SDMX registry provides the following services:

Querying: The registry has interfaces for querying the metadata it contains, so that applications and users can discover the existence of data sets and reference metadata sets, structural metadata, the providers/agencies associated with those objects, and the provider agreements which describe how the data and metadata are made available, and how they are categorized.

Subscription/Notification: It is possible to subscribe to specific objects in the registry, so that a notification will be sent to all subscribers whenever the registry objects are updated.

Registration (structural metadata submission): A registry service which allows users to inform the registry that data sets, reference metadata sets, structural metadata, or data provisioning information.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Registration; Reference metadata; Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX); Metadata registry; Structural metadata

SDMX-EDI

EDIFACT format for exchange of SDMX-structured data and metadata.

Context: The SDMX-EDI format is drawn from the GESMES/TS version 3.0 implementation guide, as published as a standard of the SDMX initiative. (source, p. 10)

SDMX-EDI is a message designed for the exchange of statistical information between organisations in a platform independent manner. The message implements a data exchange model (SDMX Information Model) which provides for the exchange of time series identified through a multi-dimensional key and a variety of associated metadata.

It employs an appropriate GESMES profile and EDIFACT syntax. Though GESMES is a generic statistical data model which affords sufficient flexibility to describe syntactically virtually any statistical data model, SDMX-EDI has a fixed syntax. This allows partner institutions to design and to build the applications needed to "read" and "write" SDMX-EDI messages, avoiding intermediate files and special translators; the design of the read/write applications is further simplified by eliminating genericity which is not needed when exchanging time series data.

Due to the fixed syntax, in most cases, the rules used in SDMX-EDI are stronger and more restrictive than those in generic GESMES. However, the current design allows the possibility of future enhancements and progressive generalisation, if this is needed, upon agreement of the parties involved.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: EDIFACT; Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX); SDMX-ML

SDMX-ML

XML format for the exchange of SDMX-structured data and metadata.

Context: The SDMX package contains normative sections describing the use of the XML syntax in SDMX messages, and is accompanied by a set of XML schemas and sample XML document instances.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX); SDMX-EDI

SDRs (Special Drawing Rights) – BPM

SDRs are international reserve assets created by international Monetary fund to supplement other reserve assets that periodically have been allocated to IMF members in proportion to their respective quotas. SDRs are not considered liabilities of the Fund, and IMF members to whom SDRs are allocated do not incur actual (unconditional) liabilities to repay SDR allocations.

The fund determines the value of SDRs daily by summing, in USA dollars, the values of a weighted basket of currencies. The weight and baskets are subject to revision from time to time. SDRs can be used to acquire other member's currencies (foreign exchange), to settle financial obligations, and to extend loans

Source: BPM para. 440

See also: SDRs (Special Drawing Rights) - SNA

SDRs (Special Drawing Rights) - SNA

SDRs (Special Drawing Rights) are international reserve assets created by the International Monetary Fund and allocated to its members to supplement existing reserve assets

Source: SNA 11.67, (AF.1) – Annex to chapter XIII

See also: SDRs (Special Drawing Rights) – BPM

French equivalent: DTS (les droits de tirage spéciaux) - SCN

Sea going barge

Vessel designed as non self-propelled unit for the carriage of goods by sea in holds, in tanks or on a weather deck space only.

Context: Barges are considered as vessels designed as non self-propelled units, and may be goods carrying or specially out-fitted for a specific activity. The units are towed/pushed by ship, or may be moored for the purpose of storing goods or whilst they perform their specific activity.

The definitions of the various types of barges are virtually identical to their self-propelled counterparts. (Some barges may have a propulsion system for limited manoeuvring only – their main method of movement is by way of ship).

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Sea going tug

Ship designed for the towing and/or pushing of ships or other floating structures.

Context: Port tugs are included.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Sea going vessel

Floating marine structure with one or more surface displacement hulls.

Context: Hydrofoil, air cushion vehicles (hovercraft) and barges are included. Vessels under repair are included. Vessels suitable for inland navigation but which are authorised to navigate at seas (mixed seagoing and inland waterways vessels) are excluded.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Sea going vessel under foreign flag

Sea going which is registered at a given date in a country other than the reporting country.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Sea going vessel under national flag

Sea going vessel which is registered at a given date in the reporting country.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Sea passenger

Any person who makes a voyage on a seagoing vessel. Service staff assigned to seagoing vessels are not regarded as passengers.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Sea passenger disembarked

A passenger disembarking from a seagoing vessel after having been conveyed by it.

Context: A transfer from one seagoing vessel to another is regarded as disembarkment before re-embarkment.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Sea passenger embarked

Passenger who boards a seagoing vessel to be conveyed by it.

Context: A transfer from one seagoing vessel to another is regarded as embarkment after disembarkment.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Sea passenger transport link

Combination of the port of embarkment and the port of disembarkment of the passenger conveyed by sea whatever itinerary is followed.

Context: Those ports are maritime ports (except for fluvio-maritime transports for which it may be inland waterway ports), coded with international classification systems such

as UN-LOCODE (codification for ports and other places). Those ports can be grouped according to their geographical location by using international classification systems such as NUTS (Nomenclature for Territorial Units for Statistics - EUROSTAT).

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Sea traffic

Any movement of a sea going vessel at sea.

Context: One port traffic (movements of sea going vessels to offshore installations, or for dumping at sea, or traffic from the sea bed to ports) is included. Fluvio-maritime movements of sea going vessels are included. Movements on inland waterways between sea ports and inland waterway ports are excluded and are included in inland waterway traffic. Movements of sea going vessels internally, between different basins or docks of the same port, are excluded.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Sea transport

Any movement of goods and/or passengers using seagoing vessels on voyages which are undertaken wholly or partly at sea.

Context: One port transport (movements of goods shipped to offshore installations, or for dumping at sea, or reclaimed from the sea bed and unloaded in ports) is included. Bunkers and stores supplied to vessels are excluded. Fluvio-maritime movements of goods by seagoing vessels are included. Movements of goods on inland waterways vessels between sea ports and inland waterway ports are excluded. (They are included in inland waterway transport). Movements of goods carried internally between different basins or docks of the same port are excluded.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Sea transport enterprise

Enterprise carrying out in one or more places activities for the production of sea transport services and whose main activities according to the value added is sea transport.

Context: In terms of activity classifications the following classes are involved:

- ISIC/Rev.3:
- 6110 - Sea and coastal water transport
- NACE/Rev.1
- 2
- : 61.10 - Sea and coastal water transport

Even those enterprises without salaried employees are taken into account. Only units that actually carry out an activity during the reference period should be included. "Dormant" units or those that have not as yet begun their activity are excluded. Ports, and other units providing supporting and auxiliary transport services are excluded.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Sea voyage

Sea traffic from a specified point of origin to a specified point of destination.

Context: A voyage can be divided into a number of stages or sections. Sea voyages are sometimes referred to as sea journeys.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Search engine

A search engine is a set of computer programs that finds web pages. There are general search engines that search large portions of the Web and specialized content search engines that target selected areas of the Web, such as the Government of Canada's search engine searches only federal government Web sites.

Context: An alternative to using search engines is to browse structured directories of topics. Web portal sites offer both the search engine and directory approaches to finding information.

Source: Government of Canada, Thesauri and Controlled Vocabularies, Definitions, website

Seasonal adjustment

Seasonal adjustment 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)

Context: Series are adjusted for seasonal variations and in some cases for calendar working days variations.

Seasonal adjustment is normally done using off-the-shelf programs -most commonly worldwide by one of the programs in the X-11 family. Other programs in common use include the TRAMO-SEATS package developed by Bank of Spain and promoted by Eurostat and the German BV4 program (International Monetary Fund (IMF)," Quarterly National Accounts Manual", Washington D.C., 2001, para. 8.13).

Under the SDDS this entails the availability, publication, and level at which seasonal adjustment takes place, the methods used and an indication regarding which data series the methods are applied to (e.g. aggregate series derived from lower-level seasonally-adjusted series versus independently adjusted; adjusted at 1-digit SITC level using X-11 method and aggregated to totals; seasonal adjustment is conducted on four components of final expenditures (after annual balancing) and then aggregated to total GDP), and on consumer and producer price indexes.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, "An Analytical Framework for Price Indexes in Australia: Glossary and References", Canberra, 1997

See also: Trend estimates; Not seasonally adjusted; Seasonal adjustment programs; Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS); Statistical processing

French equivalent: Correction des variations saisonnières

Seasonal adjustment metadata - MetaStore

Within the OECD's list of Metadata Types refers to information to enable users to make an assessment of the validity of the seasonal adjustment applied. Such information would comprise: a short description of the method (software) used; the main parameters of the

adjustment (e.g. additive v. multiplicative decomposition) and some of the derived information (e.g. trading-day weights).

Source: OECD, 2005, OECD MetaStore User Guide, OECD, OECD, unpublished, Appendix 1: Metadata Types

See also: Seasonal adjustment

Seasonal adjustment programs

Seasonal adjustment is normally done using off-the- shelf programs—most commonly worldwide by one of the programs in the X-11 family. Other programs in common use include the TRAMO-SEATS package developed by Bank of Spain and promoted by Eurostat and the German BV4 program.

The original X-11 program was developed in the 1960s by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. It has subsequently been updated and improved through the development of X-11-ARIMA by Statistics Canada and X-12-ARIMA by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, which was released in the second half of the 1990s.

The core of X-11-ARIMA and X-12-ARIMA is the same basic filtering procedure as in the original X-11.

Source: Quarterly National Accounts Manual – Concepts, Data Sources and Compilation, IMF, 2001, para. 8.13

See also: Trend estimates; Seasonal adjustment

Seasonal average by months

See also: Monthly average

Seasonal component of a time series

The seasonal component is that part of the variations in a time series representing intra-year fluctuations that are more or less stable year after year with respect to timing, direction and magnitude.

Context: The seasonal component is also referred to as the seasonality of a time series.

The seasonal component reflect "normal" variations that recur every year to the same extent, e.g. weather fluctuations that are representative of the season, length of months, Christmas effect.

The seasonal component may also include calendar related systematic effects that are not regular in their annual timing or are caused by variations in the calendar from year to year.

Source: OECD, 2005, Data and Metadata Reporting and Presentation Handbook, OECD, Paris, Section 4: Guidelines for the reporting of different forms of data

Seasonal employment

See also: Workers in seasonal employment

Seasonal migrant workers

Seasonal migrant workers are persons employed by a country other than their own for only part of a year because the work they perform depends on seasonal conditions. They are a subcategory of foreign migrant workers

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

See also: Foreign migrant workers

Seasonal products

Products that are either not available on the market during certain seasons or periods of the year or are available throughout the year but with regular fluctuations in their quantities and prices that are linked to the season or time of the year.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC.

Seasonal variation

In time series, that part of the movement which is assigned to the effect of the seasons on the year, e.g. seasonal variation in rainfall.

Sometimes the term is used in a wider sense relating to oscillations generated by periodic external influences, e.g. daily variations in temperature might be regarded as "seasonal".

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Seasonally adjusted component of a time series

The seasonally adjusted component is the result of the extraction of the seasonal component (including the calendar effects component) from a time series. If neither seasonal nor calendar influences are present in the original data, the seasonally adjusted series is given by the original data.

For series with no identifiable seasonal variations but with identifiable calendar variations, the seasonally adjusted series is given by the calendar adjusted series.

Context: Trading / working day corrections are alternative ways to normalise the time series.

Source: OECD, 2005, Data and Metadata Reporting and Presentation Handbook, OECD, Paris, Section 4: Guidelines for the reporting of different forms of data

Seasonally adjusted time series

Seasonally adjusted time series are series that have been adjusted for seasonal variations, including trading-day (working-day) effects and other regular calendar variations if present.

Source: OECD, 2005, Data and Metadata Reporting and Presentation Handbook, OECD, Paris, Section 4: Guidelines for the reporting of different forms of data

Seat- / Standing place-kilometre offered

Unit of measure representing the movement of one seat/ authorized standing place available in a road vehicle when performing the service for which it is primarily intended over one kilometre.

Context: The distance to be considered is the distance actually run.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Seat-kilometre offered (for inland waterways transport)

Unit of measure representing the movement over one kilometre of one seat available in an inland waterways transport (IWT) passenger vessel when performing the services for which it is primarily intended over one kilometre.

Context: The distance to be considered is the distance actually run.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Seat-kilometre offered (rail transport)

Unit of measure representing the movement of one seat available in a passenger railway vehicle when performing

the services for which it is primarily intended over one kilometre.

Context: The distance to be considered is that actually run. Shunting and other similar movements are excluded.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Second hand asset

See also: Used asset

Secondary activity – ISIC Rev. 3

A secondary activity is a separate activity that produces products eventually for third parties and that is not a principal activity of the entity in question. The outputs of secondary activities are necessarily secondary products

Source: ISIC Rev. 3, para. 35

See also: Secondary activity – SNA; Principal activity – ISIC Rev. 3

French equivalent: Activité secondaire - CITI Rév. 3

Secondary activity – SNA

A secondary activity 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

Source: SNA 5.8 [15.16]

See also: Secondary activity – ISIC Rev. 3; Principal activity – SNA

French equivalent: Activité secondaire - SCN

Secondary air pollution

Secondary air pollution is pollution caused by reactions in air already polluted by primary emissions (from factories, automobiles and so forth). An example of secondary air pollution is photochemical smog

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Pollution atmosphérique secondaire

Secondary data intrusion

After an attempt to match between identification and target datasets an intruder may discriminate between non-unique matches by further direct investigations using additional variables.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Secondary disclosure risk

Concerns data which is not primary disclosive, but whose dissemination, when combined with other data permits the identification of a microdata unit or the disclosure of a unit's attribute.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Secondary distribution of income account

The secondary distribution of income account shows how the balance of primary incomes of an institutional unit or sector is transformed into its disposable income by the receipt and payment of current transfers excluding social transfers in kind

Source: SNA 8.1

French equivalent: Compte de distribution secondaire du revenu

Secondary education (ISCED 23)

See also: Lower secondary education (ISCED 2); Upper secondary education (ISCED 3)

Secondary effects of action due to labour disputes

The secondary effects of action due to labour disputes are the effects on other establishments where workers are prevented from working or their work is disrupted, or the effects on other groups of self-employed workers who are prevented from working or whose work is disrupted.

Source: International Labour Organisation (ILO) Resolution Concerning Statistics of Strikes, Lockouts and other Action Due to Labour Disputes (January 1993), page 2-3

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Source: International Labour Organisation (ILO) Resolution Concerning Statistics of Strikes, Lockouts and other Action Due to Labour Disputes (January 1993), page 2-3

Secondary exchange rates

See also: Exchange rates

Secondary market

Secondary market refers to the purchase or sale of securities between the time of their initial issuance and before they mature. Many money market instruments are sold and bought several times by different investors before they mature

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Secondary radiation

Secondary radiation refers to radiation originating from the absorption of previous radiation in matter. It may be in the form either of electromagnetic waves or of moving particles

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Rayonnement secondaire

Secondary railway enterprise

Railway enterprise other than principal which carries out transport operations for the public.

Context: Lines solely used for tourism purposes during the season are excluded as are railways constructed solely to serve mines, forests or other industrial or agricultural undertakings. Urban services operated by secondary railway enterprises are included.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Secondary source of statistical data

The organisation or individual other than those responsible for the collection and aggregation of data from their initial source. Secondary sources may redistribute information received from the primary source either in their initial form or after some transformation including further aggregation, reclassification or other manipulation such as seasonal adjustment.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Data provider; Primary source of statistical data; Primary data; Data source

Secondary suppression

To reach the desired protection for risky cells, it is necessary to suppress additional non-risky cells, which is called secondary suppression or complementary suppression. The pattern of complementary suppressed cells has to be carefully chosen to provide the desired level of ambiguity for the disclosive cells at the highest level of information contained in the released statistics.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

See also: Suppression

Secondary treatment

Secondary treatment is the second step in most waste treatment systems during which bacteria consume the organic parts of the wastes. This is accomplished by bringing the sewage, bacteria and oxygen together in trickling filters or within an activated sludge process.

Secondary treatment removes all floating and settleable solids and about 90 per cent of the oxygen—demanding substances and suspended solids. Disinfection by chlorination is the final stage of the secondary treatment process

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Tertiary treatment

French equivalent: Traitement secondaire

Sector

A general term used to describe a group of establishments engage in similar kinds of economic activity. A sector can be a subgroup of an economic activity - as in "coal mining sector" - or a group of economic activities - as in "service sector" - or a cross-section of a group of economic activities - as in "informal sector".

Context: Also a specific term used by in the SNA to denote one of the five mutually exclusive institutional sectors that group together institutional units on the basis of their principal functions, behaviour and objectives, namely: nonfinancial corporations, financial corporations, general government, non-profit institutions serving households and households.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC.

Sector classification

In the 1993 SNA and the IMF Balance of Payments Manual, Version 5, (BPM5), institutional sectors are formed by the grouping of similar kinds of institutional units according to their economic objectives and functions.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Sector coverage - MetaStore

Within the OECD's list of Metadata Types refers to the range of sectors covered by the data.

Source: OECD, 2005, OECD MetaStore User Guide, OECD, OECD, unpublished, Appendix 1: Metadata Types

Sector of destination (of aid)

The sector of the recipient's economy that the aid activity is designed to assist. It does not refer to the type of goods or services provided. Some contributions are not targeted to a specific sector, e.g. balance-of-payments support, debt relief, emergency aid and development education in the donor country. These are called "non sector allocable aid".

Source: OECD, 2004, Development Co-operation Directorate (DAC), Glossary - CRS aid activity database, OECD, Paris

Sectoral output

Sectoral output refers to the output of an industry at a given level of aggregation that only reflects deliveries outside of the industry. Sector output is the output of an integrated industry

Source: OECD Productivity Manual: A Guide to the Measurement of Industry-Level and Aggregate Productivity Growth, OECD, Paris, March 2001, Annex 1 – Glossary

Securities and Exchange Commission

The Securities and Exchange Commission is a United States Federal agency that regulates and supervises the selling of securities to prevent fraud and unfair practices and to maintain fair and orderly markets

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Securities dealers

Securities dealers include individuals or firms that specialize in security market transactions by (1) assisting firms in issuing new securities through the underwriting and market placement of new security issues, and (2) trading in new or outstanding securities on their own account. Only underwriters and dealers that act as financial intermediaries are classified within this category. Security brokers and other units that arrange trades between security buyers and sellers but do not purchase and hold securities on their own account are classified as financial auxiliaries.

Context: By their nature, securities dealers facilitate both primary and secondary market activity in securities. In particular, these institutions can help provide liquidity to markets, both by encouraging borrower and investor activity, not least through the provision of information on market conditions and through their own trading activity.

Source: IMF, 2004, Compilation Guide on Financial Soundness Indicators, IMF, Washington DC, Appendix VII, Glossary

Securities lending

Securities lending refers to an arrangement whereby a security holder transfers securities to a "borrower," subject to the stipulation that the same (or similar) securities be returned on a specified date or on demand.

"Full, unfettered ownership" is transferred to the "borrower," but the risks and benefits of ownership remain with the original owner. The practice is undertaken by owners of securities to raise the return on the securities and/or to reduce the cost of custody

Source: Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual, IMF, Washington, 2000, para. 149

Securities other than shares

Securities other than shares consist of bills, bonds, certificates of deposit, commercial paper, debentures, and similar instruments normally traded in the financial markets

Source: SNA 11.74 [(AF.3) – Annex to chapter XIII]

French equivalent: Titres autres qu'actions

Securities settlement system (SSS)

A system which permits the holding and transfer of securities, either free of payment or against payment (delivery versus payment) or against another asset (delivery

versus delivery). It comprises all the institutional and technical arrangements required for the settlement of securities trades and the safekeeping of securities. The system can operate on a real-time gross settlement, gross settlement or net settlement basis. A settlement system allows for the calculation (clearing) of the obligations of participants.

Source: European Central Bank, 2004, Annual Report: 2004, ECB, Frankfurt, Glossary

Securities underwriters and dealers

Securities underwriters and dealers include individuals or firms that specialize in security market transactions by:

1. assisting firms in issuing new securities through the underwriting and market placement of new security issues; and
2. trading in new or outstanding securities on their own account. Only underwriters and dealers that act as financial intermediaries are classified in this category.

Security brokers and other units that arrange trades between security buyers and sellers but do not purchase and hold securities on their own account are classified as financial auxiliaries

Source: Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual, IMF, Washington, 2000, para. 100

Securitisation

Securitisation is the process of issuing new negotiable securities backed by existing assets such as loans, mortgages, credit card debt, or other assets (including accounts receivable)

Source: SNA 11.75

French equivalent: Titrisation

Security

An efficient disclosure control method provides protection against exact disclosure or unwanted narrow estimation of the attributes of an individual entity, in other words, a useful technique prevents exact or partial disclosure. The security level is accordingly high. In the case of disclosure control methods for the release of microdata this protection is ensured if the identification of a respondent is not possible, because the identification is the prerequisite for disclosure.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Sediment

Sediment is material of varying size, both mineral and organic that is being, or has been, moved from its site of origin by the action of wind, water, gravity, or ice, and comes to rest elsewhere on the earth's surface

Source: Environmental Indicators for Agriculture – Vol. 3: Methods and Results, OECD, 2001, glossary, pages 389-391

Sedimentation

Sedimentation is the settling of matter to the bottom of a liquid or water body, notably a reservoir

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Silt

French equivalent: Sédimentation

SEEA

See also: System of integrated environmental and economic accounting (SEEA)

French equivalent: SCEE

SEEA prices – unadjusted (derived from hybrid accounts)

Prices per physical quantity obtained by dividing the monetary flow by the physical quantity.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 4.24

Segregation

Segregation is a system whereby crops are separated for marketing purposes according to a specific characteristic

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2001-2006, OECD, 2001, Annex II – Glossary of Terms

French equivalent: Ségrégation

Selection with probability proportional to size

A sampling procedure under which the probability of a unit being selected is proportional to the size of the unit. Generally, this probability has reference to each drawing separately when sample units are selected one by one.

Thus, the procedure known commonly as sampling with probability proportional to size, with replacement, ensures such a probability of any particular drawing, but considered in its entirety, the series of drawings does not make the probability of inclusion in the sample of any specified unit proportional to its size unless the units are all of the same size.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Selective cutting

Selective cutting is the cutting down of selected trees in a forest so that growth of other trees is not affected. This is done according to criteria regarding minimum tree size for harvesting, specifications of the number, spacing and size classes of residual trees per area, and allowable cut

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Creaming

French equivalent: Coupe sélective

Selective editing

Selective editing is a procedure which targets only some of the micro data items or records for review by prioritizing the manual work and establishing appropriate and efficient process and edit boundaries.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

See also: Macro-editing; Micro-editing; Score function

Self-directed work teams

Self-directed work teams are small groups of workers whose members have the authority to handle a wide range of issues relating to the team as they see fit in order to fulfil its objectives.

Source: OECD Employment Outlook, June 1999, Chapter 4, New Enterprise Work Practices and their Labour Market Implications, page 187

Self-employed workers – Eurostat

If self-employed persons are classified as being absent from work, then they are regarded as in employment only if they can be said to have a business, farm or professional practice.

Context: This is the case if one or more of the following conditions are met:

(I) Machinery or equipment of significant value, in which the person has invested money, is used by him or his employees in conducting his business.

i. An office, store, farm or other place of business is maintained.

ii. There has been some advertisement of the business or profession by listing the business in the telephone book, displaying a sign, distributing cards or leaflets, etc. If none of these conditions is met, then the person is regarded as not being in employment.

Source: Labour Force Survey – Methods and Definitions, 1998, Eurostat, p.64

See also: Self-employed workers - SNA

French equivalent: Travailleurs indépendants - Eurostat

Self-employed workers - SNA

Self-employed workers 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

Source: SNA 7.24

See also: Self-employed workers – Eurostat

French equivalent: Travailleurs indépendants - SCN

Self-employment jobs

Self-employment jobs re 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 incumbents make the operational decisions affecting the enterprise, or delegates such decisions while retaining responsibility for the welfare of the enterprise.

In this context “enterprise” includes one-person operations

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO) Resolutions Concerning International Classification of Status in Employment Adopted by the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, January 1993, para. 7

See also: Paid employment jobs

Self-enumeration

Self-enumeration refers to the completion of census survey questionnaires by the respondents themselves

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Self-propelled barge

Inland waterways transport (IWT) freight vessel having its own means of mechanical propulsion.

Context: Towed barges, pushed barges and pushed-towed barges which have an auxiliary engine only must be regarded as towed barges, pushed barges or pushed-towed barges as the case may be. The fact that a self-propelled barge can be used for towing does not change its nature.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Self-propelled pusher barge

Self-propelled barge designed or fitted to push pushed or pushed-towed barges.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Self-propelled pusher tanker barge

Self-propelled pusher barge for the bulk transport of liquids or gases.

Context: Tankers for the transport in bulk of powdered products such as cement, flour, plaster, etc., are to be excluded and are to be counted among self-propelled pusher barges.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Self-propelled tanker barge

Self-propelled barge intended for the bulk transport of liquids or gases.

Context: Tankers for the transport in bulk of powdered products such as cement, flour, plaster, etc., are to be excluded and are to be counted among self-propelled barges.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Self-propelled vessel for river-sea navigation

Inland waterways transport (IWT) freight vessel having a carrying capacity of at least 20 tonnes also designed for the transport of goods by sea and equipped with their own means of propulsion developing at least 37 kW.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Self-regulation

See also: Regulation

Self-weighting sample

If the raising factors of the sample units are all equal the sample is self-weighting, of course with respect to the particular linear estimator under consideration; but it may not be a self-weighting sample for another estimator. A self-weighting sample, usually in respect of the total of the entire population, is generally incorporated in a sample-design to simplify tabulation work, because the population total is easily estimated from the sample total.

In two stage (multi-stage) sampling the number or proportion of second stage sample units are sometimes fixed in such a manner that the sample becomes self-weighting.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Seller concentration

See also: Concentration

Selling below cost

Selling below cost is a practice whereby a firm sells products at less than costs of manufacture or purchase in order to drive out competitors and/or to increase market share. This practice may arise partly because of deep pockets or cross-subsidization using profits derived from sale of other products.

Context: A number of measurement issues arise as to what constitutes costs but generally the practice would arise if price is below marginal cost or average variable cost. A question also arises as to whether selling a product below costs is economically feasible over a long period of time since the firm may incur high costs in the form of loss of potential profits.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Predatory pricing; Loss-leader selling

Semantics

Semantics is the branch of linguistic science which deals with the meaning of words.

Source: ISO/IEC CD 11179-5 "Information technology - Metadata registries (MDR) - Part 5: Naming and identification principles", January 2003

See also: ISO / IEC 11179; Syntax

Semi-natural managed forests

Forests in which management has substantially altered the structure and ecological processes but in which growth is still mainly a natural process with no regular and continuous human intervention.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.158

Semi-trailer

Goods road vehicle with no front axle designed in such way that part of the vehicle and a substantial part of its loaded weight rests on the road tractor.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Sensitive cell

Cell for which knowledge of the value would permit an unduly accurate estimate of the contribution of an individual respondent. Sensitive cells are identified by the application of a dominance rule such as the (n,k) rule or the (p,q) rule to their microdata.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Sensitive variables

Variables contained in a data record apart from the key variables, that belong to the private domain of respondents who would not like them to be disclosed.

Context: There is no exact definition given for what a 'sensitive variable' is and therefore, the division into key and sensitive variables is somehow arbitrary. Some data are clearly sensitive such as the possession of a criminal record, one's medical condition or credit record, but there are other cases where the distinction depends on the circumstances, e.g. the income of a person might be regarded as a sensitive variable in some countries and as quasi-identifier in others, or in some societies the religion of an individual might count as a key and a sensitive variable at the same time.

All variables that contain one or more sensitive categories, i.e. categories that contain sensitive information about an individual or enterprise, are called sensitive variables.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Separability

Separability is the mathematical property of a (production) function. In productivity analysis, it is sometimes assumed that production functions are weakly separable between primary and intermediate inputs.

This means that the marginal rate of substitution between any pair of primary inputs is independent of the amount of intermediate inputs used. In other words, the demand for any two primary inputs depends only on the price ratio of primary inputs, and is independent from prices of intermediate inputs

Source: OECD Productivity Manual: A Guide to the Measurement of Industry-Level and Aggregate Productivity Growth, OECD, Paris, March 2001, Annex 1 – Glossary

Separate accounts

A pension fund that is legally segregated from both the plan sponsor and a financial institution that acts as the manager of the fund on behalf of the plan member.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Plan member; Pension funds - OECD; Plan sponsor

French equivalent: Comptes distincts

Separator

A separator is a symbol or space enclosing or separating components within a name; a delimiter

Source: ISO/IEC 11179, Part 3, Basic Attributes of Data Elements (draft)

Sequential correction

A sequential correction is a correction where the items intended for the correction are corrected sequentially.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

See also: Simultaneous correction

Sequential imputation

See also: Sequential correction

SERIEE

See also: European System for the Collection of Economic Information on the Environment (SERIEE)

French equivalent: SERIEE

SERT

Business Statistics and Telematics Networks

Server

A computer that has been set up to provide certain services to other computers (clients), for instance, a Web server is a central repository of data, software or client for the World Wide Web.

Source: Handbook on Geographic Information Systems and Digital Mapping, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 79, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, New York, 2000, Annex VI - Glossary

Service functions of the natural capital

The capacity of the environment to provide the habitat for all living beings including mankind.

Context: Some aspects of habitat are essential, such as air to breathe and water to drink. These are called survival functions. If the quantity and quality of survival functions are diminished, biodiversity of species is threatened, not excluding the human species. Some service functions are not essential in the same way but improve the quality of life, for example by providing a pleasing landscape for leisure pursuits. These are called amenity functions and affect mankind only (or at least are the only ones measurable to us in human terms).

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 1.23

Service life (of an asset)

The service life of an asset is the total period during which it remains in use, or ready to be used, in a productive process. During its service life an asset may have more than one owner

Source: Measuring Capital: OECD Manual, Annex 1 Glossary of Technical Terms Used in the Manual, OECD, 2001

Service period

The length of time an individual has earned rights to a pension benefits.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Pensionable service

French equivalent: Période de service

Serviceability

Serviceability refers to the practical aspects of how well the available data meet users' needs.

Context: Serviceability is a term that captures the practical aspects of usability of data. The emphasis on "use" thus assumes that data are available. Thus, key aspects of usability are relevance, timeliness and frequency, consistency, and revisions policy and practices.

Source: International Monetary Found (IMF), "Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF) Glossary"

See also: Consistency; Quality – IMF; Relevance

Services – BPM

Services is the second major category of the current account. Services covers traditional items, such as travel and transportation and items, such as communications, financial and computer services, royalties and license fees, and many types of other business services, that are becoming increasingly important in international transactions.

Context: Both the production of, and international trade in, services differ from production and trade related to goods. International trade in goods is conducted separately from production. For example goods may be produced in one economy and subsequently delivered to residents, who may or may not be known when production occurs, of another economy. In contrast the production of a service is linked to an arrangement made, between a particular producer in one economy and a particular consumer or group of consumers in another, prior to the time this production occurs. Thus, international trade in services is closely linked with international production of services, as the production element, and vice versa

Source: BPM para. 185

See also: Services – ISIC Rev. 3; Services – ISIC Rev. 2; Services – SNA; Services – NACE; Services – BPM; Services – ISIC Rev. 3; Services – SNA; Services – ISIC Rev. 2; NACE

French equivalent: Services - MBP

Services – ISIC Rev. 2

In the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev. 2 services are defined as all activities in major Divisions 6 through 9 described as follows:

6 – Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels

7- Transport, storage and communication

8 – Financial, insurance, real estate and business services

9 – Community, social and personal services

Source: ISIC Rev. 2

See also: Services – ISIC Rev. 3; Services – NACE; Services – SNA; Services – BPM

French equivalent: Services - CITI Rév. 2

Services – ISIC Rev. 3

In terms of International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev. 3 services are defined loosely in terms of the following Tabulation Categories:

- wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods (G);
- hotels and restaurants (H);
- transport, storage and communications (I);
- financial intermediation (J);
- real estate, renting and business activities (K);
- public administration and defence, compulsory social security (L);
- education (M);
- health and social work (N);
- other community, social and personal activities (O);
- private households with employed persons (P);
- extra-territorial organisations and bodies (Q)

Source: ISIC Rev. 3

See also: Services – ISIC Rev. 2; Services – BPM; Services – SNA; Services – NACE

French equivalent: Services - CITI Rév. 3

Services – NACE

The terms service industry(ies), service sector(s) or simply service(s) are generally used to refer to economic activities covered by Sections G to K and M to O of NACE Rev. 1, and the units that carry out those activities

Source: NACE Rev. 1

Services – SNA

Services are outputs produced to order and which cannot be traded separately from their production. Services are not separate entities over which ownership rights can be established. They cannot be traded separately from their production. Services are heterogeneous outputs produced to order and typically consist of changes in the conditions of the consuming units realized by the activities of producers at the demand of the consumers. By the time their production is completed they must have been provided to the consumers.

Context: 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. These are the industries 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.

ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC.

http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/tegppi/index.htm

The production of services must be confined to activities that are capable of being carried out by one unit for the benefit of another. Otherwise, service industries could not develop and there could be no markets for services. It is also possible for a unit to produce a service for its own consumption provided that the type of activity is such that it could have been carried out by another unit.

The service sector covers both market and non-market services.

Source: SNA paras. 6.8-6.9

See also: Services – ISIC Rev. 3; Services – NACE; Market services – ISIC; Non-market services – OECD; Services – BPM; Services – ISIC Rev. 2

French equivalent: Services - SCN

Services for the elderly and disabled people, social expenditure

Social expenditure on services for the elderly and disabled people encompasses services such as day- care and rehabilitation services, home-help services and other benefits in kind. It also includes expenditure on the provision of residential care in an institution (e.g., the cost of operating homes for the elderly)

Source: An Interpretative Guide to the OECD Social Expenditure Database (SOCX), OECD, page 15

Services provided by the environment

See also: Environmental services

Services, distributive

Distributive services move commodities, information and people. Some of these services are final consumption in their own right (e.g. vacation travel) but most are ancillary to final consumption (e.g retailing) or production (e.g. materials transport).

Distributive services comprise the following International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev. 3 sub-groups: - retail trade; - wholesale trade; - transport services; - communications

Source: OECD Employment Outlook, June 2000, OECD, Paris, page 83

Services, personal

Personal services provide final consumption for households and are characterised by direct contact between the consumer and the service provider. Self-servicing is often a viable alternative to market purchases and market provision predominates.

Personal services comprise the following International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev. 3 sub-groups:

- hotels, bars and restaurants;
- recreation, amusements and cultural services;
- domestic services;
- other personal services

Source: OECD Employment Outlook, June 2000, OECD, Paris. page 83

Services, producer

Producer services are intermediate inputs to further production activities that are sold to other firms, although households are also important consumers in some cases. They typically have a high information content and often reflect a "contracting out" of support services that could be provided in-house.

Producer services comprise the following International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev. 3 sub-groups:

- business and professional services;
- financial services;
- insurance services;
- real estate services

Source: OECD Employment Outlook, June 2000, OECD, Paris. page 83

Services, social

Social (and collective) services provide final consumption for households and are distinctive for their non-market character in most OECD countries. Collective consumption decisions and public financing are common, as is production by governments, non-profit organisations and subsidised private organisations.

Social services comprise the following International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev. 3 sub-groups:

- government proper (civil or military);
- health services;
- educational services;
- miscellaneous social services

Source: OECD Employment Outlook, June 2000, OECD, Paris. page 83

Set-aside Programme

The Set-aside Programme is a European Union programme for cereal, oilseed and protein crops that both requires and allows producers to set- aside a portion of their historical base acreage from current production. Mandatory set-aside rates for commercial producers is set at 10% until 2006

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2001-2006, OECD, 2001, Annex II – Glossary of Terms

French equivalent: Programme de gel des terres

Settlement

See also: Migrants for settlement

Settlement risk

A general term used to designate the risk that settlement in a transfer system will not take place as expected. This risk may comprise both credit and liquidity risk.

Source: European Central Bank, 2004, Annual Report: 2004, ECB, Frankfurt, Glossary

Settlers

See also: Migrants for settlement

Sewerage

Sewage is organic waste and waste water produced by residential and commercial establishments

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Eaux usées

Sewerage effluent standards

Sewage effluent standards are standards prescribed at sewage works that provide information on biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), suspended solids and ammoniacal nitrogen with a view to obtaining the desired quality of effluents

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Normes applicables aux effluents d'eaux usées

Sex ratio

The ratio of the number of one sex to that of the other.

Source: United Nations. Multilingual Demographic Dictionary, English Section. Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Studies, No. 29 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.58.XIII.4).

Sex ratio at birth

The sex ratio at birth refers to the number of boys born alive per 100 girls born alive

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Shadow economy

See also: Underground production

Share Action d'une Société d'Investissement à Capital Fixe (SICAF)

Share representing one part of ownership in a fixed capital investment company.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Share Action d'une Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable (SICAV)

Share representing one part of ownership in an open-ended investment company (OEIC) with a variable capital (SICAV). Certain companies issue capitalization and distribution shares.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Share prices index

Prices of common shares of companies traded on national or foreign stock exchanges.

Source: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics Yearbook. Washington, D.C., annual. (Introduction, sect. 6)

Shareable data

Shareable data is data that has precise identifiers, meaning, structures, and values.

Source: ISO/IEC FCD 11179-3, Registry Metamodel, Final Committee Draft 2001

Shared or joint monopoly

Shared or Joint monopoly refers to anticompetitive behaviour by firms, normally an oligopoly, in order to secure monopoly profits for the firms as a group. Essentially, shared monopoly requires some form of collusion but stops short of being a formal cartel. It is therefore similar to tacit collusion. In a shared monopoly firms may not compete for the same customers and have instead local monopolies.

Context: Since in theory industry profits under a non-coordinated oligopoly will be less than those under monopoly, there is some incentive for firms in an oligopoly to attempt to coordinate their actions so as to achieve profits nearer the monopoly solution.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Shareholders

Shareholders are the collective owners of a corporation

Source: SNA 7.112

French equivalent: Actionnaires

Shares and other equities – ESA

The category shares and other equity (F.5) consists of all transactions in shares and other equity (AF.5) that is financial assets which represent property rights on corporations or quasi-corporations. These financial assets generally entitle the holders to a share in the profits of the corporations or quasi-corporations and to a share in their net assets in the event of liquidation.

Context: Shares offered for sale but not taken up on issue are not recorded in the system. Shares and other equity are redeemed when purchased by the issuing corporation or when exchanged for the net assets of a corporation in the event of its liquidation. Category F.5 is divided into two sub-categories of financial transactions:

a. shares and other equity, excluding mutual funds shares (F.51);
b. mutual funds shares (F.52).

Shares and other equity are financial assets which represent property rights on corporations or quasi-corporations. These financial assets generally entitle the holders to a share in the profits of the corporations or quasi-corporations and to a share in their net assets in the event of liquidation.

Source: ESA 1995, par. 5.86-5.87, [Annex 7.1]

See also: Shares and other equities – SNA

French equivalent: Actions et autres participations - SEC

Shares and other equities – SNA

Shares and other equities are financial assets that are instruments and records acknowledging, after the claims of all creditors have been met, claims to the residual value of incorporated enterprises

Source: (AF.5) – Annex to chapter XIII [11.86]

See also: Shares and other equities – ESA

French equivalent: Actions et autres participations - SCN

Shifting agriculture

Shifting agriculture is a system of cultivation in which a plot of land is cleared and cultivated for a short period of time, then abandoned and allowed to revert to producing its normal vegetation while the cultivator moves on to another plot

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Slash-and-burn agriculture

French equivalent: Agriculture itinérante

Shifting cultivation

See also: Slash-and-burn agriculture; Shifting agriculture

French equivalent: Culture itinérante

Shift-working

Shift-working may be defined as a situation where one wage earner replaces another at the same task within a 24 hour period.

Context: There are many different types of shift-working, and its incidence varies by sector, size and type of production process. It tends to be more common in larger firms and in those with a higher degree of capital intensity.

Source: OECD Employment Outlook, June 1998, Chapter 5, Working Hours: Latest Trends and Policy Initiatives, page 161

Ship

Seagoing self-propelled surface-displacement vessel.

Context: Hydrofoil, air cushion vehicles (hovercraft), submersible, submarine are excluded. A seagoing ship actually goes to sea, that is, outside the boundary within which inland waterway technical safety regulations apply, and outside which the ship's operators must satisfy the seagoing regulations.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Ship-kilometre

Unit of measurement representing the movement of a ship over one kilometre.

Context: The distance taken into account is the distance actually travelled. Movements of unladen vessels are included. Movements of hydrofoils and hovercrafts are included.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Shipment price

The price at the time the order is delivered to the purchaser.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC.

Shipping conferences

Shipping conferences refers to shipping companies that have formed an association to agree on and set freight rates and passenger fares over different shipping routes. There are different shipping conferences for different regions of the world. Shipping conferences, aside from setting rates, adopt a wide number of policies such as allocation of customers, loyalty contracts, open pricing contracts, etc. Historically, eastern bloc country shipping lines have not joined these conferences.

Context: In many jurisdictions, shipping conferences are exempt from the application of competition laws but this position is being increasingly changed in order to promote greater competition and choice for shippers (exporters).

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Shogun or Geisha bond

Non-yen-denominated issue in the Japanese domestic market by a non-Japanese borrower.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Short Messaging Service (SMS)

A wireless messaging service that involves the transmission of a short text message and its receipt by a wireless terminal.

Source: Cellular Mobile Pricing Structures and Trends, Working Party on Telecommunication and Information Services Policies – November 1999, page 9, Select Glossary of Mobile Terms

Short-term commitments or credits

In the context of export credits, short-term commitments are those that provide for repayment within a short period, usually six months (although some export credit agencies define short-term credits as those with repayment terms of up to one or two years). Short-term business represents the bulk of that of most export credit agencies and normally includes transactions in raw materials, commodities, and consumer goods.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Short-term debt

Debt that has maturity of one year or less. Maturity can be defined either on an original or remaining basis.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

See also: Remaining (residual) maturity; Original maturity of an instrument

Short-term economic statistics

See also: Main Economic Indicators (MEI), OECD

Short-term employment

See also: Workers in short-term employment

Short-term instruments

Short-term instruments are instruments with a maturity of up to one year

Source: Glossary of Government Debt Terms, OECD, unpublished, 2001

Short-term interest rates

Short-term interest rates are the rates at which short-term borrowings are effected between financial institutions or the rate at which short-term government paper is issued or traded in the market. Typical standardized names are money market rate and treasury bill rate.

Source: International Financial Statistics Yearbook, IMF, Washington D.C, 2000, Introduction, page xvii

Short-term loans - DAC

Used for Loans with a maturity of one year or less.

Source: Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts. From the "Development Co-operation Report: Efforts and Policies of Members of the Development Assistance Committee".

See also: Short-term loans - SNA; Long-term loans - DAC

Short-term loans - SNA

Short-term loans are loans that have an original maturity normally of one year or less, but with a maximum of two years or less to accommodate variations in practice between countries

Source: (AF.41) – Annex to chapter XIII

See also: Short-term loans - DAC

French equivalent: Crédits à court terme

Short-term migrant

A short-term migrant is a person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least three months but less than a year (12 months) except in cases where the movement to that country is for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends or relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage.

For purposes of international migration statistics, the country of usual residence of short-term migrants is considered to be the country of destination during the period they spend in it

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

Short-term securities other than shares

Short-term securities other than shares consist of securities other than shares that have an original maturity of one year or less but with a maximum of two years or less to accommodate variations in practice between countries

Source: (AF.31) – Annex to chapter XIII

French equivalent: Titres autres qu'actions à court terme

Shot noise

See also: Noise (Statistical)

Shunting

Operation of moving a rail vehicle or set of rail vehicles inside a railway station or other railway installations (depot, workshop, marshalling yard, etc.)

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Shuttle algorithm

A method for finding lower and upper cell bounds by iterating through dependencies between cell counts.

Context: There exist many dependencies between individual counts and aggregations of counts in contingency tables. Where not all individual counts are known, but some aggregated counts are known, the dependencies can be used to make inferences about the missing counts.

The Shuttle algorithm constructs a specific subset of the many possible dependencies and recursively iterates through them in order to find bounds on missing counts. As many dependencies will involve unknown counts, the dependencies need to be expressed in terms of inequalities involving lower and upper bounds, rather than simple equalities. The algorithm ends when a complete iteration fails to tighten the bounds on any cell counts.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Shuttle trade

Shuttle trade 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

Source: Measuring the Non-Observed Economy: A Handbook, OECD, IMF, ILO, Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, 2002, Annex 2, Glossary.

Sibling group

A set of time series whose keys differ only in the value taken by the frequency dimension.

Context: Within an ETS (exchanged time series), a sibling group is uniquely identified by a data set identifier combined with the sibling group key.

Source: European Central Bank (ECB), Bank for International Settlement (BIS), Eurostat, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), "GESMES/TS User Guide", Release 3.00, February, 2003; unpublished on paper

See also: Frequency; Dimension; GESMES TS; Time series; Key (time series or sibling group); Data set; Data exchange

SICTA

Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities

Sidings (railway)

Tracks branching off running tracks.

Context: The length of sidings is included in the length of tracks if the sidings belong to the railway system concerned, private sidings being excluded.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Sienna Group

See also: City groups

Significance

An effect is said to be significant if the value of the statistic used to test it lies outside acceptable limits, that is to say, if the hypothesis that the effect is not present is rejected. A test of significance is one which, by use of a test statistic, purports to provide a test of the hypothesis that the effect is absent. By extension the critical values of the statistics are themselves called significant.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Significativité

Significant Market Power (SMP)

Under the current EC Directives, an operator designated as having SMP is subject to specific obligations such as the requirement to produce an RIO and the obligation to have cost-oriented tariffs (except for mobile operators). An operator is presumed to have SMP if it has more than 25% of a telecommunications market in the geographic area in which it is allowed to operate.

Source: OECD, 2004, Access Pricing in Telecommunications, OECD, Paris, Glossary of Terms

See also: Reference Interconnection Offer (RIO)

Silo wagon

Wagons for the transport in bulk of powdered products such as cement, flower, plaster etc.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Silt

Silt is fine particles of sand and rock that can be picked up by the air or by water and deposited as sediments

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Sedimentation

French equivalent: Limon

Silviculture

Silviculture is the management of forest land for timber

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Sylviculture

SIMONE

Replaced by RAMON - Eurostat's Classifications Server

See also: RAMON

Simple random sampling

Sampling in which every member of the population has an equal chance of being chosen and successive drawings are independent as, for example, in sampling with replacement.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Simple sample

A random sample is said to be simple when the probabilities of selection of members are all equal and are constant throughout the drawing.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Simultaneous correction

A simultaneous correction is a correction in which all the data in a record intended for correction is corrected at the same time (e.g., by using the record from a hot deck or cold deck).

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

See also: Sequential correction

Simultaneous imputation

See also: Simultaneous correction

Simultaneous release

The dissemination of statistical data to all interested parties at the same time.

Context: In SDMX, "Simultaneous Release" describes the policy for release of the data to the public, how the public is informed that the data are being released, and whether the policy provides for the dissemination of statistical data to all interested parties at the same time. It also describes the policy for briefing the press in advance of the release of the data.

Simultaneous release (to all interested parties) is an element of the principle of ready and equal access to official statistics by the public that strengthens transparency in data dissemination practices.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Accessibility (as a statistical data quality dimension); Release calendar; Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS); Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX); Data dissemination

Single employer pension funds

Funds that pool the assets of pension plans established by a single sponsor.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Individual pension funds; Related member fund; Industry pension funds; Multi-employer pension funds; Group pension funds

French equivalent: Fonds de pension à employeur unique

Single Farm Payment

With the 2003 CAP reform, the EU introduced a farm-based payment largely independent of current production decisions and market developments, but based on the level of former payments received by farmers. To facilitate land transfers, entitlements are calculated by dividing the reference amount of payment by the number of eligible hectares (including forage area) in the reference year. Farmers receiving the new SFP are obliged to keep their land in good agricultural and environmental condition and have the flexibility to produce any commodity on their land except fruits, vegetables and table potatoes.

Source: OECD, 2004, OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2004-2013, OECD, Paris, Glossary

Single indicator method of deflation

A single indicator method of deflation is a means of estimating the volume movements of value added directly using only one time series as an indicator (e.g. deflated output or deflated value added) instead of double deflation

Source: SNA 16.68

See also: Double deflation

French equivalent: Méthode de déflation à indicateur unique

Single round surveys

Single round surveys are surveys where the respondent is interviewed only once

Source: Handbook of Household Surveys, Revised Edition, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 31, United Nations, New York, 1984, para. 9.81

See also: Multi-round survey; Dual records system

Single-employer bargaining

See also: Collective bargaining

Single-factor productivity

Single-factor productivity is a synonym for partial productivity measure. It relates output to one particular type of input

Source: OECD Productivity Manual: A Guide to the Measurement of Industry- Level and Aggregate Productivity Growth, OECD, Paris, March 2001, Annex 1 – Glossary

See also: Multi-factor productivity (MFP)

Sink functions of the natural capital

The capacity of the environment to absorb the unwanted by-products of production and consumption; exhaust gases from combustion or chemical processing, water used to clean products or people, discarded packaging and goods no longer wanted.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 1.23

Sinking fund

Payments made by the borrower on a regular basis to a special account to set aside the necessary funds for the redemption of its long-term debt. In the Euromarket, borrowers can meet their requirements through purchases in the open market or through drawings by lot.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

SITC

See also: Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)

Site preparation

Site preparation involves the demolition or wrecking of buildings and other structures, clearing of building sites and sale of materials from demolished structures. Site preparation also entails blasting, test drilling, landfill, levelling, earth-moving, excavating, land drainage and other land preparation. Also included are tunnelling, overburden removal and other development and preparation of mineral properties and sites, except oil and gas sites

Source: International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, Rev. 3, United Nations, New York, 1990, Statistical Papers Series M, No. 4 Rev. 3, ISIC class 4510

Situation of the stock of finished goods

The term situation of the stock of finished goods is used in business tendency surveys where the respondent is asked for a judgment on the level of stocks, e.g. whether "excessive", "normal", "insufficient"

Source: Main Economic Indicators, OECD, Paris, monthly

Six month rate of change (OECD CLIs)

The annualised 6-month rate of change of OECD composite leading indicators (CLIs) is calculated by dividing the figure for a given month m by the 12-month moving average centred on m-6.5.

It is easier for users to interpret the annualised 6-month rate of change since the volatility in the CLI has been smoothed out. At the same time, the annualised 6-month rate of change provides earlier signals for the turning points

Source: OECD Leading Indicator Website, Glossary, 2001

See also: Twelve month rate of change (OECD composite leading indicators)

Sizes of containers

The main sizes of containers are:

a. 20 Foot ISO container (length of 20 feet and width of 8 feet);
b. 40 Foot ISO container (length of 40 feet and width of 8 feet);
c. Super high cube container (Oversize container); and
d. Air container (Container conforming to standards laid down for air transportation).

Containers sizes classified under a) to c) are referred to as large containers.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Skewness

An older term for asymmetry, in relation to a frequency distribution; a measure of that asymmetry. The concept of asymmetry is easily defined, a measure of that asymmetry less easily so.

If a unimodal distribution has a longer tail extending towards lower values of the variate it is said to have negative skewness; in the contrary case, positive skewness.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Asymétrie

Slash-and-burn agriculture

Slash-and—burn agriculture is a method of cultivation whereby areas of the forest are burnt and cleared for planting. When soil fertility declines, cultivation shifts to a new plot

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Shifting agriculture

SLIM

Simpler Legislation in the Internal Market - a European Council initiative

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are non-subsidiary, independent firms which employ fewer than a given number of employees. This number varies across countries. The most frequent upper limit designating an SME is 250 employees, as in the European Union. However, some countries set the limit at 200 employees, while the United States considers SMEs to include firms with fewer than 500 employees.

Small firms are generally those with fewer than 50 employees, while micro-enterprises have at most 10, or in some cases 5, workers.

Financial assets are also used to define SMEs. In the European Union, a new definition came into force on 1 January 2005 applying to all Community acts and funding programmes as well as in the field of State aid where SMEs can be granted higher intensity of national and regional aid than large companies. The new definition provides for an increase in the financial ceilings: the turnover of medium-sized enterprises (50-249 employees) should not exceed EUR 50 million; that of small enterprises (10-49 employees) should not exceed EUR 10 million while that of micro firms (less than 10 employees) should not exceed EUR 2 million. Alternatively, balance sheets for medium, small and micro enterprises should not exceed EUR 43 million, EUR 10 million and EUR 2 million, respectively.

Source: OECD, 2005, OECD SME and Entrepreneurship Outlook: 2005, OECD Paris, page 17

Small enterprises

See also: Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)

Small firms

See also: Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)

Small island developing states (SIDS)

List of small island developing states: Africa: Cape Verde, Comoros, Guinea Bissau, Mauritius, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles; Asia and the Pacific: Bahrain, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu; Europe: Cyprus, Malta; Latin America and the Caribbean: Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Netherlands Antilles, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, US Virgin Islands.

Source: United Nations. Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (OHRLLS). United Nations Internet site www.un.org/special-rep/ohrlls/ohrlls/default.htm

Small-scale producers

Small-scale producers are producers operating at a small scale, used to distinguish from industrialised producers. The line separating small- and large- scale producers is arbitrary. What is considered small-scale in one country or region may be considered large-scale in another

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Petits producteurs

Smart card

A plastic card containing important data about a person's identity to allow access to a network or premises. Also, a card containing subscriber information, often inserted into GSM phones for roaming to different countries.

Source: Cellular Mobile Pricing Structures and Trends, Working Party on Telecommunication and Information Services Policies – November 1999, page 9, Select Glossary of Mobile Terms

SMEs

See also: Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)

French equivalent: PMEs

Smog

Smog is a combination of smoke and fog in which products of combustion such as hydrocarbons, particulate matter and oxides of sulphur and nitrogen occur in concentrations that are harmful to human beings and other organisms

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Smog

Smoothing

The process of removing fluctuations in an ordered series so that the result shall be "smooth" in the sense that the first differences are regular and higher order differences small.

Although smoothing can be carried out by freehand methods, it is usual to make use of moving averages or the fitting of curves by least squares procedures. In fact, the concept is closely tied to that of trend fitting.

Context: Component series of the OECD composite leading indicator (CLI) are smoothed according to their MCD (months for cyclical dominance) values to reduce irregularity.

Refer OECD website http://www.oecd.org/std/cli/cligloss.htm

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Lissage

SNA (System of National Accounts)

See also: System of National Accounts (SNA)

French equivalent: SCN (Système de comptabilité nationale)

Social accounting matrix (SAM)

A social accounting matrix (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.e., distinguishing various categories of employed persons)

Source: SNA 20.4

French equivalent: Matrice de comptabilité sociale (MCS - Social accounting matrices - SAM en anglais)

Social assistance benefits

Social assistance benefits are transfers made by government units or NPIs to households intended to meet the same kinds of needs as social insurance benefits but are provided outside of an organised social insurance scheme and are not conditional on previous payments of contributions

Source: SNA 8.7 [8.75]

French equivalent: Prestations d'assistance sociale

Social assistance benefits in cash

Social assistance benefits in cash consist of current transfers payable in cash to households by government units or non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) to meet the same needs as social insurance benefits but which are not made under a social insurance scheme incorporating social contributions and social insurance benefits

Source: SNA 8.81

French equivalent: Prestations d'assistance sociale en espèces

Social assistance benefits in kind

Social assistance benefits in kind consist of transfers in kind provided to households by government units or non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) that are similar in nature to social security benefits in kind but are not provided in the context of a social insurance scheme

Source: SNA 8.104

French equivalent: Prestations d'assistance sociale en nature

Social benefits

Social benefits are current transfers received by households intended to provide for the needs that arise from certain events or circumstances, for example, sickness, unemployment, retirement, housing, education or family circumstances

Source: SNA 8.7

French equivalent: Prestations sociales

Social benefits in kind

Social benefits in kind consist of (a) social security benefits, reimbursements, (b) other social security benefits in kind, (c) social assistance benefits in kind; in other words they are equal to social transfers in kind excluding transfers of individual non-market goods and services

Source: SNA 8.22 [8.99 - 8.106]

French equivalent: Prestations sociales en nature

Social benefits other than social transfers in kind

Social benefits other than social transfers in kind consist of all social benefits except social transfers in kind.

In other words, they consist of:

a. all social benefits in cash - both social insurance and social assistance benefits - provided by government units, including social security funds, and NPISHs; and
b. all social insurance benefits provided under private funded and unfunded social insurance schemes, whether in cash or in kind.

Source: SNA 8.77

French equivalent: Prestations sociales autres que les transferts sociaux en nature

Social capital

Social capital is defined as the norms and social relations embedded in the social structures of societies that enable people to co-ordinate action to achieve desired goals. [Social Capital: the Missing Link?, Social Capital Initiative, C. Grootaert, Working Paper No. 3, World Bank, 1998]

Context: The term social capital has found its way into economic analysis only recently, although various elements of the concept have been present under different names for a long time in institutional economics as well as in the political, sociological and anthropological literature. Economists have added the focus on the contribution of social capital to economic growth.

There is still no consensus, however, on which aspects of interaction and organisation merit the label of social capital, nor on how to measure it and how to determine empirically its contribution to economic growth and development.

Source: OECD Employment Outlook, June 2000, Chapter 2, Disparities in Regional Labour Markets, page 43

Social contributions

Social contributions are actual or imputed payments to social insurance schemes to make provision for social insurance benefits to be paid

Source: SNA 8.8

French equivalent: Cotisations sociales

Social contributions by self-employed and non- employed persons

Social contributions by self-employed and non- employed persons are social contributions payable for their own

benefit by persons who are not employees - i.e. self-employed persons (employers or own-account workers), or non-employed persons

Source: SNA 8.70

French equivalent: Cotisations sociales des travailleurs indépendants et des personnes n'occupant pas d'emploi

Social expenditure

Social expenditure is the provision by public (and private) institutions of benefits to, and financial contributions targeted at, households and individuals in order to provide support during circumstances which adversely affect their welfare, provided that the provision of the benefits and financial contributions constitutes neither a direct payment for a particular good or service nor an individual contract or transfer.

Such benefits can be cash transfers, or can be the direct ("in-kind") provision of goods and services.

Context: Thus, social expenditure can be provided by both public and private institutions, but transfers between households are not within the scope of social expenditure. Social expenditure is "unrequited": it does not include "market transactions", i.e. payments in return for the simultaneous provision of services of equivalent value

Source: An Interpretative Guide to the OECD Social Expenditure Database (SOCX), OECD, page 10

Social expenditure programme

A social expenditure programme is defined as a body of rules, supported by one or more institutions, governing the provision of social expenditure benefits for a particular contingency

Source: An Interpretative Guide to the OECD Social Expenditure Database (SOCX), OECD, page 11

Social health insurance scheme

A social health insurance scheme is one where the policy-holder is obliged or encouraged to insure by the intervention of a third party.

For example, government may oblige all employees to participate in a social security programme; employers may make it a condition of employment that employees participate in an insurance programme specified by the employer; an employer may encourage employees to join a programme by making contributions on behalf of the employee; or a trade union may arrange advantageous insurance cover available only to the members of the trade union.

Contributions to social insurance programmes are usually paid on behalf of employees, though under certain conditions non-employed or self-employed persons may also be covered

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Social indicators

See also: Quality of life

French equivalent: Indicateurs sociaux

Social insurance benefits

Social insurance benefits are transfers provided under organised social insurance schemes; social insurance benefits may be provided under general social security schemes, under private funded social insurance schemes or by unfunded schemes managed by employers for the benefit of their existing or former employees without involving third parties in the form of insurance enterprises or pension funds

Source: SNA 8.7

French equivalent: Prestations d'assurance sociale

Social insurance schemes

Social insurance schemes are schemes in which social contributions are paid by employees or others, or by employers on behalf of their employees, in order to secure entitlement to social insurance benefits, in the current or subsequent periods, for the employees or other contributors, their dependants or survivors

Source: SNA 8.55

French equivalent: Régimes d'assurance sociale

Social internal rate of return

The social internal rate of return refers to the costs and benefits to society of investment in education, which includes the opportunity cost of having people not participating in the production of output and the full cost of the provision of education rather than only the cost borne by the individual. The social benefit includes the increased productivity associated with the investment in education and a host of possible non-economic benefits, such as lower crime, better health, more social cohesion and more informed and effective citizens.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

Social regulations

Social regulations protect public interests such as health, safety, the environment, and social cohesion. The economic effects of social regulations may be secondary concerns or even unexpected, but can be substantial.

Reform aims to verify that regulation is needed, and to design regulatory and other instruments, such as market incentives and goal-based approaches, that are more flexible, simpler, and more effective at lower cost.

Source: Regulatory Reform: A Synthesis, OECD, Paris, 1997, page 11

Social security

Social security refers to all social security funds at all levels of government.

Context: Social security funds are defined as social insurance schemes covering the community as a whole. These schemes may be either funded or unfunded.

Those schemes established by government units to cover their own employees only are not counted as social security schemes in the general government sector. For example, the financial assets of pension funds for government employees are not included as financial assets of the government sector, but rather belong in the insurance sector.

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

French equivalent: Security sociale

Social security benefits in cash

Social security benefits in cash are social insurance benefits payable in cash to households by social security funds; they may take the form of sickness and invalidity benefits, maternity allowances, children's or family allowances, other dependants' allowances, unemployment benefits, retirement and survivors' pensions, death benefits or other allowances or benefits

Source: SNA 8.78

French equivalent: Prestations de sécurité sociale en espèces

Social security benefits, reimbursements

Reimbursements (social security benefits) are repayments (partial or complete) by social security funds of approved expenditures made by households on specified goods or services

Source: SNA 8.101

French equivalent: Remboursements - prestations de sécurité sociale

Social security funds - SNA

Social security funds are separately organised from the other activities of government units and hold their assets and liabilities separately from the latter; they are separate institutional units because they are autonomous funds, they have their own assets and liabilities and engage in financial transactions on their own account

Source: SNA 4.112 [4.130]

See also: Social security funds- OECD

French equivalent: Administrations de sécurité sociale - SCN

Social security funds- OECD

Social security funds are social insurance programmes covering the community as a whole or large sections of the community that are imposed and controlled by a government unit.

They generally involve compulsory contributions by employees or employers or both, and the terms on which benefits are paid to recipients are determined by a government unit.

Context: Social security funds have to be distinguished from other social insurance programmes which are determined by mutual agreement between individual employers and their employees.

Note: This item corresponds to HF.1.2 in the ICHA-HF classification of health care financing (see SHA, chapters 6 and 11)

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

See also: Social security funds - SNA

Social security schemes

Social security schemes are schemes imposed and controlled by government units for the purpose of providing social benefits to members of the community as a whole, or of particular sections of the community

Source: SNA 8.64

French equivalent: Régimes de sécurité sociale

Social services

See also: Services, social

Social transfers in kind

Social transfers in kind consist of individual goods and services provided as transfers in kind to individual households by government units (including social security funds) and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs), whether purchased on the market or produced as non- market output by government units or NPISHs.

The items included are:

a. social security benefits, reimbursements,

b. other social security benefits in kind,

c. social assistance benefits in kind, and

d. transfers of individual non-market goods or services

Source: SNA 8.99

French equivalent: Transferts sociaux en nature

SOCX

The OECD Social Expenditure database (SOCX) has been developed to provide a tool for monitoring trends in social expenditure at the aggregate level and to analyse changes in the composition of social expenditures. It is intended to serve as an accounting system for the OECD area

Source: An Interpretative Guide to the OECD Social Expenditure Database (SOCX), OECD, page 9

Software

Programs, procedures and data associated with the operation of a computer system.

Context: There are two types of software—system software which controls the operation of the computer, (i.e., Windows, DOS,) and application software (i.e., Word, EXCEL, MS ACCESS, Lotus). (Statistics Canada, Educational Resources, Glossary of Statistical Terms)

Source: Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names, United Nations Group of Experts on Geographic Names, United Nations, New York, 2002

See also: Hardware

Soil

Soil is the loose and unconsolidated outer layer of the earth's crust, made up of small particles of different sizes

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Sol

Soil conditioner

A soil conditioner is organic material such as humus or compost that facilitates the passage of water through soil and the distribution of fertilizer material and also provides a better medium for the growth of soil bacteria

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Amendement

Soil conservation

Soil conservation is the protection of soil from erosion and other types of deterioration, so as to maintain soil fertility and productivity. It generally includes watershed management and water use

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Groundwater protection; Protection of soil and groundwater

French equivalent: Conservation des sols

Soil cover

Soil cover refers to vegetation, including crops, and crop residues on the surface of the soil

Source: Environmental Indicators for Agriculture – Vol. 3: Methods and Results, OECD, 2001, glossary, pages 389-391

Soil degradation

Soil degradation refers to the process(es) by which soil declines in quality and is thus made less fit for a specific purpose, such as crop production

Source: Environmental Indicators for Agriculture – Vol. 3: Methods and Results, OECD, 2001, glossary, pages 389-391

Soil organic matter

Soil organic matter is carbon-containing material in the soil that derives from living organisms

Source: Environmental Indicators for Agriculture – Vol. 3: Methods and Results, OECD, 2001, glossary, pages 389-391

Soil quality

Soil quality encompasses two distinct, but related parts: inherent quality, the innate properties of soils such as those that lead to soil formation; and dynamic quality, covering the main degradation processes (physical, chemical and biological) and farm management practices

Source: Environmental Indicators for Agriculture – Vol. 3: Methods and Results, OECD, 2001, glossary, pages 389-391

Soil resources (SEEA)

Soil found on agricultural land as well as that found elsewhere within the national territory.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.44, E.A. 12

Soil surface nitrogen balance indicator

The OECD soil surface nitrogen balance indicator measures the difference between the nitrogen available to an agricultural system (inputs, mainly from livestock manure and chemical fertilisers) and the uptake of nitrogen by agriculture (outputs, largely crops and forage). A persistent surplus indicates potential environmental pollution, while a persistent deficit indicates potential agricultural sustainability problems

Source: Environmental Indicators for Agriculture: Methods and Results, Executive Summary, OECD, 2000, page 22

See also: Efficiency of nitrogen use in agriculture indicator

Solar energy

Solar radiation exploited for hot water production and electricity generation by:

- flat plate collectors, mainly of the thermosyphon type, for domestic hot water or for the seasonal heating of swimming pools;
- photovoltaic cells;
- solar thermal-electric plants.

Source: Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 2 – Notes on Energy Sources

Solas for missing data analysis

Solas for missing data analysis is a processing system that was developed by Statistical Solutions Ltd, Ireland. Solas is designed for the imputation of missing data, primarily in biostatistical research. It supports both numeric and ordered categorical variables.

Its main feature is the multiple imputation, and it can perform simple donor imputations and imputations with historical data

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Solid biomass

Biomass is defined as any plant matter used directly as fuel or converted into other forms before combustion. Included are wood, vegetal waste (including wood waste and crops used for energy production), animal materials/wastes, sulphite lyes, also known as “black liquor” (an alkaline spent liquor from the digesters in the production of sulphate or soda pulp during the manufacture of paper where the energy content derives from the lignin removed from the wood pulp) and other solid biomass.

Context: Charcoal produced from solid biomass is also included here. Since charcoal is a secondary product, its treatment is slightly different than that of the other primary biomass. Production of charcoal (an output in the transformation process) is offset by the inputs of primary biomass into the charcoal production process.

Source: Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 2 – Notes on Energy Sources

Solid waste

Solid waste is useless and sometimes hazardous material with low liquid content. Solid wastes include municipal garbage, industrial and commercial waste, sewage sludge, wastes resulting from agricultural and animal husbandry operations and other connected activities, demolition wastes and mining residues

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Waste

French equivalent: Résidues solides

Solid waste disposal

Solid waste disposal is the ultimate disposition or placement of refuse that is not salvaged or recycled

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Elimination des déchets solides

Solid waste management

Solid waste management refers to the supervised handling of waste material from generation at the source through the recovery processes to disposal

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Gestion des déchets solides

Source

A source is the organisational unit responsible for implementing an administrative decision or a statistical law.

Context: Sources can be distinguished, according to the modality of data collection, in: a) administrative (for data coming from administrative records); b) survey (for data coming from surveys for a specific sector or institutional unit).

Source: SDMX Vocabulary

See also: Administrative data collection; Data source; Administrative data

Source data

Data collected on a regular basis (by survey from respondents, or from administrative sources) by survey statisticians in the national statistical system to be edited, imputed, aggregated and/or used in the compilation and production of official statistics.

Context: In SDMX, "Source Data" refers to a description of the data collection programs and their adequacy for the production of statistics, including meeting the requirements for methodological frameworks, scope, classifications systems, and basis for recording.

In the context of the SDDS, "nature of the basic data" includes whether data are compiled from administrative records (e.g., monetary and government data), surveys, censuses, or any combination of these. It should also briefly describe the means of data collection. In cases where sampling techniques are used, the sampling procedures should be briefly described.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Scope (general definition); Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS); Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX); Primary data; Data collection

Source metadata - MetaStore

Within the OECD's list of Metadata Types refers to a reference or link to metadata from source.

Source: OECD, 2005, OECD MetaStore User Guide, OECD, OECD, unpublished, Appendix 1: Metadata Types

Source periodicity - MetaStore

Within the OECD's list of Metadata Types refers to the time distance between observations in source (whether stock or flow).

Source: OECD, 2005, OECD MetaStore User Guide, OECD, OECD, unpublished, Appendix 1: Metadata Types

See also: Periodicity - MetaStore

South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA)

The South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) is a consultative body established as a consequence of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and the extension of jurisdiction to the 200 mile exclusive economic zone.

The majority of the 16 FFA members consist of small Pacific island fishing nations who realise that their interests in fisheries exploitation and management are best served through regional co-ordination and co-operation.

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: South Pacific Fisheries Agency (FFA)

Spam

Electronic 'junk mail' or junk newsgroup postings mostly commonly associated with the Internet.

Source: Cellular Mobile Pricing Structures and Trends, Working Party on Telecommunication and Information Services Policies – November 1999, page 9, Select Glossary of Mobile Terms

Spatial competition

Spatial competition occurs when the amount of space available is inadequate to satisfy existing or expected future wants. For example space for transport or agriculture may be at the expense of space for ecosystems.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.33

Spatial data

Spatial data is any data with a direct or indirect reference to a specific location or geographical area.

Source: World Meteorological Organisation, 2004, Report of CBS Expert Team on Integrated Data Management, Fourth Meeting, Geneva, 1-3 September 2004

Spatial labour markets

See also: Functional labour markets

Spatial price indexes

Indexes which measure the difference in prices between localities at a particular point in time.

Source: Producer and International Trade Price Indexes, Glossary of terms – Australian Bureau of Statistics

SPC

See also: Statistical Programme Committee (SPC)

French equivalent: CPS

Special Accession Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development (SAPARD)

The Special Accession Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development (SAPARD) is a programme created by the European Union (EU) to support the efforts of the Central and Eastern European candidate countries to prepare for participation in the common agricultural policy and the single market in the pre-accession period.

Context: The programme involves delegating the responsibility for managing EU funds for rural development and decentralised programmes to the candidate countries.

The Regulation on SAPARD implementation, adopted by the Commission in 1999, sets out the conditions and areas for assistance, including investment in agricultural holdings and processing and marketing of products.

The Programme is co-financed by the EU and the candidate countries. The annual EU budget during the programme's seven-year run (2000- 06) is euro 520 million.

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Special accounts

In the context of the Paris Club, deposits into special accounts were first introduced in 1983 for debtor countries that had a history of running into arrears. After signing the Agreed Minute, the debtor makes monthly deposits into an earmarked account at the central bank of one of the creditor countries. The deposit amounts are roughly equal to the moratorium interest that is expected to fall due on the rescheduled debt owed to all Paris Club creditors combined, and any other payments falling due during the consolidation period. The debtor then draws on the deposited funds to make payments as soon as the bilateral agreements with the individual Paris Club creditors are signed and as other payments fall due.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Special Agricultural Safeguard (SSG)

The Special Agricultural Safeguard (SSG) is a provision of the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture that may be invoked by a World Trade Organisation (WTO) Member for a product subject to tariffication and for which application of the special safeguard is designated in the Member's Schedule.

It allows WTO Members to impose additional tariffs on agricultural products if their import volume exceeds defined trigger levels or if prices fall below specified trigger level.

It is designed to prevent disruption on domestic markets due to import surges or abnormally low import prices, and can apply only to imports that exceed tariff-quota volumes.

The special agricultural safeguard clause is an alternative to the general safeguard provisions in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and is much easier to invoke because it does not require a test of injury.

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS)

The Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) was established by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to guide members that have, or that might seek, access to international capital markets in the provision of their economic and financial data to the public. Subscription to the SDDS was opened in early April 1996.

Context: The SDDS identifies four dimensions of data dissemination:

a. The data: coverage, periodicity, and timeliness;
b. Access by the public;
c. Integrity of the disseminated data; and
d. Quality of the disseminated data.

The SDDS prescribes that subscribing members provide a summary description of methodology for each data category, including statements of major differences from international guidelines. The term "methodology" is used in

the SDDS in a broad sense to cover the aspects of analytical framework, concepts, definitions, classifications, accounting conventions, sources of data, and compilation practices.

Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF), "Guide to the Data Dissemination Standards, Module 1: The Special Data Dissemination Standard", Washington, May 1996

See also: General Data Dissemination System (GDDS); Data dissemination standards, IMF; Metadata dimension

Special Drawing Right (SDR) bond

The SDR bond is issued in the currency of the IMF. The SDR is a composite currency unit based on a standard basket system of valuation. SDR bonds are traded only in U.S. dollars.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Special drawing rights (SDRs)

See also: SDRs (Special Drawing Rights) – BPM

French equivalent: Les droits de tirage spéciaux (DTS)

Special language

Special language is a language used in a subject field and characterized by the use of specific linguistic means of expression.

Context: The specific linguistic means of expression always include subject-specific terminology and phraseology and also may cover stylistic or syntactic features. [ISO 1087-1:2000, 3.1.3]

Source: ISO/IEC FDIS 11179-1 "Information technology - Metadata registries - Part 1: Framework", March 2004

See also: ISO / IEC 11179; Terminology; Language - ISO; Subject field

Special purpose entities (SPEs)

Special purpose entities (SPEs) are:

1. generally organised or established in economies other than those in which the parent companies are resident; and
2. engaged primarily in international transactions but in few or no local operations.

SPEs are defined either by their structure (e.g., financing subsidiary, holding company, base company, regional headquarters), or their purpose (e.g., sale and regional administration, management of foreign exchange risk, facilitation of financing of investment).

SPEs should be treated as direct investment enterprises if they meet the 10 percent criterion. SPEs are an integral part of direct investment networks as are, for the most part, SPE transactions with other members of the group.

Context: For SPEs that have the sole purpose of serving as financial intermediaries:

- All transactions except those with affiliated banks and affiliated financial intermediaries, should be recorded in the direct investment data.
- Transactions with affiliated banks and affiliated financial intermediaries should be excluded from the direct investment data, except transactions in equity capital and permanent debt

(Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms, OECD, 2001 – not published)

Source: Report on the Survey of Implementation of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment – IMF, OECD, March 2000 – Appendix II: Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms.

Special purpose road vehicle

Road vehicle designed for purposes other than the carriage of passengers or goods.

Context: This category includes e.g. fire brigade vehicles, ambulances, mobile cranes, self-propelled rollers, bulldozers with metallic wheels or track, vehicles for recording film, radio and TV programmes, mobile library vehicles, towing vehicles for vehicles in need of repair, and other road vehicles not specified elsewhere.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Special trade – Eurostat

The results of Community statistics refer to special trade, which covers:

a. immediate imports and exports from warehouses for free circulation, imports for inward processing and imports after outward processing (customs procedures);
b. exports of Community goods after inward processing and exports for outward processing (customs procedures).

Goods in transit and warehouse traffic are not included in Community statistics

Source: External Trade and Balance of Payments, Glossarium, 1993, Eurostat, p. 33

See also: Special trade – UN; Trade systems

Special trade – UN

The special trade system is in use when the statistical territory comprises only a particular part of the economic territory

Source: International Merchandise Trade Statistics, Concepts and Definitions, United Nations, New York, 1998, Studies in Methods, Series M, No. 52, Rev. 2, page 9, para. 67

See also: Special trade – Eurostat; Economic territory (of a country) - SNA; General trade system; Statistical territory – UN

Special uniques analysis

A method of analysing the per-record risk of microdata.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Specialisation agreements

Specialization agreements is a provision permitting firms to form an agreement to specialize in the production of a narrow or specific range of product lines in order to realize "product specific economies". In several industries, firms may be manufacturing at sub-optimal scales, multiple and duplicate products.

Context: Specialization agreements are aimed towards facilitating re-alignment of production in order to achieve longer production runs of specific products and realize efficiencies. A formal provision for these agreements and exemption from the application of competition laws may be necessary in order to assure firms they will not be viewed as forming an illegal combination. Specialization agreements are particularly relevant in the context of small economies where the market may not be large enough for firms to exploit potential product specific economies of scale.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Economies of scale

Specialisation ratio

Specialisation ratios measure the extent to which observations contained within a category are representatives of the population of those observations as a whole (e.g. in industry statistics, the specialisation ratio is the output by an industry of goods and services characteristic to that industry in proportion to its total output

Source: United Nations Glossary of Classification Terms. Prepared by the Expert Group on International Economic and Social Classifications and ISIC Rev. 3, para. 155

See also: Homogeneity ratios; Coverage ratio

Specialised carrier

Ship specially designed for the carriage of particular cargoes.

Context: This category includes vehicle carrier, livestock carrier, irradiated fuel carrier, barge carrier.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Specialised financial intermediaries

Specialised financial intermediaries include holding corporations, companies that provide short- term financing for corporate mergers and takeovers, export/import finance firms, factors or factoring companies, venture capital and development capital firms, and pawnshops that predominantly engage in lending rather than retailing

Source: Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual, IMF, Washington, 2000, para. 100

Specialised surveys

Specialised surveys are those concerned with a single subject or issue. Specialised surveys may be ad hoc or they may be implemented as part of an on-going national survey programme but conducted with separate samples because of subject-matter or other considerations. They may be conducted periodically, irregularly or only once

Source: Handbook of Household Surveys, Revised Edition, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 31, United Nations, New York, 1984, para. 1.29

Species

Species are all the individuals and populations of a particular kind of organism, maintained by biological mechanisms that result in their breeding only with their own kind

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Espèces

Specific taxes

In the environmental protection expenditure account "specific taxes" designate a sub-set of taxes that contribute to the financing of environmental protection. The revenue from specific taxes is regarded as being earmarked for environmental protection.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 6.23

Specification

A description or list of the characteristics that can be used to identify an individual sampled product to be priced. A tight specification is a fairly precise description of an item intended to narrow the range of items from which a price collector might choose, possibly reducing it to a unique item, such as a particular brand of television set identified by a specific code number.

A loose specification is a generic description of a range of items that allows the price collector some discretion as to which particular item or model to select for pricing, such as colour television sets of a particular size.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

Specification errors

Errors at the planning stage because:

i. data specification is inadequate and inconsistent with respect to the objectives of the survey,
ii. omission or duplication of units, incomplete units or faulty enumeration methods; and
iii. inaccurate or inappropriate methods of interview.

Source: Statistical Policy Working Paper 4 - Glossary of Nonsampling Error Terms: An Illustration of a Semantic Problem in Statistics, United States Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology, 1978

Specification pricing

The pricing methodology whereby a manageable sample of precisely specified products is selected, in consultation with each reporting establishment, for repeat pricing. Products are fully defined in terms of all characteristics which influence their transaction prices.

The objective is to price to constant quality in order to produce an index showing "pure" price change.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Specifications generator

A specifications generator is a module in an editing system from which files for paper questionnaires, data entry modules, editing software, CATI, CAPI, and summary software are generated.

The specifications generator is the unifying feature in Integrated Survey Processing software. In the Blaise system, the Blaise Questionnaire can be considered to be a specifications generator.

The specifications generator contains information relating to the data to be collected as well as to the edits and routes to be applied to the data.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Specific-rate tariff

A tariff that is levied at a specific rate per physical unit of the particular item (e.g., $100 per tonne). Contrast with Ad valorem tariff

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

See also: Ad valorem tariff

Speculative reserves (of oil)

Estimates of oil which have not been positively identified but which, based on previous geological experience, it is reasonable to expect to discover in the future.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.25

Spending on educational services other than instruction

Spending on educational services other than instruction includes public spending on ancillary services such as meals, transport to schools, or housing on the campus; private spending on fees for ancillary services; subsidised private spending on student living costs or reduced prices for transport; and private spending on student living costs or transport.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

Spending on educational services other than instruction

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Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

Splicing

In an index number it may become necessary at certain times to make provision for the appearance of new items or the disappearance of items previously in use, e.g. in price index numbers, when commodities go off the market. The method of affecting the change is known as splicing.

Context: A technique used to introduce new items or respondents into the index calculations so that the level of the index is not affected (A Guide to the Consumer Price Index - 13th Series, Glossary, Australian Bureau of Statistics. Available at http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/0/9171F5CDC94489A9CA25697E0018FD59?)Open&Highlight=0, glossary).

The introduction of a replacement item and attributing any price change between the replacement item in the period it is introduced and the replaced item in the period prior to the introduction to the change in quality.

ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC.

http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/tegppi/index.htm

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Spot market pricing

A generic term referring to any short-term sales agreement. Generally it refers to single shipment orders with delivery expected in less than one month. Goods sold on this basis are usually off-the-shelf and not subject to customization. Spot market prices are subject to discounting and directly reflect current market conditions.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC.

Spot price

The spot price is the selling price of a commodity (oil, soy beans, currency, etc.) for immediate rather than forward delivery

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Spot rate

A spot rate is the exchange rate of one currency for another for immediate delivery. Also called the Cash rate

Source: The Dictionary of International Business Terms, J.K. Shim, J.G. Siegel, M.H. Levine, Glenlake Publishing Co. Ltd, 1998

SPPY

Same Period Previous Year

Spread

Spread is the difference in yield between two financial instruments, e.g. in a swap of different securities. Swaps are agreements between at least two counter-parties to exchange cash flows in the future according to a pre-specified formula. They can therefore be regarded as portfolios of forward contracts. The most common one is an agreement on the exchange of a fixed rate for a floating rate contract

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

SPS Agreement

The SPS Agreement is a World Trade Organisation (WTO) Agreement on Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary measures, including standards used to protect human, animal or plant life and health

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2001-2006, OECD, 2001, Annex II – Glossary of Terms

See also: Phytosanitary regulations

French equivalent: Accord sur l'application des mesures sanitaires et phytosanitaires

SQL

See also: Structured Query Language (SQL)

Stabilisation funds (Canada)

Stabilisation funds are commodity-specific or multi-commodity funds into which producers and federal and, for some programmes, provincial governments pay premiums for the various Canadian stabilisation programmes and from which payments are made. If one of these funds runs a deficit, the Ministry of Finance may lend money at market interest rates to cover the deficit

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

French equivalent: Fonds de stabilisation (Canada)

Stabilisation payment

A stabilisation payment is a budgetary payment made to compensate farmers for falling farm prices incomes, or both.

Stabilisation programmes include insurance or safety nets or underwriting schemes intended to compensate farmers for decreases in price, income or cash flow due to disturbances to yields (from drought, for example) or instability in factor and commodity markets

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Stability (of ecosystem)

Stability (of ecosystem) refers to the capability of a natural system to apply self—regulating mechanisms so as to return to a steady state after an outside disturbance

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Resilience

French equivalent: Stabilité (d'un écosystème)

Stability and Growth Pact

The Stability and Growth Pact consists of two European Union Council Regulations on the strengthening of the surveillance of budgetary positions and the surveillance and co-ordination of economic policies and on speeding up and

clarifying the implementation of the excessive deficit procedure, and of a European Council Resolution on the Stability and Growth Pact adopted at the Amsterdam summit on 17 June 1997.

It is intended to serve as a means of safeguarding sound government finances in Stage Three of Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) in order to strengthen the conditions for price stability and for strong sustainable growth conducive to employment creation.

Context: More specifically, budgetary positions close to balance or in surplus are required as the medium-term objective for Member States, which would allow them to deal with normal cyclical fluctuations while keeping the government deficit below the reference value of 3% of GDP.

In accordance with the Stability and Growth Pact, countries participating in EMU will report stability programmes, while non-participating countries will continue to provide convergence programmes.

Source: European Central Bank Annual Report, 2000, Glossary

Stability programmes, European

Stability programmes refer to medium-term government plans and assumptions provided by participating Member States regarding the development of key economic variables towards the achievement of the medium-term objective of a budgetary position close to balance or in surplus as referred to in the Stability and Growth Pact.

Regarding budgetary positions, measures to consolidate fiscal balances as well as underlying economic scenarios are highlighted.

Context: Stability programmes must be updated annually. They are examined by the European Commission and the Economic and Financial Committee. Their reports serve as the basis for an assessment by the ECOFIN Council, focusing, in particular, on whether the medium-term budgetary objective in the programme provides for an adequate safety margin to ensure the avoidance of an excessive deficit. Countries not participating in the euro area must submit annual convergence programmes, in accordance with the Stability and Growth Pact

Source: European Central Bank Annual Report, 2000, Glossary

STADIUM

Statistical Data Interchange Universal Monitor

Staff compensation

Expenditure on staff compensation includes gross salaries plus non-salary compensation (fringe benefits).

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Non-salary compensation; Salaries (of educational personnel)

Stage of processing

The classification of goods and services according to their position in the chain of production. However, unlike the classification by stage of production, a product is allocated only to one stage even though it may occur in several stages. Goods and services are classified either as primary products, intermediate products, or finished products.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC.

See also: Stage of production

Stage of production

The classification of goods and services according to their position in the chain of production, but allowing for the multi-function nature of products.

Unlike the classification by stage of processing, a product is allocated to each stage to which it contributes and not assigned solely to one stage. Goods and services are classified as primary products and/or intermediate products and/or finished products.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC.

See also: Stage of processing

Stamp taxes

The category stamp taxes consists of those stamp taxes which do not fall on particular classes of transactions elsewhere identified, particularly in paragraphs 7.69 and 7.70 of the System of National Accounts (e.g. stamps on legal documents or cheques, which are treated as taxes on the production of business or financial services

Source: SNA 7.70 [OECD 6200]

French equivalent: Droits de timbre

Standard

See also: Environmental quality standard; Emission standard

French equivalent: Norme

Standard classifications

Standard classifications are those that follow prescribed rules and are generally recommended and accepted. They aim to ensure that information is classified consistently regardless of the collection, source, point of time, etc.

Context: In the international context, standard classifications include ISIC Rev. 3, ISCO, CPC, NACE Rev 1, etc. Many national statistical systems also have their own versions of standard classifications, which in the main are consistent with international standard classifications, though modified to meet national circumstances. Many of the international and national standard classifications are listed in the RAMON database of classifications, available at http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/ramon

In the SDDS context, the criteria used to classify major economic transactions, industrial activities, commodities and services, consumption, data components, international transactions or the sectorization of accounts for collection and/or dissemination and whether these criteria are consistent with relevant international or regional standard classifications and/or guidelines and at what level. (e.g. revenue consists of tax and nontax revenue classified according to the GFSM; Expenditure by function is classified according to the SNA classification of the functions of government (COFOG), consumption of products classified according to CPC and aggregation by COICOP or other standard system, etc.

Source: "United Nations Glossary of Classification Terms" prepared by the Expert Group on International Economic and Social Classifications, unpublished on paper.

See also: Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS); RAMON; Classification

Standard deviation

The most widely used measure of dispersion of a frequency distribution introduced by K. Pearson (1893). It is equal to the positive square root of the variance. The standard deviation should not be confused with the root mean square deviation.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Standard Economic Processing System (StEPS)

A Standard Economic Processing System (StEPS) is a processing system that was developed by the U.S. Census Bureau to provide integrated tools for the processing of survey steps. In addition to its editing and imputation functions, it includes a module to control the collection of

information, a data review and on-line correction module, an estimation and variance calculation module, and a tabulation and disclosure module.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Standard efficiency units

A stock of a particular type of asset is converted to standard efficiency units by adjusting the older assets in the stock to account for their reduced efficiency in producing capital services

Source: Measuring Capital: OECD Manual, Annex 1 Glossary of Technical Terms Used in the Manual, OECD, 2001

Standard error

The positive square root of the variance of the sampling distribution of a statistic.

Context: It includes the precision with which the statistics estimates the relevant parameter as contrasted with the standard deviation that describes the variability of primary observations.

Source: The International Statistical Institute, "The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms", edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press, 2003.

See also: Standard error, relative

Standard error, relative

See also: Coefficient of variation

Standard factors method (construction price indices)

This method is mainly used for the compilation of input construction price indices.

For any given year a representative construction (or small number of projects) is selected and the quantities of each factor used to build it (e.g. materials, labour, transport, machinery, etc.) evaluated.

Changes in the costs of construction are determined by monitoring the cost of each factor. The representative building or construction chosen initially is used only to establish the weights.

This methodology, which yields a construction cost index rather than a construction price index, is used by several OECD and European Union Member countries.

Context: There is considerable variation in the range of items included by each country.

Source: Sources and Methods: Construction Price Indices, OECD, Eurostat, 1997, page 19

See also: Construction price indices; Prior breakdown methods (construction price indices)

Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)

SITC is the Standard International Trade Classification which is a statistical classification of the commodities entering external trade. It is designed to provide the commodity aggregates requited for purposes of economic analysis and to facilitate the international comparison of trade-by-commodity data.

The hierarchical structure of the classification comprises:

- Sections – one-digit code;
- Divisions – two-digit codes;
- Groups – three-digit codes;
- Subgroups – four digit codes;
- Items – five-digit codes.

The current international standard is the SITC, Revision 3

Source: Commodity Indexes for the Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 3, United Nations, New York, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 38/Rev. 2, Vol. 1 page v

French equivalent: Classification type pour le commerce international (CTCT)

Standard statistical units

See also: Statistical unit – ISIC

Standardised data element

A standardized data element is a certified data element within the data element registry that is preferred for use

Source: ISO/IEC 11179, Part 3, Basic Attributes of Data Elements (draft)

Standardised unemployment rates

Standardised unemployment rates (SURs) are unemployment rates measured as far as possible across countries according to International Labour Organisation (ILO) definitions of unemployment and labour force

Source: Quarterly Labour Force Statistics, OECD, refer Technical Notes

See also: Comparable unemployment rates (CURs)

French equivalent: Taux de chômage standardisés

Standards

Standards refers to defining and establishing uniform specifications and characteristics for products and/or services.

Context: In the case of manufactured products, the standard may relate to physical measurements and dimensions, materials and performance attributes. For example, a standard bath tub may be established as measuring 162 cm by 74 cm, being made of either enamelled metal or fibreglass and having performance capability of carrying human body and water weight of minimum 180 kg.

A distinction is usually made between technical and performance standards. The specifications that the bath tub should be of certain dimensions and made of enamelled metal or fibreglass are considered as technical standards. The weight and capacity capabilities are the performance standards. A distinction is also made between "voluntary" and "mandatory" standards; the former are generally developed by industry associations and member firms may voluntarily adopt them. Mandatory standards are usually those developed by government agencies or regulation and are compulsory.

Standardization of products often promotes economies of scale in production, interchangeability between products of different manufacture, higher quality, complementarity between different products, and diffusion of technology. Standards may also reduce product heterogeneity and facilitate collusion and/or act as a non-tariff barrier to trade. Standards may also be used by incumbent firms in favour of their own products and processes and raise barriers to entry.

In the case of services, many professions and trades ranging from medical doctors to carpenters set minimum standards for granting licenses to practice. While these licenses are likely to raise the average quality of the service, they also have the effect of restricting supply and increasing prices. If standards are to enhance economic welfare, the standard setting and certification procedures must be transparent and subject to checks and balances such that the influence of any one particular interest group does not dominate. Also, standards should be reviewed periodically and updated.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Stand-by agreement

An IMF lending facility established in 1952 through which a member country can use IMF financing up to a specified amount to overcome short-term or cyclical balance of payments difficulties. Instalments are normally phased on a quarterly basis, with their release conditional upon the member's meeting performance criteria, such as monetary and budgetary targets. These criteria allow both the member and the IMF to assess the member's progress in policy implementation and may signal the need for further corrective policies.

Context: Stand-By Arrangements typically cover a period of one to two years (although they can extend up to three years). Repayments are to be made over a period of three and a quarter to 5 years. The expected repayment period is shortened to two and a quarter to 4 years if the country's external position allows it to repay earlier.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Standby credit

Standby credit is a commitment to lend up to a specified amount for a specific period, to be used only in a certain contingency

Source: External Debt: Definition, Statistical Coverage and Methodology, A Report by an International Working Group on External Debt Statistics of the World Bank, IMF, BIS, OECD, OECD, Paris, 1988, Glossary

Standing facility

A central bank facility available to counterparties on their own initiative. The Eurosystem offers two overnight standing facilities: the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility.

Source: European Central Bank, 2004, Annual Report: 2004, ECB, Frankfurt, Glossary

Standing volume

The volume of standing trees, living or dead, above stump measured over bark to the top. Includes all trees regardless of diameter, tops of stems, large branches and dead trees lying on the ground which can still be used for fibre or fuel. Excludes small branches, twigs and foliage.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.179

Standstill

This is an interim agreement between a debtor country and its commercial banking creditors that defers principal repayments of medium- and long-term debt and rolls over short-term obligations, pending agreement on debt reorganization. The objective is to give the debtor continuing access to a minimum amount of trade-related financing while negotiations take place and to prevent some banks from abruptly withdrawing their facilities at the expense of others.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

State Agricultural Intervention Fund – Czech Republic (SAIF)

The State Agricultural Intervention Fund (SAIF) was created in the Czech Republic in 2000 to replace the State Fund for Market Regulation (SFMR), which had operated since 1992. In addition to regulating markets (through direct intervention in the domestic market and export refunds), the new legislation gives SAIF the power to introduce production quotas, set-aside schemes and to provide direct payments to producers

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

State government

State governments 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

Source: SNA 4.124

See also: Central government

French equivalent: Administrations d'États fédérés

State indicator

A state indicator in the context of environmental indicators for agriculture is an indicator that expresses an actual resource condition, usually based on direct field measurement

Source: Environmental Indicators for Agriculture – Vol. 3: Methods and Results, OECD, 2001, glossary, pages 389-391

State trading enterprise (or body)

A state trading enterprise (or body) is an enterprise authorised to engage in trade that is owned, sanctioned, or otherwise supported by the government. Many STEs enjoy monopoly control over imports or exports

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Stated preference pricing methods

A set of pricing methods where people are asked how much they would agree to pay for avoiding a degradation of the environment or, alternatively, how much they would ask as a compensation for the degradation.

Alternatively, people can be asked to make trade-offs among different alternatives, from which their willingness to pay can be estimated. These methods include contingent valuation which is a direct method and conjoint analysis approaches (contingent ranking, rating, etc.) which are indirect. Both generate welfare estimates of environmental benefits/damages based on stated willingness to pay.

Context: The methods are referred to as "stated preference" methods, because they ask people to directly state their values, rather than inferring values from actual choices, as the "revealed preference" methods do.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 9.90

See also: Revealed preference pricing methods

Stateless persons

Stateless persons are persons who are not recognised as citizens of any state

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

Statistical characteristics

A numeric value (such as turnover, average income) defined by a statistical measure that is used to summarise the values for a specific quantitative variable (such as turnover, disposable income) for all statistical units in a specific group.

Source: Eurostat, "Assessment of Quality in Statistics: Glossary", Working Group, Luxembourg, May 2002.

See also: Statistical concept; Statistical unit – ISIC

Statistical concept

A statistical concept is a statistical characteristic of a time series or an observation.

Context: In SDMX, "Concepts and Definitions" refer to the internationally accepted statistical standards, guidelines, or good practices on which the concepts and definitions that are used for compiling the statistics are based. It also refers to the description of deviations of the concepts and definitions from accepted statistical standards, guidelines, or good practices, when relevant. This should define the statistical concept under measure and the organisation of data, i.e. the type of variables included in the domain of study

Each statistical concept is either coded or uncoded. A coded statistical concept takes values from a code list of valid values. For example, a coded statistical concept called "reporting country" might be created, taking its values from the ISO list of country codes. A code list may supply the values of more than one statistical concept. An uncoded statistical concept takes its values as free form text (e.g. time series title).

Source: European Central Bank (ECB), Bank for International Settlement (BIS), Eurostat, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), "GESMES/TS User Guide", Release 3.00, February, 2003; unpublished on paper.

See also: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX); Time series; Code list; Attribute; Dimension; Concept; GESMES TS; Data structure definition; Observation; International statistical standard; Structural definition; Characteristic; Key structure

Statistical confidentiality

The protection of data that relate to single statistical units and are obtained directly for statistical purposes or indirectly from administrative or other sources against any breach of the right to confidentiality. It implies the prevention of unlawful disclosure.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

See also: Confidential data

Statistical cost efficiency

The cost-efficiency with which a [statistical] product is produced is a measure of the costs and provider burden relative to the output. Provider burden is a cost that happens to be born by the provider, but is a cost nevertheless.

Context: Whilst the OECD does not regard cost-efficiency as a dimension of quality it is evidently a factor that must be taken into account in any analysis of quality as it can affect quality in all dimensions. If a product can be produced more efficiently with the same quality, then the resources released can be used to improve the quality of that or other products.

In the OECD context, respondent burden is usually placed on national statistical agencies and other government agencies providing the data as the OECD rarely if ever collects data directly from enterprises or households and it only infrequently requests data that the national statistical agency or other government agency has not already collected for its own purposes.

Source: The OECD Quality Framework, OECD, June 2002

See also: Quality - OECD

Statistical data

Statistical data refers to data from a survey or administrative source used to produce statistics

Source: Measuring the Non-Observed Economy: A Handbook, OECD, IMF, ILO, Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, 2002, Annex 2, Glossary.

Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX)

Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) is an initiative sponsored by BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IMF, OECD, UN and World Bank to address standardization of the exchange of statistical information.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) – BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF and OECD – Metadata Common Vocabulary, Release 1, December 2003.

Statistical data collection

Statistical data collection is the operation of statistical data processing aimed at gathering of statistical data and producing the input object data of a statistical survey

Source: Terminology on Statistical Metadata, Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, UNECE, Geneva 2000

Statistical Data Protection (SDP)

Statistical Data Protection is a more general concept which takes into account all steps of production. SDP is multidisciplinary and draws on computer science (data security), statistics and operations research.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Statistical disclosure

Statistical disclosure is said to take place, if the dissemination of a statistics enables the external user of the data to obtain a better estimate for a confidential piece of information than would be possible without it.

Source: Eurostat, "Manual on disclosure control methods", Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg, 1996, p. 7

Statistical Disclosure Control (SDC)

Statistical Disclosure Control techniques can be defined as the set of methods to reduce the risk of disclosing information on individuals, businesses or other organisations. Such methods are only related to the dissemination step and are usually based on restricting the amount of or modifying the data released.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Statistical Disclosure Limitation (SDL)

Synonym of Statistical Disclosure Control.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

See also: Statistical Disclosure Control (SDC)

Statistical ecology

See also: Ecological statistics

French equivalent: Ecologie statistique

Statistical edit

A statistical edit is a set of checks based on statistical analysis of respondent data, e.g., the ratio of two fields lies between limits determined by a statistical analysis of that ratio for presumed valid reporters.

A statistical edit may incorporate cross-record checks, e.g., the comparison of the value of an item in one record against a frequency distribution for that item for all records. A statistical edit may also use historical data on a firm-by-firm basis in a time series modeling procedure.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data Editing Located on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Statistical equilibrium

In queuing theory, systems in "statistical equilibrium" are those in which the number of customers or items waiting in the queue oscillates in such a way that mean and distribution remain constant over a long period.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Équilibre

Statistical error

A statistical error is the (unknown) difference between the retained value and the true value.

Context: It is immediately associated with accuracy since accuracy is used to mean "the inverse of the total error, including bias and variance" (Kish, Survey Sampling, 1965). The larger the error, the lower the accuracy.

Source: Eurostat, "Assessment of Quality in Statistics: Glossary", Working Group, Luxembourg, October 2003

See also: Accuracy

Statistical hypothesis

A statistical hypothesis is a hypothesis concerning the parameters or from of the probability distribution for a designated population or populations, or, more generally, of a probabilistic mechanism which is supposed to generate the observations.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Statistical indicator

A statistical indicator is a data element that represents statistical data for a specified time, place, and other characteristics

Source: Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Terminology on Statistical Metadata", Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, Geneva, 2000

Statistical information system

A statistical information system is an information system oriented towards the collection, storage, transformation and distribution of statistical information

Source: Terminology on Statistical Metadata, Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, UNECE, Geneva 2000

See also: Information system

Statistical macrodata

An observation data gained by a purposeful aggregation of statistical microdata conforming to statistical methodology.

Context: Macrodata is data derived from microdata by statistics on groups or aggregates, such as counts, means, or frequencies. (Survey Design and Statistical Methodology Metadata, Software and Standards Management Branch, Systems Support Division, United States Bureau of the Census, Washington D.C., August 1998, Section 3.4.4, page 39)

Source: Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Terminology on Statistical Metadata", Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, Geneva, 2000

See also: Statistical microdata; Tabular data

Statistical match

See also: Editing match

Statistical measure

A summary (means, mode, total, index, etc.) of the individual quantitative variable values for the statistical units in a specific group (study domains).

Source: Eurostat, "Assessment of Quality in Statistics: Glossary", Working Group, Luxembourg, October 2003.

See also: Study domain - UN; Statistical unit – ISIC

Statistical message

A Statistical message is a message carrying statistical data.

Context: In the context of GESMES/TS, a statistical message is a predefined and agreed way of representing syntactically sets of statistical data, attributes and structural definitions which need to be exchanged between partners (European Central Bank (ECB), Bank for International Settlement (BIS), Eurostat, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), "GESMES/TS User Guide", Release 3.00, February, 2003; unpublished on paper, available at http://www.sdmx.org/Data/GesmesTS_rel3.pdf).

Source: Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Terminology on Statistical Metadata", Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, Geneva, 2000

See also: Data exchange; GESMES

Statistical metadata

Statistical metadata are data about statistical data.

Context: Metadata comprises data and other documentation that describes objects in a formalised way (Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Terminology on Statistical Metadata", Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, Geneva, 2000, http://www.unece.org/stats/publications/53metadaterminology.pdf)

Metadata provide information on data and about processes of producing and using data. Metadata describe statistical data and - to some extent - processes and tools involved in the production and usage of statistical data (UNECE, "Guidelines for the Modelling of Statistical Data and Metadata", 1995).

Source: United Nations Statistical Commission and Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Guidelines for the Modelling of Statistical Data and Metadata", Conference of European Statisticians, Methodological material, United Nations, Geneva, 1995

See also: Metadata registry; Structural metadata; Metadata layer; Documentation; Statistical metadata system; Statistical metainformation; Reference metadata; Statistical metadata system; Structural metadata; Metadata; Structural

definition; Statistical metainformation system; Statistical metainformation

Statistical metadata repository

A statistical metadata repository (MDR) is a logically central statistical metadata repository that allows for the query, editing, and managing of metadata. Such a system provides a mechanism for looking up information about statistical products as well as their design, development, and analysis.

Context: Too often metadata is scattered, incomplete or missing. Many times the only source for some information is from subject matter experts. The effective and efficient management of statistical metadata greatly increases the usefulness of statistical data. Since metadata is data, it can be stored and retrieved in a repository just as the data it describes is stored and retrieved in a database.

The are many functions for which statistical metadata repositories are designed. Primarily, it is a standard tool for researchers and analysts to locate data and descriptions of surveys. Data dictionaries, record layouts, questionnaires, sample designs, and standard errors are the types of information that are directly available in such a repository. Less obviously, users can compare designs of different surveys and find common information collected by different surveys.

(Survey Design and Statistical Methodology Metadata, Software and Standards Management Branch, Systems Support Division, United States Bureau of the Census, Washington D.C., August 1998, Section 3.4.5, pages 53, 54).

Source: Survey Design and Statistical Methodology Metadata, Software and Standards Management Branch, Systems Support Division, United States Bureau of the Census, Washington D.C., August 1998, Section 3.4.5, page 40

Statistical metadata system

A statistical metadata system is a data processing system that uses, stores and produces statistical metadata.

Source: Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Terminology on Statistical Metadata", Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, Geneva, 2000

See also: Statistical metadata; Structural definition; Statistical metainformation; Metadata; Structural metadata; Metadata layer

Statistical metainformation

Knowledge of objects described by statistical metadata.

Source: Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Terminology on Statistical Metadata", Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, Geneva, 2000

See also: Statistical metadata; Metadata layer; Statistical metainformation system; Statistical metadata system

Statistical metainformation system

A statistical metainformation system is a system which uses and produces statistical metadata, informing about statistical data, and which fulfils its tasks by means of functions like "statistical metadata collection", "statistical metadata processing", "statistical metadata storage", and "statistical metadata dissemination".

Context: An alternative definition of a statistical metainformation system is an information system for which the object is the statistical information system (Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Terminology on Statistical Metadata", Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, Geneva, 2000, http://www.unece.org/stats/publications/53metadaterminology.pdf).

A metainformation system may be active or passive. An active metainformation system is physically integrated with the information system containing the data that the metadata in the metainformation system informs about. A passive metainformation system contains only references to data, not the data themselves (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe/United Nation Statistical Commission (UNECE/UNSC), "Guidelines for the Modelling of Statistical Data and Metadata", Conference of European Statisticians Methodological Material, Geneva, 1995, p. 4).

Source: United Nations Statistical Commission and Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Guidelines for the Modelling of Statistical Data and Metadata", Conference of European Statisticians, Methodological material, United Nations, Geneva, 1995

See also: Statistical metainformation; Statistical metadata

Statistical methodology

Theory and methods of data collection, processing and analysis.

Source: Statistics Canada, Integrated Metadata Base, "Glossary", unpublished on paper

See also: Methodology

Statistical microdata

An observation data collected on an individual object - statistical unit.

Context: Microdata is data on the characteristics of units of a population, such as individuals, households, or establishments, collected by a census, survey, or experiment. (Survey Design and Statistical Methodology Metadata, Software and Standards Management Branch, Systems Support Division, United States Bureau of the Census, Washington D.C., August 1998, Section 3.4.4, page 39)

Source: Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Terminology on Statistical Metadata", Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, Geneva, 2000

See also: Tabular data; Statistical macrodata

Statistical population

Population is the total membership or population or “universe” of a defined class of people, objects or events.

Context: There are two types of population, viz, target population and survey population.

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.

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". ("United Nations Glossary of Classification Terms" prepared by the Expert Group on International Economic and Social Classifications).

Source: "United "United Nations Glossary of Classification Terms" prepared by the Expert Group on International Economic and Social Classifications; unpublished on paper

See also: Target population; Cut-off threshold; Stratification; True value; Coverage errors; Census; Scope (general definition)

Statistical processing

The processes for manipulating or classifying statistical data into various categories with the object of producing statistics.

Context: In SDMX, "Statistical Processing" refers to a description of the data compilation and other statistical procedures to deal with intermediate data and statistical

outputs (e.g., data adjustments and transformation, and statistical analysis).

The items covered include, inter alia, weighting schemes, methods for imputing missing values or source data, statistical adjustment, and balancing/cross-checking techniques and relevant characteristics of the specific approach/approaches applied.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Index number; Estimation; Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS); Revision policy; Seasonal adjustment; Data collection; Data processing (DP); Computation of lowest level indices; Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX); Consolidation (in national accounts); Verification; Data reconciliation; Aggregation

Statistical production

Statistical production refers to the activity that is carried out within statistical information system and aimed at producing statistics.

Source: Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Terminology on Statistical Metadata", Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, Geneva, 2000

French equivalent: Production statistique

Statistical Programme Committee (SPC)

Statistical Programme Committee comprises the Director Generals of EU national statistical services and EUROSTAT established by Council Decision 89/387.

Source: Ireland Central Statistics Office, Freedom of Information – Appendix 5: Glossary of CSO Terminology

Statistical reporting

Statistical reporting refers to the transmission of statistical reports on vital events to the agency responsible for compilation of statistics on these events

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Statistical standard

A statistical standard provides a comprehensive set of guidelines for surveys and administrative sources collecting information on a particular topic.

Components of a standard include:

- definition(s)
- statistical units
- classification(s)
- coding process(es)
- questionnaire module(s)
- output categories

Context: The use of statistical standards permits the repeated collection of statistics on a consistent basis. They also enable the integration of data over time and across different data sources, allowing the use of data beyond the immediate purpose for which it was produced. Standards also reduce the resource requirements associated with many aspects of survey development and maintenance.

Source: Statistics New Zealand," Classifications and Standards"; unpublished on paper

See also: International statistical standard

Statistical subject matter domain

A statistical activity that has common characteristics with respect to concepts and methodologies for data collection, manipulation and transformation.

Context: Within SDMX, the list of Statistical Subject-Matter Domains (aligned to the UN/CES Classification of International Statistical Activities) is a standard reference list against which the categorisation schemes of various participants in exchange arrangements can be mapped to facilitate data and metadata exchange. This allows the identification of subject matter domain groups involved in the development of guidelines and recommendations relevant to one or more statistical domains. Each of these groups could define domain-specific data structure definitions, concepts, etc.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Characteristic; Study domain - UN; Methodology; Concept; Domain groups

Statistical territory – UN

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 statistical territory, 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

Source: International Merchandise Trade Statistics, Concepts and Definitions, United Nations, New York, 1998, Studies in Methods, Series M, No. 52, Rev. 2, page 9, para. 64

See also: Trade systems; Statistical territory of the European Union – Eurostat; Economic territory (of a country) - SNA

Statistical territory of the European Union – Eurostat

The statistical territory of the European Union (and its Member States) corresponds to its customs territory. However, the French overseas departments and the Canary Islands were regarded as non-member countries until 31 December 1996. As from October 1990 the foreign trade figures of the Federal Republic of Germany, the other Member States and of aggregates for the European Union concern the Federal Republic of Germany as constituted from 3 October 1990

Source: Statistics on the Trading of Goods, User Guide, Eurostat 1998, p. 8 and External Trade and Balance of Payments, Glossarium,1993, Eurostat, p. 33

See also: Trade systems; Statistical territory – UN

Statistical unit – Eurostat

The Council Regulation ((EEC), No. 696/93 of 15 March 1993) on statistical units for the observation and analysis of the production system in the Community lays down a list of eight (types of) statistical units:

- the Enterprise;
- the Institutional Unit;
- the Enterprise Group;
- the Kind-of-activity Unit (KAU);
- the Unit of Homogeneous Production (UHP);
- the Local Unit;
- the Local Kind-of-Activity Unit (local KAU);
- the Local Unit of Homogeneous Production (local UHP).

Context: Statistical units are defined on the basis of three criteria:

- Legal, accounting or organisational criteria;
- Geographical criteria;
- Activity criteria.

The relationship between different types of statistical units can be summarised in the following way:

- Units with one or more activities and one or more locations
Enterprise, Institutional unit;
- Units with one or more activities and a single location
Local unit;
- Units with one single activity and one or more locations
KAU, UHP;
- Units with one single activity and one single location
Local KAU, Local UHP

Source: Council Regulation (EEC), No. 696/93, Section I-IV of 15.03.1993 on the statistical units for the observation and analysis of the production system in the Community

See also: Statistical unit - UN; Statistical unit – ISIC

Statistical unit – ISIC

Statistical units 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. The statistical units in the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev. 3 comprise the:

- enterprise;
- enterprise group;
- kind-of-activity unit (KAU);
- local unit;
- establishment;
- homogeneous unit of production

Context: The statistical unit is the entity for which the required items of data are compiled. The central problem is how to define the unit. Many enterprises make more than one product. In manufacturing industry, for example, the total output of manufactured goods often includes non-principal production of other manufactured products. It is also not uncommon for manufacturing enterprises to produce goods or provide services that are not manufactured products. These could include, for example, construction output or transport services. So, a basic choice has to be made as to whether one is measuring the output of the entire enterprise, or only of its main product. In OECD Member countries, it is often assumed that the output of the main product is representative of the output of the entire enterprise.

The SNA recommends use of the United Nations ISIC system. ISIC recognises that whilst it is theoretically desirable to define units on the basis of a single activity, in practice the heterogeneous nature of activities conducted by many units makes this difficult. Under the United Nations classification system, non-principal production and non-manufacturing activities may still be included in the unit classified to manufacturing.

(Main Economic Indicators - Comparative Methodological Analysis: Industry, Retail and Construction Indicators. Available at: http://www.oecd.org/oecd/pages/home/displaygeneral/0,3380,EN-document-notheme-15-no-no-18317-0,00.html)

The benefits of internationally comparable statistics cannot be realised unless standardisation is applied to both definitions and classifications of transactors as well as transactions. If two or more statistical collections cover the same industrial sector, comparisons between data cannot be made unless the object of the comparison applies to the same units.

In order to obtain useful statistics, the units on which data are collected or compiled should themselves be as homogeneous as possible with regard to the processes described in the statistics in question. This homogeneity has two aspects, namely in respect of economic activity and in respect of location sometimes extended to region (ISIC Rev. 3 paras. 52 and 54).

Source: ISIC Rev. 3, paras. 63, 76

See also: Analytical unit - Eurostat; Statistical unit – Eurostat; Reporting unit; Observation unit; Statistical unit - UN

Statistical unit - UN

An object of statistical survey and the bearer of statistical characteristics. The statistical unit is the basic unit of statistical observation within a statistical survey.

Context: Statistical units 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. The statistical units in ISIC Rev. 3 comprise the:

- enterprise;
- enterprise group;
- kind-of-activity unit (KAU);
- local unit;
- establishment;
- homogeneous unit of production.

(Statistical Office of the United Nations, "International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, Third Revision", Statistical Papers Series M No. 4, Rev. 3, United Nations, New York, 1990, para. 63, 76).

Statistical units are defined on the basis of three criteria:

- Legal, accounting or organisational criteria;
- Geographical criteria;
- Activity criteria

Source: Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Terminology on Statistical Metadata", Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, Geneva, 2000

See also: Analytical unit - Eurostat; Statistical characteristics; Observation unit; Statistical unit – Eurostat; Statistical unit – ISIC; Classification

Statistical units model

The statistical units model for a national statistical system comprises the set of standard statistical units defined and used in that system. This may or may not include the full set of standard statistical units defined in the 1993 SNA.

Source: Measuring the Non-Observed Economy: A Handbook, OECD, IMF, ILO, Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, 2002, Annex 2, Glossary.

Statistics

Numerical data relating to an aggregate of individuals; the science of collecting, analysing and interpreting such data.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Statistiques

Statutory teacher's salaries

See also: Teacher's salaries

Steam coal

Defined as all other hard coal not classified as coking coal. Also included are recovered slurries, middlings and other low grade coal products not further classified by type. Coal of this quality is also commonly known as thermal coal.

Source: Electricity information 2001, International Energy Agency, Paris – Part II

Steam locomotive

Locomotive, whether cylinder or turbine driven, in which the source of power is steam irrespective of the type of fuel used.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics –

Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

StEPS

See also: Standard Economic Processing System (StEPS)

Step-up or step-down bond (or note)

Rate will go up or down as indicated in the terms and conditions of the notes.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Stewardship (of metadata)

Stewardship (of metadata) is the responsibility for the maintenance of Administration Records applicable to one or more Administered Items.

Context: The responsibility for the registration of metadata may be different from the responsibility for stewardship of metadata.

Stewardship contact is the contact information associated with a Stewardship.

Source: ISO/IEC 11179-3 "Information technology - Metadata registries - Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes", February 2003

See also: Organisation; ISO / IEC 11179; Contact; Administered item

Stochastic

The adjective “stochastic” implies the presence of a random variable; e.g. stochastic variation is variation in which at least one of the elements is a variate and a stochastic process is one wherein the system incorporates an element of randomness as opposed to a deterministic system.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Stochastic approach

The approach to index number theory that treats each price relative as an estimate of a common price change. Hence, the expected value of the common price change can be derived by the appropriate averaging of a random sample of price relatives drawn from a defined universe.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC.

Stochastic edit

A stochastic edit is an edit which if violated points to an error in the data with probability less than one. Contrast with deterministic edit. Compare to query edit.

Example: 80 < Yield < 120.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

See also: Deterministic edit

Stochastic imputation

See also: Probalistic imputation

Stochastic process

See also: Stochastic

Stochastic variation

See also: Stochastic

Stock (of fish)

A stock (of fish) refers to a species, subspecies, geographical grouping, or other category of fish capable of being managed as a unit

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Stock (de poissons)

Stock of an asset

The level of the resource available. Can be measured in both physical and monetary units.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, SEEA Box 7.2

Stock of road vehicles

Number of road vehicles registered at a given date in a country and licensed to use roads open to public traffic.

Context: This includes road vehicles exempted from annual taxes or license fees; it also includes imported second-hand vehicles and other road vehicles according to national practices. The statistics should exclude military vehicles.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Stock series / data

Statistical data presented as stock series/data are measured at the end of the reference period, for example, money supply data which can refer to an observation on the last working day of the reference period.

Source: OECD, 2005, Data and Metadata Reporting and Presentation Handbook, OECD, Paris, Glossary

See also: Level (monthly, quarterly, annual) data; Flow series / data

Stockholm Declaration

See also: Declaration on the Human Environment

French equivalent: Déclaration de Stockholm

Stock-of-debt operation

In the context of the Paris Club, restructuring of the eligible stock of debt outstanding. These restructuring operations were granted to Egypt and Poland in 1991 and, partially, for Russia and Peru in 1996 and are being implemented for low-income countries under Naples, Lyon, and Cologne terms (see Concessional Restructuring), provided that certain conditions are met: the debtor country has implemented earlier flow rescheduling agreements for at least three years and has an appropriate arrangement with the IMF.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

See also: Concessional restructuring

Stocks – ESA

Stocks are holdings of assets and liabilities at a point in time. Stocks are recorded at the beginning and end of each accounting period. The accounts that show stocks are called balance sheets.

Stocks are also recorded for population and employment. However, these stocks are recorded as mean values over the accounting period.

Context: Stocks are recorded for all assets within the system’s boundaries; that is, for financial assets and liabilities and for

non-financial assets, both produced and non-produced. However, the coverage is limited to those assets that are used in economic activity and that are subject to ownership rights. Thus, stocks are not recorded for assets such as human capital and natural resources that are not owned.

Source: ESA [1.47]

See also: Stocks – SNA

Stocks – SNA

Stocks 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

Source: SNA 3.66

See also: Stocks – ESA; Inventories

Stocks (distributive trades), value

The value of stocks of goods intended for sale and of materials, fuels and supplies for use by the units should be that at the beginning and end of the enquiry period for goods intended for sale, irrespective of where held, and of materials for use by the unit, that are owned by the establishment if it is part of a single-unit enterprise or that are controlled by the establishment and owned by its parent enterprise if it is part of a multi-unit enterprise.

Goods for which the establishment has transferred has transferred the effective right to use to others with a view to ultimate purchase by them are excluded. Goods for which effective right to use has been transferred to the establishment with a view to ultimate purchase by it are included

Source: International Recommendations on Statistics of the Distributive Trades and Services, United Nations, New York, 1975, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 57, para. 144

See also: Stocks (industry), value

Stocks (industry), value

The value of stocks (industry) comprises the value of all stocks owned by the parent enterprise and held by, or under the control of, the establishment, either at the establishment or elsewhere.

Stocks held at ancillary units, in bonded stores or public warehouses on consignment , in transit and materials being manufactured, processed or assembled on commission by others should be included. Materials owned by others but held by the establishment for processing should be excluded

Source: International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics, United Nations, New York, 1983, Series M, No. 48, Rev. 1, para. 179

See also: Stocks (distributive trades), value; Inventories

Stocks of finished goods (industry)

Stocks of finished goods include all goods made by the establishment that are ready for shipment as of the reference date.

Finished goods held by another establishment that were processed by that establishment from materials owned by the respondent establishment should also be included. Finished goods held by the respondent establishment that were made from materials owned by others should be excluded

Source: International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics, United Nations, New York, 1983, Series M, No. 48, Rev. 1, para. 186

Stocks of finished goods manufactured by the unit (industry)

Stocks of finished goods manufactured by the unit (industry) includes all goods made by the establishment that are ready for shipment at the reference date.

Finished goods held by another establishment that were processed by that establishment from raw materials controlled by the respondent establishment should be included. Finished goods held elsewhere - at ancillary units, in bonded or public warehouses, on consignment, in transit, and so on, should also be included. Finished goods held by the respondent establishment that were made from materials owned by others should be excluded

Source: International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics, United Nations, New York, 1983, Series M, No. 48, Rev. 1, para. 186

Stocks of finished goods to be shipped in the same condition as received (industry)

Stocks of finished goods to be shipped in the same condition as received (industry) covers the value of any stocks of goods that the establishment has bought with the intention of reselling in the same form, that is, without further processing or manufacturing.

Although the goods have not been processed internally, they should be valued in the same manner as the finished products manufactured by the establishment, that is, in producers' prices. The book values may also be used.

Stocks of goods to be resold without processing or transformation and not expressly purchased for that purpose may also be included.

Source: International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics, United Nations, New York, 1983, Series M, No. 48, Rev. 1, para. 189

See also: Inventories of goods for resale

Stocks of materials, fuels and supplies (industry)

Stocks of materials, fuels and supplies (industry) comprises all materials, components and the like that enter into the product, fuels, and repair, maintenance, office and other consumable supplies.

The value of any stocks of materials and supplies for use in own-account fixed asset work should be included. Whenever possible, it is desirable to show the value of stocks of fuels separately

Source: International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics, United Nations, New York, 1983, Series M, No. 48, Rev. 1, para. 182

Stocks of work in progress (industry)

Stocks of work in progress refers to the value of all materials that have been partially processed by the establishment but that are not usually sold, shipped or turned over to other establishments without further processing.

Generally, it should include all work in progress for the account of others, irrespective of the arrangements for financing the work. However, that part of the work in progress on long-term contracts for which progress payments have been included under shipments should be excluded.

Work in progress on own-account production of machinery and equipment should be included, but partially completed construction work should be excluded. The latter should be treated as part of fixed capital formation

Source: International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics, United Nations, New York, 1983, Series M, No. 48, Rev. 1, para. 184

Straight bond

Bond without clauses granting conversion or warrant privileges.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Straight-line depreciation

Straight-line depreciation is a depreciation profile based on a constant annual amount of capital consumption over the life of the asset

Source: SNA 6.193

French equivalent: Amortissement linéaire

Straight-through processing (STP)

The automated end-to-end processing of trades/payment transfers including the automated completion of generation, confirmation, clearing and settlement of instructions.

Source: European Central Bank, 2003, Annual Report: 2003, ECB, Frankfurt, Glossary

Strategic behaviour

Strategic behaviour is the general term for actions taken by firms which are intended to influence the market environment in which they compete. Strategic behaviour includes actions to influence rivals to act cooperatively so as to raise joint profits, as well as noncooperative actions to raise the firm's profits at the expense of rivals.

Context: Various types of collusion are examples of cooperative strategic behaviour. Examples of noncooperative strategic behaviour include pre-emption of facilities, price and non-price predation and creation of artificial barriers to entry. Strategic behaviour is more likely to occur in industries with small numbers of buyers and sellers.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Stratification

Stratification consists of dividing the population into subsets (called strata) within each of which an independent sample is selected.

Context: The division of a population into parts is known as strata, especially for the purpose of drawing a sample, an assigned proportion of the sample then being selected from each stratum.

The process of stratification may be undertaken on a geographical basis, e.g. by dividing up the sampled area into sub-areas on a map; or by reference to some other quality of the population, e.g. by dividing the persons in a town into strata according to gender or into three strata according to whether they belong to upper, middle or lower income groups.

The term stratum is sometimes used to denote any division of the population for which a separate estimate is desired, i.e. in the sense of a domain of study. It is also used sometimes to denote any division of the population for which neither separate estimates nor actual separate sample selection is made. (The International Statistical Institute, "The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms", edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press, 2003).

Source: Statistics Canada, "Statistics Canada Quality Guidelines", 4th edition, October 2003, page 21

See also: Study domain - UN; Statistical population; Sample

French equivalent: Stratification

Stratification after selection

It sometimes happens that the proportional numbers lying in certain strata are known but that it is impossible to identify in advance the stratum to which a chosen member belongs. The sample selection then has to be made without reference to the strata, e.g. by simple random sampling. The resulting sample may, however, be stratified after selection and treated as an ordinary stratified sample.

The procedure is almost as efficient as sampling with a uniform sampling fraction.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Stratified sample

A sample selected from a population which has been stratified, part of the sample coming from each stratum.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Échantillon stratifié

Stratopause

The stratopause is the boundary between the stratosphere and mesosphere at a height of about 50 kilometres above the earth's surface

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Stratopause

Stratosphere

The stratosphere is the upper layer of the atmosphere (above the troposphere), between approximately 10 to 50 kilometres above the earth's surface

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Stratosphère

Street-car

See also: Tram

Stress test

A stress test is a "what if" scenario that takes the world as given but assumes a major change in one or more variables in order to see what effect this would have on various indicators. For instance, for an economy, the impact on growth, inflation, and external debt of a huge change in oil prices could be considered. Stress tests are particularly useful for financial institutions: for instance, an individual entity might consider the impact on net worth of a sharp movement in financial market prices, in order to help determine the appropriate level of capital to hold.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Stress-response environmental statistical system

The Stress—response environmental statistical system is a statistical system, developed by Statistics Canada, distinguishing among measures that exert stress on the environment (stress and stressor statistics), measures of the effects on the environment (environmental response) and measures of policy response (collective and individual responses)

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Framework for the development of environment statistics (FDES)

French equivalent: Statistique des stress et réactions écologiques

Strike

A strike is a temporary work stoppage effected by one or more groups of workers with a view to enforcing or resisting demands or expressing grievances, or supporting other workers in their demands or grievances.

Source: International Labour Organisation (ILO) Resolution Concerning Statistics of Strikes, Lockouts and other Action Due to Labour Disputes (January 1993), page 2-3

Stripped bond

A Stripped bond is a form of zero coupon bond, created by a "stripper" (usually an investment bank who purchases a large block of securities). The bank strips the coupon payments of a conventional bond or note from its principal capital sum and repackages both the coupon payments and the principal as a series of zero coupon bonds.

Context: The range of maturities match the coupon payment dates and the redemption date of the original bond. The short term strips are bought by money managers as government bill or note substitutes; intermediate maturity strips will be used if investors believe that the yield curve will become more positive; demand is strongest for the longer maturities because these instruments have longer "duration" than the original bonds (see the group "bonds with enhanced duration" for a definition of "duration") and are leveraged investments.

Stripping can be "official" or "unofficial". Official strips are where an underlying issue is designated by the issuer as eligible for stripping and appoints strip dealers. Unofficial strips are issued from a trust, without the authorisation of the issuer. In the latter case evidence of ownership is in the form of a certificate issued by the trust. Unofficial strips are seen as less secure investments because the certificates are not the primary obligation of the original issuer; there is some default risk from the trust (the intermediary)

Source: Financial Terminology Database, Bank of England

See also: Zero-coupon bonds

Stripped securities

Stripped securities are securities that have been transformed from a principal amount with periodic interest coupons into a series of zero-coupon bonds, with the range of maturities matching the coupon payment dates and the redemption date of the principal amount.

Context: Strips can be created in two ways. Either the owner of the original security can ask the settlement or clearing house in which the security is registered to “create” strips from the original security, in which case the strips replace the original security and remain the direct obligation of the issuer of the security; or the owner of the original security can issue strips in its own name, “backed” by the original security, in which case the strips represent new liabilities and are not the direct obligation of the issuer of the original security. Usually, short-term strips are bought by money managers as government bill or note substitutes; intermediate maturity strips will be purchased by investors who believe that the yield curve might become more positive. Whereas demand is strongest for the longer maturities because these instruments have longer duration than the original bonds and are leveraged investments, a relatively small up-front payment gives the investor exposure to a larger nominal amount.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

Strong sustainability

All forms of capital must be maintained intact independent of one another. The implicit assumption is that different forms of capital are mainly complementary; that is, all forms are generally necessary for any form to be of value. Produced capital used in harvesting and processing timber, for example, is of no value in the absence of stocks of timber to harvest. Only by maintaining both natural and produced capital stocks intact can non-declining income be assured.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 1.27

Structural adjustment

A process of market-oriented economic reform aimed at restoring a sustainable balance of payments, reducing inflation, and creating the conditions for sustainable growth in per capita income.

Source: Alexander, P., Baden, S., 2000, Glossary on macroeconomics from a gender perspective, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex

Structural adjustment costs

They cover the costs associated with the reduction of activities or complete abstention and the changes in production and consumption patterns. In some cases this may be a very cost effective way to make considerable savings on environmental pollution with little direct impact on GDP. These costs can normally only be estimated by modelling or by assumption.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 9.36

Structural adjustment facility (SAF)

The SAF was established by the IMF in 1986 and is no longer operational. The ESAF was established by the IMF in 1987 and was made a permanent, rather than a temporary, facility in September 1996. It was renamed the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility in November 1999.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

See also: Poverty reduction and growth facility (PRGF)

Structural budget balance

The structural budget balance represents what government revenues and expenditure would be if output were at its potential level

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Structural decomposition analysis

An analytical technique allowing to identify and quantify the factors of the changes in emissions over time.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 4.136

Structural definition

Structural definitions are the statistical concepts, key families and code lists defined by a centre institution

(usually for the exchange of statistical information with its partners).

Such an institution acts as a "structural definition maintenance agency".

Context: Structural definitions maintenance agency is an institution that devises key families.

Source: European Central Bank (ECB), Bank for International Settlement (BIS), Eurostat, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), "GESMES/TS User Guide", Release 3.00, February, 2003; unpublished on paper.

See also: Data structure definition; Structural metadata; Maintenance agency; Concept; Code list; GESMES TS; Statistical concept

Structural funds

Structural funds are funds intended to facilitate structural adjustment of specific sectors, regions, or combinations of both, in the European Union. They include the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the European Social Fund (ESF), the Guidance Section of European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) and the Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance (FIFG).

Assistance is concentrated on three priority objectives, two regional and a horizontal objective for human resources.

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Structural metadata

Structural metadata refers to metadata that act as identifiers and descriptors of the data.

Context: Structural metadata are needed to identify, use, and process data matrixes and data cubes, e.g. names of columns or dimensions of statistical cubes. Structural metadata must be associated with the statistical data, otherwise it becomes impossible to identify, retrieve and navigate the data.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Statistical metadata; Statistical metadata system; Metadata registry; Metadata layer; Metadata; Reference metadata

Structural unemployment

Structural unemployment is the rate of unemployment consistent with constant wage inflation (non-accelerating wage rate of unemployment (NAWRU)), or constant price inflation (non-accelerating inflation rate of unemployment (NAIRU)), given current economic conditions

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Structure

It provides the means for identifying relationships, usually hierarchical, between categories.

Context: A hierarchical classification is based on a tree structure where each set of its detailed categories are subsets of categories at the level about the one in which they contained.

Source: United Nations Glossary of Classification Terms; prepared by the Expert Group on International Economic and Social Classifications, unpublished on paper

See also: Category; Metadata structure definition; Hierarchy

Structure error

A structure error reports the absence or presence of a data record not following the hierarchical order into which the data file is organized.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Structure set

A structure set is a method of placing objects in context, revealing relationships to other objects. Examples include entity-relationship models, taxonomies, and ontologies

Source: ISO/IEC 11179, Part 1, Framework for the specification and standardization of data elements, 1998

Structured bonds

Structured bonds have characteristics that are designed to attract a certain type of investor and/or take advantage of particular market circumstances. However, structuring securities to appeal to a particular type of investor risks the possibility of a loss of liquidity if the market moves in such a way as to make the structured features of the issue no longer attractive. Typically the structured features are achieved through the use of derivatives—for instance, a credit-linked note is a bond with an embedded credit derivative.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

Structured floating rate notes

The structured floating-rate note is a variation of a standard variable-rate bond (that is, a long-dated debt security whose coupon payment is reset periodically by reference to an independent interest rate index such as six-month LIBOR).

Context: The structured issue includes a derivative that allows the coupon calculation to be tailored to meet investors' interest rate expectations. For instance, there may be an interest rate collar or band—the interest rate cannot increase above an upper specified rate or fall below a lower specified rate. The issue of structured floating rate notes has grown as borrowers have used financial derivatives to tailor financing products to investor demands while meeting their own funding needs.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

Structured Query Language (SQL)

Standardized language that retrieves and updates data in relational tables and data bases.

Source: United States Bureau of Census, Glossary of Selected Abbreviations and Acronyms

Student

A student is a person of either sex, not classified as usually economically active, who attends any regular educational institution, public or private, for systematic instruction at any level of education

Context: In OECD's PISA a student is defined as any individual participating in educational services covered by the data collection. The number of students enrolled refers to the number of individuals (head count) who are enrolled within the reference period and not necessarily to the number of registrations. Each student enrolled is counted only once. (Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary)

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.202

See also: Full-time equivalent student; Study load; Part-time student; PISA; Full-time student; Foreign students

French equivalent: Élève / étudiant

Study domain - ISI

In sample surveys a certain sub-group of a population may be of particular interest. Such a sub-group of interest is called a "domain". Domains frequently cut across the strata and the various stage units of a sample. Formulae for domains cutting across strata have been devised.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Study domain - UN

Study domain - UN

A study domain is a major segment of the population for which separate statistics are needed.

A domain could consist of a geographical area such as a region or major population centre. It could also comprise a specified population category, such as a major national or ethnic group. The number of domains has an important bearing on the size and distribution of the sample.

Context: Normally, statistics are presented for different sub-groups of the population, so called study domains. These study domains can be geographical as well as non-geographical. Often these sub-groups are according to some classification (e.g. territorial units, economic activity etc.) (Eurostat, "Assessment of Quality in Statistics: Glossary", Working Group, Luxembourg, October 2003).

In the course of tabulation, data may actually be provided for many population segments; however, a study domain would be a segment identified in the overall statistical plan as one for which a certain level of detail and certain data reliability were required. The study domains chosen may co-incide with the strata adopted for stratified sampling or may cut across them.

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations, "Handbook of Household Surveys, Revised Edition", (paras. 4.6, 4.7), Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 31, United Nations, New York, 1984

See also: Domain groups; Study domain - ISI

Study load

There are two basic measures of study load: time in the classroom and progress towards a qualification.

Time in classroom attempts to measure the amount of instruction time that a student receives and can be counted as hours of instruction per day or year, counts of the number of courses taken, or a combination of the two.

These measures are based on characteristics of the course or on patterns of attendance, not on the programme in which the student is enrolled. Because of this, such measures of study load will be useful when there is no programme structure or when programme structures are not comparable.

The second measure of study load is the unit used to measure progress towards a qualification. Such measures focus less on the amount of instruction and more on the "academic value" of that instruction. It is conceivable, therefore, those courses with the same quantity of instruction may have different academic values and they would only be the same if measures of academic progress were made in amounts of instruction.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Full-time equivalent student; Part-time student; Full-time student

Stumpage price

The price paid by the feller to the owner of the forest for standing timber.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.253

Stumpage value method (for standing timber valuation)

A simplified net present value method where the value of the stock is obtained by multiplying the current volume of standing timber by its stumpage price, assuming the rate of discount is equal to the natural growth rate.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.260

Subadditivity

One of the properties of the (n,k) rule or (p,q) rule that assists in the search for complementary cells. The property means that the sensitivity of a union of disjoint cells cannot be greater than the sum of the cells' individual sensitivities (triangle inequality).

Context: Subadditivity is an important property because it means that aggregates of cells that are not sensitive are not sensitive either and do not need to be tested.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Sub-bituminous coal

Defined as non-agglomerating coals with a gross calorific value between 4 165 kcal/kg (17.4 GJ/t) and 5 700 kcal/kg (23.9 GJ/t).

Source: Electricity information 2001, International Energy Agency, Paris – Part II

Subcontractor

A person or firm being contracted by a main contractor or employer to carry out work or deliver services, labour or materials as part of a larger project.

Source: Employment-Intensive Investment Programme (EIIP), International Labour Organisation

Subject based edit

A subject based edit checks incorporating real-world structures which are neither statistical nor structural.

Example: wages paid/hours worked $ minimum wage.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Subject field

A subject field is a branch of human knowledge. A subject field is comprised of a set of related concepts, or concept system. A set designations make up a special language, which is used in a subject field.

Source: ISO/IEC FCD FCD 11179-1 "Information technology - Metadata registers-Part 1: Framework", May 2003

See also: Concept; Special language

Subject matter statistician

Statistician concerned with processing, analysis or dissemination of data within a particular subject area, for example, labour, manufacturing or health.

Source: Measuring the Non-Observed Economy: A Handbook, OECD, IMF, ILO, Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, 2002, Annex 2, Glossary.

Submission

Submission (of an administered Item) is the relationship of an Administered item, a Contact, and an Organization involved in a submission of metadata.

Context: Submission contact is the contact information associated with a submission.

Source: ISO/IEC International Standard 11179-3 - Information technology - Metadata registries (MDR) - Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes", February 2003

See also: ISO / IEC 11179; Administered item; Submitting organisation; Stewardship (of metadata); Contact

Submitting organisation

The submitting organization is responsible for requesting that a new metadata item be registered in the registry.

Source: ISO/IEC FDIS 11179-1 "Information technology - Metadata registries - Part 1: Framework", March 2004

See also: Metadata registry; ISO / IEC 11179; Submission

Subordinated bond

Subordinated debt (sometimes called mezzanine finance) has many of the characteristics of both debt and equity. A subordinated creditor agrees to rank after senior creditors but before ordinary shareholders in a liquidation. For regulatory purposes certain forms of subordinated debt issued by financial institutions may be treated, like equity, as "primary capital."

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Subordination strategy

The policy of Paris Club creditors is that loans extended after the cutoff date are not subject to rescheduling; therefore, pre-cutoff date loans are effectively subordinated to post-cutoff loans.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

See also: Cut-off date

Subsample

A sample of a sample. It may be selected by the same method as was used in selecting the original sample, but need not be so.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Multi-phase sampling

Subsampling

This term is used in two different senses; one related to multi-stage sampling and the other to multi-phase sampling.

In multi-stage sampling the process of selecting sample units, say, at the second stage from any selected first stage unit is called subsampling of the first stage unit.

In multi-phase sampling that part, say, of the first-phase sample which is taken up for the second phase inquiry is said to constitute a subsample of the first phase sample, and the process of selection at the second phase may be called subsampling.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Subscriber identity module (SIM)

Synonymous with smart card.

Source: Cellular Mobile Pricing Structures and Trends, Working Party on Telecommunication and Information Services Policies – November 1999, page 9, Select Glossary of Mobile Terms

See also: Smart card

Subsequent breakdown methods (construction price indices)

Subsequent breakdown methods used in the compilation of construction price indices involve the use of samples of either actually completed, or fictitious construction projects. They entail the collection of prices effectively charged (or what would be charged) by the builder and incorporate changes in productivity and profit margins.

These methods start from the "completed" building or project which are then broken down into component parts.

These methods are used primarily for the compilation of output price indices. The hedonic and matched model methods are also used by Member countries to compile seller's price indices.

Subsequent breakdown methods comprise:

- quoted prices
- schedule of prices
- matched models
- building volume or area
- hedonic method

Source: Sources and Methods: Construction Price Indices, OECD, Eurostat, 1997, page 20

See also: Prior breakdown methods (construction price indices); Construction price indices

Subsidiary

A Subsidiary is a company controlled by another company. Control occurs when the controlling company owns more than 50 per cent of the common shares.

When the parent owns 100 per cent of the common shares, the subsidiary is said to be wholly-owned. When the subsidiary operates in a different country, it is called a foreign subsidiary. The controlling company is called a holding company or parent. A subsidiary is a corporation with its own charter and is not a division of the controlling company.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Subsidiary corporation – ESA

Corporation C is said to be a subsidiary of corporation B when:

a. Either corporation B controls more than half of the shareholders' voting power in corporation C; or

b. Corporation B is a shareholder in corporation C with the right to appoint or remove a majority of the directors of corporation C.

Source: ESA [2.26]

See also: Subsidiary corporation – SNA

French equivalent: Société filiale - SEC

Subsidiary corporation – SNA

Corporation B is said to be a subsidiary of corporation A when either:

a. corporation A controls more than half of the shareholders' voting power in corporation B; or

b. corporation A is a shareholder in corporation B with the right to appoint or remove a majority of the directors of corporation B.

Source: SNA 4.32

See also: Subsidiary corporation – ESA

French equivalent: Société filiale - SCN

Subsidies

Subsidies 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

Source: SNA 7.71 [15.52]

French equivalent: Subventions

Subsidies (on losses of government trading organisations)

Losses of government trading organisations consist of the losses incurred by government trading organisations whose function is to buy and sell the products of resident enterprises; when such organisations incur losses as a matter of deliberate government economic or social policy by selling at lower prices than those at which they purchased the goods, the difference between the purchase and the selling prices should be treated as a subsidy

Source: SNA 7.78

Subsidies on payroll or workforce

Subsidies on payroll or workforce consist of subsidies payable on the total wage or salary bill, or total workforce, or on the employment of particular types of persons such as physically handicapped persons or persons who have been unemployed for long periods

Source: SNA 7.79

French equivalent: Subventions sur les salaires ou la main-d'oeuvre

Subsidies on production, other

Other subsidies on production consist of subsidies, except subsidies on products, which resident enterprises may receive as a consequence of engaging in production (e.g. subsidies on payroll or workforce or subsidies to reduce pollution)

Source: SNA 7.79

French equivalent: Subventions sur la production - autres

Subsidies on products used domestically

Subsidies on products used domestically consist of subsidies payable to resident enterprises in respect of their outputs which are used or consumed within the economic territory

Source: SNA 7.78

French equivalent: Subventions sur les produits utilisés intérieurement

Subsidies on products, other

Other subsidies on products (other than export or import subsidies) consist of subsidies on goods or services produced as the outputs of resident enterprises 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.

There are three broad categories:

a. subsidies on products used domestically,

b. losses of government trading organisations, and

c. subsidies to public corporations and quasi- corporations.

Source: SNA 7.78

French equivalent: Subventions sur les produits-autres

Subsidies to public corporations and quasi-corporations

Subsidies to public corporations and quasi- corporations consist of regular transfers paid to public corporations and quasi-corporations which are intended to compensate for persistent losses - i.e. negative operating surpluses - which they incur on their productive activities as a result of charging prices which are lower than their average costs of production as a matter of deliberate government economic and social policy; by convention, these subsidies are treated as subsidies on products

Source: SNA 7.78

French equivalent: Subventions à des sociétés et à des quasi-sociétés publiques

Subsidies to reduce pollution

Subsidies to reduce pollution consist of subsidies intended to cover some or all of the costs of additional processing undertaken to reduce or eliminate the discharge of pollutants into the environment

Source: SNA 7.79

French equivalent: Subventions destinées à réduire la pollution

Subsidies to regular employment in the private sector

Subsidies to regular employment in the private sector are wage subsidies for the recruitment of targeted workers or, in some cases, for continued employment of persons whose jobs are at risk. Grants aiming primarily to cover enterprises' capital costs are not included, nor are general employment subsidies or subsidies paid for all workers in certain regions

Source: Definitions of the Standardised categories and Sub-categories of Labour Market Programmes, OECD, 2001

Subsidised employment

Subsidised employment are targeted measures to promote or provide employment for unemployed persons and other groups specified as labour market priorities (other than youth or the disabled)

Source: Definitions of the Standardised categories and Sub-categories of Labour Market Programmes, OECD, 2001

Subsidised prices

Prices that differ from market prices in that some significant portion of variable and /or fixed costs are covered by a revenue source other than the selling price.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC.

Subsidy on a product

A subsidy on a product is a subsidy payable per unit of a good or service produced, either as a specific amount of money per unit of quantity of a good or service or as a specified percentage of the price per unit; it may also be calculated as the difference between a specified target price and the market price actually paid by a buyer

Source: SNA 15.53

French equivalent: Subvention sur un produit

Subsistence fishing

Subsistence fishing is fishing for personal consumption or traditional/ceremonial purposes

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Pêche de subsistance

Subsistence workers

Subsistence workers are workers who hold a self-employment job and in this capacity produce goods or services which are predominantly consumed by their own household and constitute an important basis for its livelihood

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO) Resolutions Concerning International Classification of Status in Employment Adopted by the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, January 1993, para. 14(s)

Subsoil assets – SNA

Subsoil assets are proven reserves of mineral deposits located on or below the earth's surface that are economically exploitable, given current technology and relative prices

Source: (AN.212) - Annex to chapter XIII, 13.59 [12.15]

See also: Subsoil assets – UN

French equivalent: Gisements - SCN

Subsoil assets – UN

Subsoil assets are developed and undeveloped reserves of mineral deposits located on or below the earth's surface

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Subsoil assets – SNA

French equivalent: Ressources du sous-sol - NU

Substantial edit

A substantial edit is an edit rule proceeding from knowledge of the substance of the subject matter.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Substantial equivalence

Substantial equivalence is a concept, first described in an OECD publication in 1993, which stresses than an assessment of a novel food, in particular one that is genetically modified, should demonstrate that the food is as safe as its traditional counterpart

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

French equivalent: Équivalent en substance

Substantial lessening of competition

See also: Market power

Substitute

A product whose characteristics are similar to those of another product and that can be used to meet the same kinds of consumer needs or wants.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

Substituting

In sampling inquiries it is sometimes difficult to make contact with, or obtain information from, a particular member of the sample. In such cases it is sometimes the practice to substitute a more conveniently examined member of the population in order to maintain the size of the sample. Any such substitution should, however, be carried out upon a strictly controlled plan in order to avoid bias.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Substitution

The replacement of products by substitutes, typically in response to changes in relative prices. Rational utility-maximizing consumers, as price takers, typically react to changes in relative prices by reducing, at least marginally, their consumption of goods and services that have become relatively dearer and increasing their consumption of substitutes that have become relatively cheaper. Substitution results in a negative correlation between the quantity and price relatives.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

French equivalent: Substitution

Substitution bias

The bias that arises when the index number formula used for an output PPI systematically understates average price increases because it does not take into account that producers seeking to maximize revenue from a given technology and inputs may shift production to items with above average relative price increases.

Or, the bias that arises when the index number formula used for an input PPI systematically overstate average price increases because it does not take into account that producers seeking to minimize costs with a given technology and output may shift purchases of inputs to items with below average relative price increases.

Context: This is generally understood to be the bias that results when a basket index is used to estimate a cost of living index, because a basket index cannot take account of the effects on the cost of living of the substitutions made by consumers in response to changes in relative prices. In general, the earlier the period of which the basket is used, the greater the upward bias in the index.

ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/guides/cpi/index.htm

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC.

Substitution effect

The effect of substitution on the value of an index.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

Subtraction

The principle whereby an intruder may attack a table of population counts by removing known individuals from the table. If this leads to the presence of certain zeroes in the table then that table is vulnerable to attribute disclosure.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Successful completion

Successful completion is defined according to the graduation requirements established by each country: in some countries, completion occurs as a result of passing a final, curriculum-based examination or series of examinations.

In other countries, completion occurs after a specific number of teaching hours has been accumulated (although

completion of some or all of the course hours may also involve examinations)

Source: 2001 Data Collection on Education Systems: Definitions, Explanations and Instructions, UNESCO, OECD, Eurostat, page 39

SUDA

A software system for conducting analyses on population uniques and special sample uniques. The special uniques analysis method implemented in SUDA for measuring and assessing disclosure risk is based on resampling methods and used by the UK Office for National Statistics (ONS).

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Suggested price

See also: Recommended price

Sulphur dioxide

Sulphur dioxide (S02) is a heavy, pungent, colourless gas formed primarily by the combustion of fossil fuels. It is harmful to human beings and vegetation, and contributes to the acidity in precipitation

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

Sum check

A sum check verifies whether the sum of the values of the given data group equals the value of the corresponding data item which should represent their total.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Sum-of-the-years digits depreciation

Sum-of-the-years-digits depreciation is a depreciation profile based on an amount of annual capital consumption that declines linearly over the life of the asset. The amount in any year is calculated as the number of years that the asset is expected to remain in the capital stock divided by the sum-of-the-digits of the service life of the asset when new

Source: Measuring Capital: OECD Manual, Annex 1 Glossary of Technical Terms Used in the Manual, OECD, 2001

Sunk costs

Sunk costs are costs which, once committed, cannot be recovered. Sunk costs arise because some activities require specialized assets that cannot readily be diverted to other uses. Second-hand markets for such assets are therefore limited.

Sunk costs are always fixed costs, but not all fixed costs are sunk.

Examples of sunk costs are investments in equipment which can only produce a specific product, the development of products for specific customers, advertising expenditures and R&D expenditures. In general, these are firm-specific assets.

Context: The absence of sunk costs is critical for the existence of contestable markets. When sunk costs are present, firms face a barrier to exit. Free and costless exit is necessary for contestability. Sunk costs also lead to barriers to entry. Their existence increases an incumbents' commitment to the market and may signal a willingness to respond aggressively to entry.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Superannuation

See also: Benefit (pension)

French equivalent: Superannuation

Superlative indices

Superlative indices are price or quantity indices that are 'exact' for a flexible aggregator. A flexible aggregator is a second-order approximation to an arbitrary production, cost, utility or distance function. Exactness implies that a particular index number can be directly derived from a specific flexible aggregator.

Context: The Fisher price index, the Törnqvist price index and the Walsh price index are superlative indices. A basic characteristic of these indices is that they are symmetric indices.

ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC.

http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/tegppi/index.htm

Source: OECD Productivity Manual: A Guide to the Measurement of Industry-Level and Aggregate Productivity Growth, OECD, Paris, March 2001, Annex 1 – Glossary

Supervisory authority

See also: Regulatory authority; Pension supervisor

French equivalent: Autorité de surveillance

Supervisory board

The individual(s) responsible for monitoring the governing body of a pension entity.

Context: Identical term, "Oversight committee"

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

French equivalent: Organe de surveillance

Supplementary data

See also: Data dissemination

Supplementary information

In sample survey design, information about the sampling units which is supplementary to the characteristics under investigation in the survey.

Such information may be used for stratification, for the determination of the probabilities of selection, or in estimation.

When used in estimation it provides the basis for estimators based on ratios or regression. For example, in a survey of business firms, supplementary information on, say, gross turnover provided by a previous census may be used either in the sample design or to improve the efficiency of sample estimates.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Supplier's credit

A financing arrangement under which an exporter extends credit to the buyer.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Supply and use table for environmental protection

A supply and use table for environmental protection activities and products.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 5.95

Supply and use table for natural resources

A matrix that describes the supply of natural resources (by the environment) and the uses for production, final consumption and rest of the world.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, paras. 2.38 and 3.109

Supply and use table for residuals

A matrix that describes the supply (origin) of residuals from national or rest of the world economic activities or from the rest of the world environment (cross border environmental inflows) and their use (destination) by (to) the national economy, national or rest of the world environment (cross border environmental outflows).

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.121

Supply and use tables

Supply and use tables 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

Source: SNA 1.16 [15.1]

French equivalent: Tableaux des ressources et des emplois

Supply control

Any among a wide range of measures designed to affect the level of production or supply, including measures that restrict output directly (such as milk quotas) and those that restrict the use of an input

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

See also: Buy-out schemes; Land set-aside

Supply quotas

Supply quotas are limits on acreage, production or marketed quantities of a particular commodity in the context of a supply control programme. Limits on acreage, production or marketed quantities of a particular commodity in the context of a supply control programme

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

See also: Milk quota scheme

Support

Support refers to transfers, in monetary form, from the government or consumers to an activity or sector. Support can include transfers from governments the form of direct payments (e.g., grants), cost-reducing transfers (e.g., loan concessions) and general services (e.g., government funded marketing or research).

Transfers from consumers to an activity or sector is primarily made up of market price support normally arising from tariffs and quantitative restrictions.

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Aide

Support price

See also: Administered price (schemes)

Support services

Entities providing support services to other educational institutions include institutions that provide educational support and materials as well as operation and maintenance services for buildings. These are commonly part of the general-purpose units of public authorities.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

Suppression

One of the most commonly used ways of protecting sensitive cells in a table is via suppression. It is obvious that in a row or column with a suppressed sensitive cell, at least one additional cell must be suppressed, or the value in the sensitive cell could be calculated exactly by subtraction from the marginal total. For this reason, certain other cells must also be suppressed. These are referred to as secondary suppressions.

Context: While it is possible to select cells for secondary suppression manually, it is difficult to guarantee that the result provides adequate protection.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

See also: Secondary suppression

Supreme audit institution (SAI)

Refers to any organisation which sets standards for audit work. The organisation itself will depend on the particular scope of the audit.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

Surcharge

An addition to the list price of a good or a service. Generally of short duration reflecting unusual cost pressures affecting the producer. For example a fuel surcharge for transport operators.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Surface water

Surface water is all water naturally open to the atmosphere, including rivers, lakes, reservoirs, streams, impoundment's, seas, estuaries and so on. The term also covers springs, wells or other collectors of water that are directly influenced by surface waters

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Eaux superficielles

Surgical day cases

Surgical day cases refers to patients who are given invasive surgical treatment (elective surgeries only) which are carried

out in a dedicated surgical unit or part of a hospital and which lead to discharge on the day of the operation

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Surgical in-patients

Surgical in-patients are patients who are given invasive surgical treatment, whether on an emergency or elective basis, and who stay over at least one night in an in-patient institution

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Surgical procedure

Surgical procedures (International Classification of Disease (ICD) 9-CM and case mix) refer to all invasive therapies performed as in-patient surgery, where in-patient surgery is defined as a surgical operation or procedure which is performed with an overnight stay in an in-patient institution.

Selected surgical procedures are listed and presented in two chapters according to the classification, either ICD-9-CM or DRG. Data collected is the number of in-patient procedures.

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Surplus

See also: Actuarial surplus

French equivalent: Excédent

SURs

See also: Standardised unemployment rates

Surveillance

Surveillance is the supervision of an oversight body, such as a central bank or a separate surveillance body of the operation of the payments system and the prudential behaviour of financial institutions. Such activity also includes ensuring that adequate levels of competition exist in the financial sector

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Surveillance system, environmental

A surveillance system is a system for monitoring environmental quality in order to detect areas of pollution concentration in time for remedial measures

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Système de surveillance

Survey

A survey 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.

Context: The term survey covers any activity that collects or acquires statistical data. Included are censuses, sample surveys, the collection of data from administrative records and derived statistical activities (Statistics Canada, "Statistics Canada Quality Guidelines", 3rd edition, October 1998, page 7).

Source: Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Terminology on Statistical Metadata", Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, Geneva, 2000

See also: Sample survey; Data collection; Cut-off survey; Reporting unit; Non-response; Survey design; Schedule; Questionnaire; Processing errors

Survey data collection

An activity of the survey life cycle for gathering data from respondents and recording it for further processing.

Source: Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Terminology on Statistical Metadata", Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, Geneva, 2000

See also: Data collection; Data source

Survey design

Survey design covers the definition of all aspects of a survey from the establishment of a need for data to the production of final outputs (the microdata file, statistical series, and analysis)

Context: The survey design addresses the following issues: what statistics are produced, for which population, when, and with what accuracy; what data are to be collected for which units of the population of interest, and what are the methods by which those data are to be collected and processed to produce the required statistics. Operational, organisational and administrative issues are usually addressed (Lessler, J.T. and Kalsbeek, W.D. (1992), "Non Sampling Error in Survey", New York: John Wiley or US department of Commerce (1978), "Glossary of Non Sampling Error Terms: An Illustration of a Semantic Problem in Statistics", Statistical Policy Working Paper 4, Office of Federal Statistical Policy Standards).

Source: Statistics Canada, "Statistics Canada Quality Guidelines", 4th edition, October 2003, page 8

See also: Sample design; Questionnaire design; Survey

Survey management

Survey management is the processes used to monitor, administer and control the survey. Survey Management includes preparing mailing labels and calling lists, making enumerator assignments and tracking the status of each questionnaire through the data editing processes (data collection, data capture and review/correction). Survey Management also includes monitoring the status and quality of the data editing processes.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Survey population

See also: Statistical population

Survey statistician

Person involved in design, collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of basic statistical data; includes survey statistician and methodologist; excludes national accountants.

Source: Measuring the Non-Observed Economy: A Handbook, OECD, IMF, ILO, Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, 2002, Annex 2, Glossary.

Survey types (for collecting demographic information)

For the purpose of collecting demographic information, in general there are three types of surveys which have been used in many countries. These are:

- single-round surveys;
- multi-Round surveys, and
- dual record systems

Source: Handbook of Household Surveys, Revised Edition, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 31, United Nations, New York, 1984, para. 9.80

See also: Single round surveys; Dual records system; Multi-round survey

Survey units

For the purpose of sample selection, the population should be divisible into a finite number of distinct, non-overlapping and identifiable units, so that each member of the population belongs to only one sampling unit.

Source: Statistics Canada, Educational Resources, Glossary of Statistical Terms

Survival rates

Survival rate at the tertiary level is defined as the proportion of new entrants to the specified level of education who successfully complete a first qualification. It is calculated as the ratio of the number of students who are awarded an initial degree to the number of new entrants to the level n years before, n being the number of years of full-time study required to complete the degree.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Dropouts

Suspended particulate matter (SPM)

Suspended particulate matter (SPM) are finely divided solids or liquids that may be dispersed through the air from combustion processes, industrial activities or natural sources

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Particulates

French equivalent: Particules en suspension

Sustainability

Sustainability refers to:

a. use of the biosphere by present generations while maintaining its potential yield (benefit) for future generations; and/or
b. non—declining trends of economic growth and development that might be impaired by natural resource depletion and environmental degradation.

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Sustainable development

French equivalent: Pérennité

Sustainable agriculture

Sustainable agriculture is agricultural production that is economically viable and does not degrade the environment over the long run.

Definitions differ as to the period over which sustainability is intended to be achieved; whether sustainability should relate only to localised effects on the environment or also to effects on the environment caused by the production of farm inputs; and whether the environment in this context should be defined only to include the physical environment (soil, water, plants and animals) or also the environment created by agriculture, such as landscape amenities

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

See also: Sustainable development

Sustainable catch

Number (weight) of fish in a stock that can be taken by fishing without reducing the stock biomass from year to year, assuming that environmental conditions remain the same. Different levels of sustainable catch exist for different stock sizes. Maximum sustainable catch is defined in reference to the size and composition of a stock that make the natural growth of the stock equal to this maximum.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.279

Sustainable development

Sustainable development refers to development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (World Commission on Environment and Development, (Brundtland Commission), 1987, Our Common Future, Oxford University Press, Oxford, United Kingdom).

It assumes the conservation of natural assets for future growth and development

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Sustainability; Human development

French equivalent: Développement viable

Sustainable development indicator

A statistical measure that gives an indication on the sustainability of social, environmental and economic development.

Context: Sustainable development indicators are indicators that measure progress made in sustainable growth and development.

Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 11.180

French equivalent: Indicateurs d'un développement durable

Sustainable economic growth

Sustainable economic growth in operational terms is the upward trend in environmentally adjusted net domestic product (EDP) under certain conditions and assumptions (Bartelmus, 1994)

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Croissance économique durable

Sustainable monopoly

See also: Contestability

Sustainable national income

The maximum income for a given year that can be sustained with the technology of that year, given a specified standard for environmental sustainability, without assuming technological development except in respect of non-renewable resources.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 10.203

Sustainable yield

The sustainable yield of renewable natural resources is traditionally defined as the extraction level of the resource which does not exceed the growth.

Context: However, this definition is too restrictive in many cases. For a given stock of a biological resource, many sustainable yields can be defined in principle. Forests have several functions besides logging (such as, habitat protection, recreation and biodiversity) and the sustainable yield has to be defined on the basis of a particular objective. Ideally, the sustainable yield should be determined by forest

experts on the basis of modelling, but if no such information is available natural growth can be used as a proxy. With respect to timber, the sustainable yield refers to fellings which are not more than growth of timber during the accounting period (i.e. net growth is positive or zero).

The sustainable yield refers to total fellings and not only to timber removed for own consumption and use. Another way of putting this is to say that if the closing stock is at least as high as the opening stock the yield for the accounting period is sustainable. During transitional periods (for example, after afforestation) the sustainable yield will differ from natural growth. The same may apply during transition from a previously virgin forest to a regularly managed forest.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.184

Swap body

Carrying unit strong enough for repeated use, but not enough to be top-lifted or stackable when loaded, designed for intermodal transport of which one leg is road.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Swap, foreign exchange

See also: Foreign exchange swap

French equivalent: Echanges de devises

Swapping (or switching)

Swapping (or switching) involves selecting a sample of the records, finding a match in the data base on a set of predetermined variables and swapping all or some of the other variables between the matched records. Swapping (or switching) was illustrated as part of the confidentiality edit for tables of frequency data.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Swaps

A forward-type financial derivative contract in which two counterparties agree to exchange cash flows determined with reference to prices of, say, currencies or interest rates, according to predetermined rules. At inception, this instrument typically has zero market value, but as market prices change the swap acquires value.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

See also: Interest rate swap – SNA; Swaps, cross-currency interest rate; Foreign exchange swap

Swaps, cross-currency interest rate

Cross-currency interest rate swaps (sometimes known as "currency swaps") involve an exchange of cash flows related to interest payments and an exchange of principal amounts at an agreed exchange rate at the end of the contract; there might also be an exchange of principal at the beginning of the contract and, in these circumstances, there may be subsequent repayments, which include both interest and principal, over time according to the predetermined rules

Source: SNA 11.38

See also: Interest rate swap – SNA; Foreign exchange swap

French equivalent: Swaps croisés de devises et de taux

Swaps, interest rate

See also: Interest rate swap – SNA

Swiss indexation

See also: Mixed indexation (of pension benefits)

French equivalent: Indexation suisse

Symmetric index

An index that treats the two periods being compared symmetrically by giving equal weight, or importance, to the price and value data in both periods. The price and value data for both periods enter into the index number formula in a symmetric or balanced way.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC.

Symmetric input-output tables

Symmetric (input-output) tables are tables in which the same classifications or units (i.e. the same groups of products or industries) are used in both rows and columns

Source: SNA 15.2

French equivalent: Tableaux symétriques

Symmetric oligopoly

See also: Oligopoly

Symmetric treatment of defensive expenditure

A reclassification of defensive expenditure in order to achieve a symmetric treatment of environmental protection expenditure by government and industry, preserving the closed character of the accounting system.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 10.115

Synonymous name

A synonymous name is a single or multi-word designation that differs from the given name, but represents the same data element concept

Source: ISO/IEC 11179, Part 3, Basic Attributes of Data Elements (draft)

Syntax

Syntax is the relationship among characters or groups of characters, independent of their meanings or the manner of their interpretation and use; the structure of expressions in a language, and the rules governing the structure of a language.

Source: ISO/IEC CD 11179-5 "Information technology - Metadata registries (MDR) - Part 5: Naming and identification principles", January 2003

See also: ISO / IEC 11179; Semantics

Synthetic data

An approach to confidentiality where instead of disseminating real data, synthetic data that have been generated from one or more population models are released.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Synthetic substitution

See also: Controlled Tabular Adjustment (CTA)

System dependency ratio

Typically defined as the ratio of those receiving pension benefits to those accruing pension rights.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Dependency ratio

French equivalent: Rapport de dépendance économique au sein du régime

System of Health Accounts

See also: Health Accounts, System of

System of integrated environmental and economic accounting (SEEA)

The System for integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting is a satellite system of the SNA that comprises 4 categories of accounts.

The first considers purely physical data relating to flows of materials and energy and marshals them as far as possible according to the accounting structure of the SNA. The accounts in this category also show how flow data in physical and monetary terms can be combined to produce so-called "hybrid" flow accounts. Emissions accounts for greenhouse gases are an example of the type included in this category.

The second category of accounts takes those elements of the existing SNA which are relevant to the good management of the environment and shows how the environment-related transactions can be made more explicit. An account of expenditures made by businesses, governments and households to protect the environment is an example of the accounts included in this category.

The third category of accounts in the SEEA comprises accounts for environmental assets measured in physical and monetary terms. Timber stock accounts showing opening and closing timber balances and the related changes over the course of an accounting period are an example.

The final category of SEEA accounts considers how the existing SNA might be adjusted to account for the impact of the economy on the environment. Three sorts of adjustments are considered; those relating to depletion, those concerning so-called defensive expenditures and those relating to degradation.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 1.35 sq.

See also: Environmental accounting

French equivalent: Système de comptabilité économique et environnementale intégrée

System of National Accounts (SNA)

The System of National Accounts (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)

The System of National Accounts 1993 (SNA) has been prepared under the joint responsibility of the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, the Commission of the European Communities, the OECD and the World Bank.

Context: The SNA is a comprehensive, consistent and flexible set of macroeconomic accounts intended to meet the needs of government and private-sector analysts, policy makers and decision takers. It is designed for use in countries with market economies, whatever their stage of economic development, and also in countries in transition to market economies.

The system has been welcomed and unanimously approved by the Statistical Commission of the United Nations. should be used as the international standard for the compilation of national accounts statistics in order to promote the integration of economic and related statistics

Source: SNA 1993, Foreword

See also: National accounts

French equivalent: Système de comptabilité nationale (SCN)

Systematic

This word is frequently used in statistics in contrast to "random" or "stochastic". Thus, a variate y consisting of a constant m plus a variate x with zero mean is sometimes said to have a systematic component m and a stochastic component x, although it might equally well be regarded as a stochastic component y with mean m. Similarly, an error variate is said to be systematic error if it has a non-zero mean; and a sampling process is "systematic" if it is not random.

Context: The usage is convenient but occasionally gives rise to difficulty. Many processes embody both "systematic" and "stochastic" elements and should not properly be described by either adjective alone; e.g. the so-called systematic sampling of a list may begin from a randomly chosen point, and a random sample may be chosen from systematically determined strata.

The basic difficulty is that even a random event may be the outcome of a systematic procedure and it is not to be resolved by substituting some other word for "systematic".

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Systematic design

An experimental design laid out without any randomisation. The term is difficult to define exactly because in one sense every design is systematic; it usually refers to a situation where experimental observations are taken at regular intervals in time or space.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Systematic

Systematic errors

Systematic errors are errors reported consistently over time and/or between responding units (generally undetectable by editing).

A phenomenon caused either by the consistent misunderstanding of a question on the survey questionnaire during the collection of data or by consistent misinterpretation of certain answers in the course of coding. The systematic error does not lead necessarily to validity or consistency errors but always seriously compromises statistical results.

Context: As opposed to a random error, an error which is in some sense biased, that is to say, has a distribution with mean, or some equally acceptable measure of location, not at zero. (A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical)

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Systematic sample

A sample which is obtained by some systematic method, as opposed to random choice; for example, sampling from a list by taking individuals at equally spaced intervals, called the sampling intervals, or sampling from an area by determining a pattern of points on a map.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Systematic variation

A term used in two slightly different senses:

1. to denote variation which is deterministic, as opposed to stochastic, and which can therefore be represented by a deterministic mathematical expression; and
2. to denote variation in observations resulting from experimental or other situations as a result of factors which are not under statistical control.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Systemic risk

The risk that the inability of one institution to meet its obligations when due will cause other institutions to be unable to meet their obligations when due. Such a failure may cause significant liquidity or credit problems and, as a result, could threaten the stability of or confidence in markets.

Source: European Central Bank, 2004, Annual Report: 2004, ECB, Frankfurt, Glossary

T

Table server

A form of remote data laboratory designed to release safe tables.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Tables of frequency (count) data

These tables present the number of units of analysis in a cell. When data are from a sample, the cells may contain weighted counts, where weights are used to bring sample results to the population levels. Frequencies may also be represented as percentages.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Tables of magnitude data

Tables of magnitude data present the aggregate of a "quantity of interest" over all units of analysis in the cell. When data are from a sample, the cells may contain weighted aggregates, where quantities are multiplied by units' weights to bring sample results up to population levels. The data may be presented as averages by dividing the aggregates by the number of units in their cells.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Tabular data

Aggregate information on entities presented in tables.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

See also: Statistical macrodata; Statistical microdata

Tabulation errors

Errors occurring during the tabulation stage of survey procedures.

Source: Statistical Policy Working Paper 4 - Glossary of Nonsampling Error Terms: An Illustration of a Semantic Problem in Statistics, United States Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology, 1978

TACIS

Technical Assistance to the Commonwealth of Independent States

Tacit collusion

See also: Collusion; Conscious parallelism

Take-over

A Take-over is the acquisition of control of one company by another or occasionally by an individual or group of investors.

Take-overs are usually instituted by purchasing shares at a "premium" over existing prices and may be financed in a variety of ways including cash payment and/or with shares of the acquiring company.

Context: While the terms mergers, acquisitions and take-over are often used interchangeably, there are subtle differences between them. A take-over may be complete or partial and may not necessarily involve merging the operations of the acquired and acquiring firms.

The fact that joint ownership and control may arise from a take-over implies that the companies could maximize joint profits, which can be a source of concern to competition authorities.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Acquisition (ownership); Market for corporate control

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are assets including human-made (produced) non-financial assets and non—produced natural assets, and excluding intangible (non—produced) assets such as patents or goodwill

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Tangible fixed assets; Natural assets

French equivalent: Biens tangibles

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are non-financial produced assets that consist of dwellings, other buildings and structures, machinery and equipment and cultivated assets

Source: (AN.111) – Annex to chapter XIII

French equivalent: Actifs fixes corporels

Tangible investment (by road transport enterprises)

The outlay (purchases and own account production) of road transport enterprises on additions of new and used capital goods (commodities) to their stocks of fixed capital assets less their net sales of similar second-hand and scrapped goods.

Context: The contribution of all road transport enterprises to the gross fixed capital formation of a country is equal to the total of their tangible investment less the balance between the purchase and sale of land.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Tangible investment (for railway enterprises)

The outlay (purchases and own account production) of railway enterprises on additions of new and used capital goods (commodities) to their stocks of fixed capital assets less their net sales of similar second-hand and scrapped goods.

Context: The contribution of all railway enterprises to the gross fixed capital formation of a country is equal to the total of their tangible investments less the balance between the purchase and sale of land.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport

(ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Tangible investment (of inland waterways transport enterprises)

The outlay (purchases and own account production) of IWT enterprises on additions of new and used capital goods (commodities) added to their stocks of fixed capital assets minus their net sales of similar second-hand and scrapped goods.

Context: The contribution of all IWT enterprises to the gross fixed capital formation of a country is equal to the total of their tangible investment less the balance between the purchase and sale of land.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Tangible investment (of oil pipeline enterprises)

The outlay (purchases and own account production) of oil pipeline transport enterprises on additions of new and used capital goods (commodities) to their stocks of fixed capital assets less their net sales of similar second-hand and scrapped goods.

Context: The contribution of all oil pipeline transport enterprises to the gross fixed capital formation of a country is equal to the total of their tangible investment less the balance between the purchase and sale of land.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Tangible investment (of sea transport enterprises)

The outlay (purchases and own account production) of sea transport enterprises on additions of new and used capital goods (commodities) added to their stocks of fixed capital assets minus their net sales of similar second-hand and scrapped goods.

Context: The contribution of all sea transport enterprises to the gross fixed capital formation of that country is equal to the total of their tangible investment less the balance between the purchase and sale of land.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Tangible non-produced assets

Tangible non-produced assets are natural assets - land, subsoil assets, non-cultivated biological resources and water resources - over which ownership may be established and transferred

Source: SNA 13.18 [13.53, (AN.21) – Annex to chapter XIII]

French equivalent: Actifs corporels non produits

Tank wagon

Wagon designed for the bulk transport of liquids or gases.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Tanker

Ship designed with a single deck and an arrangement of integral or independent tanks specifically for the bulk carriage of liquid cargo.

Ship designed with a single deck and an arrangement of integral or independent tanks specifically for the bulk carriage of liquid cargo.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

TARGET

TARGET (Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross settlement Express Transfer system) is a payment system composed of one RTGS system in each of the 15 European Union Member States and the European Central Bank (ECB) payment mechanism.

The domestic RTGS systems and the ECB payment mechanism are interconnected according to common procedures (Interlinking mechanism) to allow cross-border transfers throughout the European Union to move from one system to another

Source: European Central Bank Annual Report, 2000, Glossary

See also: Real-time gross settlement system (RTGS)

Target characteristics

Target characteristics refer to estimates of the statistical characteristics.

Source: Quality Glossary, Eurostat.

Target dataset

An anonymised dataset in which an intruder attempts to identify particular population units.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Target interest rate

A target interest rate refers to a given level of an interest rate - e.g. overnight lending rate, repo rate, etc. - with which the central bank seeks to influence short term interest rates, as part of its monetary policy strategy

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Target population

The set of elements about which information is wanted and estimates are required. Practical considerations may dictate that some units are excluded (e.g., institutionalized individuals, the homeless, or those that are not possible to access without incurring excessive cost).

Source: Statistics Canada, "Statistics Canada Quality Guidelines", 4th edition, October 2003, page 17

See also: Cut-off threshold; Statistical population; Under-coverage

Target price (for milk)

In the European Union, a target price is fixed annually by the Council of Ministers for products of standard quality. It is not a guaranteed price but rather serves as a policy guideline. In Switzerland, a non-binding target price is set annually for milk to provide market guidance

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Tariff

A tariff is a tax imposed on a good imported into a country. A tariff may be specific, when it is levied as a fixed sum per unit of the imported good, or ad valorem, when it is applied at a percentage rate with reference to the value of the import

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

French equivalent: Tarif

Tariff / Unbundled tariff

Tariffs are the schedule of rates and regulations governing the provision of telecommunications services. Unbundling of tariffs is where each component of a communications service or product is priced separately, so that customers may select only those components needed and be charged accordingly.

Source: Telecommunications services: Glossary of terms – World Trade Organisation

Tariff binding

Commitment not to increase a rate of duty beyond an agreed level. Once a rate of duty is bound, it may not be raised without compensating the affected parties.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Tariff escalation

Higher import duties on semi-processed products than on raw materials, and higher still on finished products.

This practice protects domestic processing industries and discourages the development of processing activity in the countries where raw materials originate.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Tariff peaks

Relatively high tariffs, usually on "sensitive" products, amidst generally low tariff levels. For industrialized countries, tariffs of 15% and above are generally recognized as "tariff peaks".

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Tariff quota

A tariff quota is a quantitative threshold (quota) on imports above which a higher tariff is applied. The lower tariff rate applies to imports within the quota

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

See also: Tariff-rate quota (TRQ)

French equivalent: Contingent tarifaire

Tariff spikes

A measure of the degree of tariff rate dispersion. It is typically defined as those tariff rates that exceed a certain threshold value usually taken to be three times the overall simple bound rate, or above 15 per cent.

Source: OECD, June 2004, Glossary, OECD Economic Outlook, Paris, France

Tariff-rate quota (TRQ)

The tariff-rate quota resulted from the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture. Certain countries agreed to provide minimum import opportunities for products previously protected by non-tariff barriers.

This import system established a quota and a two-tier tariff regime for affected commodities. Imports within the quota enter at a lower (in-quota) tariff rate while a higher (out- of-quota) tariff rate is used for imports above the concessionary access level

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2001-2006, OECD, 2001, Annex II – Glossary of Terms

See also: Tariff quota

French equivalent: Contingent tarifaire

Tarification

Tarification refers to the replacement of quantitative restrictions on imports with their estimated tariff equivalent

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Taskforce

A group established to consider an urgent issue or implement an operation in a short span of time.

Source: Ireland Central Statistics Office, Freedom of Information – Appendix 5: Glossary of CSO Terminology

Tax on a product

A tax on a product is a tax that is payable per unit of some good or service, either as a specified amount of money per unit of quantity or as a specified percentage of the price per unit or value of the good or service transacted

Source: SNA 15.47 [7.62]

French equivalent: Impôt sur un produit

Taxes

Taxes 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

Source: SNA 7.48 [8.43]

French equivalent: Impôts

Taxes (recurrent) on land, buildings or other structures

Taxes (recurrent) on land, buildings or other structures consist of taxes payable regularly, usually each year, in respect of the use or ownership of land, buildings or other structures utilised by enterprises in production, whether the enterprises own or rent such assets

Source: SNA 7.70 [OECD 4100]

French equivalent: Impôts (périodiques) sur les terrains, les bâtiments et les autres constructions

Taxes and duties on imports

Taxes and duties on imports, excluding value added tax, consist of taxes on goods and services that become payable at the moment when the goods cross the national or customs frontiers of the economic territory or when the services are delivered by non-resident producers to resident institutional units

Source: SNA 15.47 [7.49, 7.64]

French equivalent: Impôts et droits sur les importations

Taxes on capital gains

Taxes on capital gains consist of taxes on the capital gains (described as holding gains in the System of National Accounts terminology) of persons or corporations which become due for payment during the current accounting period, irrespective of the periods over which the gains have accrued

Source: SNA 8.52 [OECD 1120, 1220]

See also: Holding gains

French equivalent: Impôts sur les gains en capital

Taxes on capital transfers

Taxes on capital transfers consist of taxes on the values of assets transferred between institutional units

Source: SNA 10.136

French equivalent: Impôts sur les transferts de capital

Taxes on entertainment

Taxes on entertainment consist of any taxes which are levied specifically on the entertainment itself (such as on an entry ticket) and which are not part of some broader tax such as a value added tax

Source: SNA 7.69, OECD 5126

French equivalent: Impôts sur le divertissement

Taxes on financial and capital transactions

Taxes on financial and capital transactions consist of taxes payable on the purchase or sale of non-financial and financial assets including foreign exchange

Source: SNA 7.69 [OECD 4400]

French equivalent: Impôts sur les opérations mobilières et immobilières

Taxes on income

Taxes on income consist of taxes on incomes, profits and capital gains; they are assessed on the actual or presumed incomes of individuals, households, non-profit institutions or corporations

Source: SNA 8.52 [OECD 1110, 1120, 1130, 1210]

French equivalent: Impôts sur le revenu

Taxes on individual or household income

Taxes on individual or household income consist of personal income taxes, including those deducted by employers (pay-as-you-earn taxes), and surtaxes

Source: SNA 8.52 [OECD 1110]

French equivalent: Impôts sur le revenu des individus ou des ménages

Taxes on international transactions

Taxes on international transactions consist of taxes on travel abroad, foreign remittances, foreign investments, etc except those payable by producers (such taxes payable by producers are part of taxes on production while those payable by non-producers are part of other current taxes); they are part of "miscellaneous current taxes"

Source: SNA 7.70 and 8.54 [OECD 5127]

French equivalent: Impôts sur les opérations internationales

Taxes on lotteries, gambling and betting

Taxes on lotteries, gambling and betting consist of any taxes, other than taxes on winnings, which are levied on these types of operations; they are typically levied as a percentage of the operator's turnover

Source: SNA 7.69, OECD 5126

French equivalent: Impôts sur les loteries, jeux et paris

Taxes on pollution

Taxes on pollution consist of taxes levied on the emission or discharge into the environment of noxious gases, liquids or other harmful substances; they do not include payments made for the collection and disposal of waste or noxious substances by public authorities

Source: SNA 7.70 [OECD 5200]

French equivalent: Impôts sur la pollution

Taxes on production and imports

Taxes on production and imports 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

Source: SNA 7.49

French equivalent: Impôts sur la production et les importations

Taxes on products

Taxes on products, excluding value added tax, 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

Source: SNA 7.69, 15.47 [OECD 5110 - 5113, 5121, 5122, 5126, 4400]

French equivalent: Impôts sur les produits

Taxes on specific services

Taxes on specific services consist of all taxes assessed on the payment for specific services such as taxes on transportation, communications, insurance, advertising, hotels or lodging, restaurants, entertainments, gambling and lotteries, sporting events, etc

Source: SNA 7.69 and OECD 5126

French equivalent: Impôts sur des services spécifiques

Taxes on the income of corporations

Taxes on the income of corporations consist of corporate income taxes, corporate profits taxes, corporate surtaxes, etc

Source: SNA 8.52 [OECD 1210]

French equivalent: Impôts sur le revenu des sociétés

Taxes on the use of fixed assets

Taxes on the use of fixed assets include taxes levied periodically on the use of vehicles, ships, aircraft or other machinery or equipment used by enterprises for purposes of production, whether such assets are owned or rented

Source: SNA 7.70 [OECD 5200]

French equivalent: Impôts sur l';utilisation d'actifs fixes

Taxes on winnings from lotteries or gambling

Taxes on winnings from lotteries or gambling are taxes payable on the amounts received by winners

Source: SNA 8.52 [OECD 1130]

French equivalent: Impôts sur les gains provenant des loteries ou des jeux

Taxes paid to obtain business and professional licences

Taxes paid to obtain business and professional licences consist of those taxes paid by enterprises in order to obtain a licence to carry on a particular kind of business or profession; in some circumstances when the payments are not unrequited they should be treated as payments for services rendered

Source: SNA 7.70 [OECD 5210]

French equivalent: Impôts sur les autorisations commerciales et professionnelles

Taxes resulting from multiple exchange rates

Taxes resulting from multiple exchange rates consist of implicit taxes resulting from the operation of an official system of multiple exchange rates by the central bank or other official agency

Source: SNA 7.67

French equivalent: Impôts résultant de taux de change multiples

Taxon

Taxon (plural, taxa) is a unit (group) of organisms used in taxonomy

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Taxon

Taxonomy - ISO

Taxonomy refers to classification according to presumed natural relationships among types and their subtypes.

Context: Within SDMX, a "reporting taxonomy" is a scheme which defines the composition structure of a data report where each component is described by an independent data flow definition

Source: ISO/IEC International Standard 11179, Part 1, Framework for the specification and standardization of data elements, 1999

See also: ISO / IEC 11179; Ontology; Taxonomy – UN; Classification

French equivalent: Taxinomie

Taxonomy – UN

Taxonomy is the classification of fossil and living organisms according to their evolutionary relationships.

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Taxonomy - ISO

French equivalent: Taxinomie - NU

T-bills

See also: Treasury bills

Teacher aides

Teacher aides (International Standard Classification for Education (ISCED) 0-4) includes non- professional personnel who support teachers in providing instruction to students. The category includes teachers' aides and other paraprofessional personnel who are employed on a full-time or part-time basis by an education system. It does not include student teachers or other personnel who do not get paid for their employment

Source: 2001 Data Collection on Education Systems: Definitions, Explanations and Instructions, UNESCO, OECD, Eurostat, page 45

Teacher's salaries

Teacher's salaries are expressed as statutory salaries, which are scheduled salaries according to official pay scales. The salaries reported are defined as gross salaries (total sum of money that is paid by the employer for the labour supplied) minus the employer's contribution to social security and pension (according to existing salary scales).

- Starting salaries refer to the average scheduled gross salary per year for a full-time teacher with the minimum training necessary to be fully qualified at the beginning of his or her teaching career.
- Salaries after 15 years of experience refer to the scheduled annual salary of a full-time classroom teacher with the minimum training necessary to be fully qualified and with 15 years' experience.
- Maximum salaries reported refer to the scheduled maximum annual salary (top of the salary scale) of a full-time classroom teacher with the minimum training to be fully qualified for his or her job.

Salaries are "before tax", i.e., before deductions for income taxes.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

Teacher's working time

Teacher's working time refers to the normal working hours of a full-time teacher.

According to the formal policy in a given country, working time can refer only to the time directly associated with teaching (and other curricular activities for students such as assignments and tests, but excluding annual examinations); or to time directly associated with teaching and to hours devoted to other activities related to teaching, such as lesson preparation, counselling of students, correction of assignments and tests, professional development, meetings with parents, staff meetings and general school tasks.

Working time does not include paid overtime.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

Teaching / Research assistants

Teaching / Research assistants (International Standard Classification for Education (ISCED) 5-6) includes all students employed on a part-time basis for the primary purpose of assisting in classroom or laboratory instruction or in the conduct of research.

Personnel in these positions are typically graduate students who hold such titles as teaching assistant, teaching associate, teaching fellow, research assistant, or equivalent personnel with other titles

Source: 2001 Data Collection on Education Systems: Definitions, Explanations and Instructions, UNESCO, OECD, Eurostat, page 45

Teaching days

The number of teaching days is the number of teaching weeks minus the days when the school is closed for festivities.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Teaching time; Teaching weeks; Working time in school

Teaching staff

Teaching staff refer to professional personnel directly involved in teaching students, including classroom teachers; special education teachers; and other teachers who work with students as a whole class in a classroom, in small groups in a resource room, or in one-to-one teaching inside or outside a regular classroom. Teaching staff also includes chairpersons of departments whose duties include some amount of teaching, but it does not include non-professional personnel who support teachers in providing instruction to students, such as teachers' aides and other paraprofessional personnel.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

Teaching time

Teaching time is defined as the net contact hours of teaching.

It is calculated on the basis of the annual number of weeks of instruction multiplied by the minimum/maximum number of periods, which a teacher is supposed to spend teaching a class or a group, multiplied by the length of a period in minutes and divided by 60.

Periods of time formally allowed for breaks between lessons or groups of lessons, and days when schools are closed for public holidays and festivities, are excluded. In primary education, however, short breaks that teachers spend with the class are typically included.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Teaching days; Teaching weeks; Working time in school

Teaching weeks

The number of teaching weeks is defined as the number of weeks of instruction not counting holiday weeks.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Working time in school; Teaching time; Teaching days

Technical barriers to trade

Technical barriers to trade refer to technical regulations, minimum standards and certification systems for health, safety and environmental protection and to enhance the availability of information about products, which may result in the erection of technical barriers to trade (TBTs).

Context: TBTs are mainly caused by differential application of technical regulations, standards and certification systems between domestic and foreign suppliers, although the fact that such regulations, standards and certification systems differ across countries may in itself be a barrier to trade.

In practice it is difficult to evaluate the extent to which standards are applied or enforced differentially.

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Technical change, disembodied

Disembodied technical change is the shift in the production function (production frontier) over time. Disembodied technical change is not incorporated in a specific factor of production

Source: OECD Productivity Manual: A Guide to the Measurement of Industry-Level and Aggregate Productivity Growth, OECD, Paris, March 2001, Annex 1 – Glossary

See also: Technical change, embodied

Technical change, embodied

Embodied technical change refers to improvements in the design or quality of new capital goods or intermediate inputs

Source: OECD Productivity Manual: A Guide to the Measurement of Industry-Level and Aggregate Productivity Growth, OECD, Paris, March 2001, Annex 1 – Glossary

See also: Technical change, disembodied

Technical co-operation

Includes both

a. grants to nationals of aid recipient countries receiving education or training at home or abroad, and
b. payments to consultants, advisers and similar personnel as well as teachers and administrators serving in recipient countries, (including the cost of associated equipment).

Assistance of this kind provided specifically to facilitate the implementation of a capital project is included indistinguishably among bilateral project and programme expenditures, and not separately identified as technical co-operation in statistics of aggregate flows.

Source: Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts. From the "Development Co-operation Report: Efforts and Policies of Members of the Development Assistance Committee".

Technical co-operation grants

There are two basic types of technical cooperation: (1) free-standing technical cooperation (FTC), which is the provision of resources aimed at the transfer of technical and managerial skills or of technology for the purpose of building up general national capacity without reference to the implementation of any specific investment projects; and (2) investment-related technical cooperation (IRTC), which denotes the provision of technical services required for the implementation of specific investment projects.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Technicians and equivalent staff (for R&D)

Technicians and equivalent staff are persons whose main tasks require technical knowledge and experience in one or more fields of engineering, physical and life sciences, or social sciences and humanities.

They participate in research and development (R&D) by performing scientific and technical tasks involving the application of concepts and operational methods, normally under the supervision of researchers. Equivalent staff perform the corresponding R&D tasks under the supervision of researchers in the social sciences and humanities.

Context: Technicians and equivalent staff are persons in ISCO-88 Major Group 3 "Technicians and Associate Professionals", notably in Sub-major 31 "Physical and Engineering Science Associate Professionals" and 32 "Life Science and Health Associate Professionals" plus "Statistical, Mathematical and Related Associate Professionals" (ISCO-88, 3434). Any members of the Armed Forces working on similar tasks should be included in this category

Source: OECD Frascati Manual, Sixth edition, 2002, para. 306, page 94

Technological innovations

Technological innovations comprise new products and processes and significant technological changes of products and processes. An innovation has been implemented if it has been introduced on the market (product innovation)

Source: OECD Frascati Manual, Fifth edition, 1993, Annex 2, para. 29, page 116

See also: Major product innovation

Technology

Technology refers to the state of knowledge concerning ways of converting resources into outputs

Source: OECD Productivity Manual: A Guide to the Measurement of Industry-Level and Aggregate Productivity Growth, OECD, Paris, March 2001, Annex 1 – Glossary

Technology balance of payments (TBP)

The technology balance of payments (TBP) registers the commercial transactions related to international technology and know-how transfers. It consists of money paid or received for the use of patents, licences, know-how, trademarks, patterns, designs, technical services (including technical assistance) and for industrial research and development (R&D) carried out abroad, etc. The coverage may vary from country to country and the TBP data should be considered as only partial measures of international technology flows

Source: Basic Science and Technology Statistics, OECD, December 2000, Introduction

TEE system

A form of taxation of pension plans whereby contributions are taxed, investment income and capital gains of the pension fund are exempt and benefits are also exempt from personal income taxation.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: ETE system; EET system

French equivalent: Régime TEE

Telecommuting

Work at satellite offices or at home using a computer and related equipment that links the telecommuter to the employer's main office. The telecommuter may be required to spend some time (e.g., 1 or 2 days each week) in the main office.

Source: Glossary of Compensation Terms – United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 1998

Tele-conferencing

A two-way telecommunications service that allows live video images and speech of participants in a conference to be transmitted between two or more locations. Videoconferencing services generally require digital transmission.

Source: Telecommunications services: Glossary of terms – World Trade Organisation

Telephone lines (main telephone lines)

The number of telephone lines connecting the subscriber's terminal equipment to the public switched network and which have a dedicated port in the telephone exchange equipment.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, Yearbook of Statistics, Telecommunication Services. Geneva, annual. (Item 112)

Temporal price indexes

Indexes which measure differences in prices over time in a particular locality.

Source: Producer and International Trade Price Indexes, Glossary of terms – Australian Bureau of Statistics

Temporary admission (of goods) for inward processing

Refers to the customs procedure under which certain goods can be brought into a customs territory conditionally relieved from payment of import duties and taxes; such goods must be intended for re-exportation within a specific period after having undergone manufacturing, processing or repair...'compensating products' means the products obtained during or as a result of the manufacturing, processing or repair of the goods temporarily admitted for inward processing...[they] need not be obtained solely from goods temporarily admitted for inward processing; it may be necessary to use goods of national origin or previously imported...Operations allowed under the temporary admission for inward processing procedure may be carried out in premises designated as warehouses for inward processing".. compensating products [may be exported to a] free port or free zone [placed]...in a customs warehouse with a view to subsequent exportation or other authorized disposal...or [declared] for home use. (Kyoto Convention, annex E.6, definitions (a) and (c); standard (2), note 5; and standards 34, 36 and 37).

Source: United Nations, 2004, International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Compilers Manual, New York, Annex B, para. 6, p. 101

Temporary admission (of goods) subject to re-exportation in the same state

"'Temporary admission' means the customs procedure under which certain goods can be brought into a customs territory conditionally relieved from payment of import duties and taxes; such goods must be imported for a specific purpose and must be intended for re-exportation within a specified period and without having undergone any change except normal depreciation due to the use made of the goods" (Kyoto Convention, annex E.5, definition (a)). The Convention on Temporary Admission, a which was agreed at Istanbul in June 1990, provides a detailed description of this procedure and identifies goods allowed for temporary admission.

Source: United Nations, 2004, International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Compilers Manual, New York, Annex B, para. 6, p. 101

Temporary employment

See also: Employment, temporary

Temporary exportation (of goods) for outward processing

The temporary exportation [of goods] for outward processing is a "customs procedure under which goods which are in free circulation in a customs territory may be temporarily exported for manufacturing, processing or repair abroad and then reimported with total or partial exemption from import duties and taxes...'compensating products' means the products obtained abroad during or as a result of the manufacturing, processing or repair of the goods temporarily exported for outward processing". The compensating products may be "placed in a customs warehouse or a free zone before being declared for home use" (Kyoto Convention, annex E.8, definitions (a) and (d) and recommended practice 25).

Source: United Nations, 2004, International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Compilers Manual, New York, Annex B, para. 6, p. 101

Temporary housing unit

A temporary housing unit refers to a structure that, by the way that it has been built, is not expected to maintain its durability for as long a period of time as, but has some of the facilities of, a conventional dwelling

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.339

Tendency

The term tendency is used in business tendency surveys where the respondent is asked for a judgment on the direction of changes (e.g. up/down/same)

Source: Main Economic Indicators, OECD, Paris, monthly

Term - ISO

A term is a designation of a defined concept in a special language by a linguistic expression

Context: A term is a word or phrase used to designate a concept (Terminology on Statistical Metadata, Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, UNECE, Geneva 2000, http://www.unece.org/stats/publications/53metadaterminology.pdf).

Source: ISO International Standard 1087-1:2000 Terminology work -- Vocabulary -- Part 1: Theory and application, November 2004

See also: Thesaurus; Terminology; Term - UN

Term - UN

A term is a word or phrase used to designate a concept

Source: Terminology on Statistical Metadata, Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, UNECE, Geneva 2000

See also: Term - ISO

Terminal costs

Costs incurred to prevent environmental problems when production ceases (decommissioning of nuclear power plants, final storage of nuclear waste, sealing of landfills ...). These costs should be anticipated during the production periods prior to closure and provision made for them to be met during the life of the asset.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 6.59

Termination

See also: Winding-up

French equivalent: Clôture

Termination charges

Fees that wireless telephone companies pay to complete calls on wireline phone networks or vice versa.

Source: Cellular Mobile Pricing Structures and Trends, Working Party on Telecommunication and Information Services Policies – November 1999, page 9, Select Glossary of Mobile Terms

Terminological entry

An entry containing information on terminological units for a specific Administered item within a Context (subject field).

Source: ISO/IEC International Standard 11179-3 - Information technology - Metadata registries (MDR) - Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes", February 2003

See also: ISO / IEC 11179

Terminological system

A concept system with designations for each concept.

Source: ISO/IEC FDIS 11179-1 "Information technology - Metadata registries - Part 1: Framework", March 2004

See also: Concept; ISO / IEC 11179

Terminology

Terminology is a set of terms

Source: Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Terminology on Statistical Metadata", Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, Geneva, 2000

See also: Term - ISO; Special language

Terms of reference rescheduling

Paris Club rescheduling involving only a small number of creditors. Typically this does not require a rescheduling meeting between the debtor country and its creditors, with the agreement being reached through an exchange of letters.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Terms of repayment (of aid)

The terms of repayment [of aid] may be the following:

- Equal principal payments (EPP) - denotes a fixed schedule of equal instalments of principal adding up to the face value of the loan. Interest is charged on outstanding principal and the amount of individual service payments decreases with each payment of principal.
- In the annuity method, each service payment is established as an equal amount, within which the interest component declines with time while the principal component increases.
- Lump sum means the loan is repaid in a single amount (principal and interest) at maturity. If interest is paid at various earlier dates, then the repayment schedule is a particular case of equal principal payments and is reported under that category.

Source: OECD, 2004, Development Co-operation Directorate (DAC), Glossary - CRS aid activity database, OECD, Paris

Terms of trade

Terms of trade is the ratio of export and import prices

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

French equivalent: Termes de l'échange

Terracing

Terracing refers to step-like surface that breaks the continuity of a slope

Source: Environmental Indicators for Agriculture – Vol. 3: Methods and Results, OECD, 2001, glossary, pages 389-391

Tertiary education (ISCED 56)

See also: Tertiary-type B education (ISCED 5B); Tertiary-type A education (ISCED 5A)

Tertiary exchange rates

See also: Exchange rates

Tertiary treatment

Tertiary treatment is the advanced treatment process, following secondary treatment of waste water, that produces high—quality water. Tertiary treatment includes removal of nutrients such as phosphorus and nitrogen and practically all suspended and organic matter from waste water

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Secondary treatment

French equivalent: Traitement tertiaire

Tertiary-type A education (ISCED 5A)

Tertiary-type A programmes (ISCED 5A) are largely theory-based and are designed to provide sufficient qualifications for entry to advanced research programmes and professions with high skill requirements, such as medicine, dentistry or architecture.

Tertiary-type A programmes have a minimum cumulative theoretical duration (at tertiary level) of three years' full-time equivalent, although they typically last four or more years.

These programmes are not exclusively offered at universities.

Context: Conversely, not all programmes nationally recognised as university programmes fulfil the criteria to be classified as tertiary-type A. Tertiary-type A programmes include second degree programmes like the American Master.

First and second programmes are sub-classified by the cumulative duration of the programmes, i.e., the total study time needed at the tertiary level to complete the degree.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED).; Tertiary-type B education (ISCED 5B)

Tertiary-type B education (ISCED 5B)

Tertiary-type B programmes (ISCED 5B) are typically shorter than those of tertiary-type A and focus on practical, technical or occupational skills for direct entry into the labour market, although some theoretical foundations may be covered in the respective programmes. They have a minimum duration of two years full-time equivalent at the tertiary level.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Tertiary-type A education (ISCED 5A); International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED).

Test approach

See also: Axiomatic approach

TEU-kilometre

Unit of measure of container transport which represents the transport of one twenty-foot equivalent unit (TEU) over one kilometre.

Context: The distance taken into account is the distance actually travelled.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

TEU-kilometre offered

Unit of measure representing the movement of one twenty-foot equivalent unit (TEU) of capacity in a container ship over one kilometre.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Theoretical age

Theoretical ages refer to the ages as established by law and regulation for the entry and ending of a cycle of education. Note that the theoretical ages may differ significantly from the typical ages.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

Theory of second best

The theory of the second best suggests that when two or more markets are not perfectly competitive, then efforts to correct only one of the distortions may in fact drive the economy further away from Pareto efficiency.

Context: Thus, for example, if there is one industry which can never satisfy all the conditions for perfect competition, it is no longer clear that the optimal policy is to move the remaining industries towards perfect competition. Moreover, the conditions under which Pareto efficiency can be achieved under these circumstances are complex and not likely to be implementable.

Thus, the defence of competition policy often requires giving weight to more than Pareto efficiency. For example, competition policy may be defended on the grounds of equity, democracy and incentives. However, achievement towards Pareto efficiency is generally given more weight in the application of competition policy.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Thermal coal

See also: Steam coal

Thermal pollution

Thermal pollution is the discharge of heated effluents from industrial processes such as electric power generation, atomic power stations and other factories at temperatures that can affect the life process of aquatic organisms

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Pollution thermique

Thesaurus

A thesaurus is a tool that associates related terms, and thesaurus terms assist in locating an existing data element.

Source: ISO/IEC FDIS 11179-1 "Information technology - Metadata registries - Part 1: Framework", March 2004

See also: Term - ISO; Data element; ISO / IEC 11179

Third International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS)

The Third International Mathematics and Science Study, conducted by the IEA, measured the mathematics and science achievement of fourth and eighth-grade students in 1995, 1999 and 2003.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

Third party administrator (TPA)

An entity other than a plan sponsor, that is responsible for administering an occupational pension plan.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

French equivalent: Tiers administrateur

Thread

A series of messages that have been posted as replies to each other in a discussion forum.

Source: OECD, 2004, Promise and Problems of E-Democracy: Challenges of Online Citizen Engagement, OECD, Paris, Annex 1: Commonly used E-Engagement Terms

Three pillar approach to sustainable development

All of the economic, social and environmental systems must be simultaneously sustainable in and of themselves. Satisfying any one of these three sustainability systems without also satisfying the others is deemed insufficient.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 1.11

Threshold model

Any model involving a change at some threshold value of a regressor variable, particularly models for the effects of drugs that imply zero effect below a critical level.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Threshold rule

Usually, with the threshold rule, a cell in a table of frequencies is defined to be sensitive if the number of respondents is less than some specified number. Some agencies require at least five respondents in a cell, others require three. When thresholds are not respected, an agency may restructure tables and combine categories or use cell suppression, rounding or the confidentiality edit, or provide other additional protection in order to satisfy the rule.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Tide / wave / ocean energy

Mechanical energy derived from tidal movement or wave motion and exploited for electricity generation.

Source: Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 2 – Notes on Energy Sources

Tied aid credits

Tied aid credits are official or officially supported Loans, credits or Associated Financing packages where procurement of the goods or services involved is limited to the donor country or to a group of countries which does not include substantially all developing countries (or Central and Eastern European Countries (CEECs)/New Independent States (NIS) in transition).

Context: Tied aid credits are subject to certain disciplines concerning their concessionality levels, the countries to

which they may be directed, and their developmental relevance so as to avoid using aid funds on projects that would be commercially viable with private finance, and to ensure that recipient countries receive good value.

Source: Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts. From the "Development Co-operation Report: Efforts and Policies of Members of the Development Assistance Committee".

Tied aid loans

Bilateral loans that are linked to purchases of goods and services by the debtor country from the creditor country.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Tied selling

Tied selling refers to situations where the sale of one good is conditioned on the purchase of another good. One variant is full-line forcing in which a seller presses (or forces) a complete line of products on a buyer who is predominantly interested in only a specific product.

Context: Tied selling is sometimes a means of price discrimination. Competition concerns have been expressed that tying may foreclose opportunities for other firms to sell related products or may increase barriers to entry for those that do not offer a full line of products.

An opposite view is that these practices are efficiency driven i.e., used to reduce costs of producing and distributing the line of products and ensuring that like quality products are used to complement the product being sold.

For example, a computer manufacturer may require purchase of disks in order to prevent damage to or poor performance of his equipment by the use of substitute lower quality disks.

There is increasing recognition that depending on different market situations, tied selling arrangements may have a valid business rationale. In the administration of competition policy, an increasing number of economists suggest adopting a rule of reason approach to tied selling.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Time coverage

The length of time, e.g. years, for which data are collected.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

Time lag

The difference in time by which one observation lags behind or is later than another.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Lag

Time of acquisition

The time at which goods and services are acquired is when the change of ownership occurs or the delivery of the services is completed

Source: SNA 9.34

French equivalent: Moment de l'acquisition

Time of recording - IMF

The time of recording for transactions and, hence, for holdings is governed by the principle of accrual accounting. For financial claims and liabilities, changes of ownership are considered to have taken place at (or be proxied by) the time that the parties to the transactions record them in their books or accounts.

If no precise date can be fixed, the reporter may use the date on which the creditor received payment or the date on which some other financial claim was satisfied.

For direct investment income data, dividends should be recorded as the date they are payable and income on debt as it is accrued

Source: Report on the Survey of Implementation of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment – IMF, OECD, March 2000 – Appendix II: Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms.

Time of recording - SDMX

Time of recording refers to the date the administered item was recorded in a dissemination medium. This may be the date the item was first recorded or the date an existing item was amended.

Context: In National Accounts, time of recording pertains to the issues involved in deciding whether to record a transaction with regard to when the claim arises (accrual) or when it is to be paid (cash). See: United Nations, "System of National Accounts (SNA) 1993" and International Monetary Found, "Balance of Payments Manual (BPM)", Washington D.C., 1993.

The time of recording for a transaction is governed by the principle of accrual accounting.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) – BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF and OECD – Metadata Common Vocabulary, Release 1, December 2003

See also: Time of recording - IMF; Date of last change; Accounting basis

Time period

See also: Period (interval)

Time related underemployment

Time-related underemployment exists when the hours of work of an employed person are insufficient in relation to an alternative employment situation in which the person is willing and available to engage.

Persons in time-related underemployment comprise all persons in employment, as defined in current international guidelines regarding employment statistics, who satisfy the following three criteria during the reference period used to define employment:

a. "willing to work additional hours", i.e. wanted another job (or jobs) in addition to their current job (or jobs) to increase their total hours of work; to replace any of their current jobs with another job (or jobs) with increased hours of work; to increase the hours of work in any of their current jobs; or a combination of the above.

In order to show how "willingness to work additional hours" is expressed in terms of action which is meaningful under national circumstances, those who have actively sought to work additional hours should be distinguished from those who have not.

Actively seeking to work additional hours is to be defined according to the criteria used in the definition of job search used for the measurement of the economically active population, also taking into account activities needed to increase the hours of work in the current job;

a. "available to work additional hours", i.e. are ready, within a specified subsequent period, to work additional hours, given opportunities for additional work. The subsequent period to be specified when determining workers' availability to work additional hours should be chosen in light of national circumstances and comprise the period generally required for workers to leave one job in order to start another;

b. "worked less than a threshold relating to working time", i.e. persons whose "hours actually worked" in all jobs during the reference period, as defined in current international guidelines regarding working time statistics, were below a threshold, to be chosen according to national circumstances.

This threshold may be determined by e.g. the boundary between full-time and part-time employment, median values, averages, or norms for hours of work as specified in relevant legislation, collective agreements, agreements on working time arrangements or labour practices in countries.

Context: The primary objective of measuring underemployment and inadequate employment situations is to improve the analysis of employment problems and contribute towards formulating and evaluating short-term and long-term policies and measures designed to promote full, productive and freely chosen employment as specified in the International Labour Organisation Employment Policy Convention (No. 122) and Recommendations (Nos. 122 and 169) adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1964 and 1984.

In this context, statistics on underemployment and indicators of inadequate employment situations should be used to complement statistics on employment, unemployment and inactivity and the circumstances of the economically active population in a country.

The measurement of underemployment is an integral part of the framework for measuring the labour force established in current international guidelines regarding statistics of the economically active population; and the indicators of inadequate employment situations should as far as possible be consistent with this framework.

Underemployment reflects underutilization of the productive capacity of the employed population, including those which arise from a deficient national or local economic system.

Source: International Labour Organisation (ILO) Resolution Concerning the measurement of underemployment and inadequate employment situations adopted by the 16th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (October 1998), para. 7

See also: Underemployment; Invisible underemployment; Visible underemployment

Time reversal test

A test that may be used under the axiomatic approach which requires that if the prices and quantities in the two periods being compared are interchanged the resulting price index is the reciprocal of the original price index.

When an index satisfies this test, the same result is obtained whether the direction of change is measured forwards in time from the first to the second period or backwards from the second to the first period.

Context: The time reversal test requires that the index for the later period based on the earlier period should be the reciprocal of that for the earlier period based on the later period; one of the desirable features of the “Fisher Ideal” price and volume indexes is that they satisfy this test (unlike either the Paasche or Laspeyres indexes) (SNA 16.24. Available at http://esa.un.org/unsd/sna1993/introduction.asp)

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

See also: Fisher’s Ideal Index (volume); Fisher’s Ideal Index (price); Laspeyres price index; Laspeyres volume index; Paasche price index; Paasche volume index

French equivalent: Test de réversibilité dans le temps

Time series

A time series is a set of regular time-ordered observations of a quantitative characteristic of an individual or collective phenomenon taken at successive, in most cases equidistant, periods / points of time.

Context: The essential quality of the series is the order of the observations according to the time variable, as distinct from those which are not ordered at all, e.g. in a random sample chosen simultaneously or are ordered to their internal properties, e.g. a set arranged in order of magnitude.

In GESMES/TS, a time series is a time-ordered vector of observations. A time series is uniquely defined within a data set by its key. (European Central Bank (ECB), Bank for International Settlement (BIS), Eurostat, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), "GESMES/TS User Guide", Release 3.00, February, 2003; unpublished on paper available at http://www.sdmx.org/Data/GesmesTS_rel3.pdf)

In the context of sub-annual [infra-annual] statistics, a time series (TS) can be decomposed into unobservable components. In the most complete case, these components are the trend (T), the cyclical (C), the seasonal (S) and the irregular (I) components.

The four components of the time series may each be independent of all the others, in which case the behaviour of the time series is simply the sum of the components which are additively related (i.e. TS = T+C+S+I). However, most analysts believe that it is unlikely that the time series components are perfectly independent of each other, and are therefore more likely to be multiplicatively related (i.e. TS=T*C*S*I).

Source: OECD, 2005, Data and Metadata Reporting and Presentation Handbook, OECD, Paris, Section 4: Guidelines for the reporting of different forms of data

See also: GESMES CB; Observation; Sibling group; Frequency; Characteristic; Dimension; Key (time series or sibling group); GESMES TS; Time series breaks; Trend; Data set; Data provider; Pre-break value

French equivalent: Série temporelle

Time series breaks

Breaks in statistical time series occur when there is a change in the standards for defining and observing a variable over time. Such changes may the result of a single change or the combination of multiple changes at any one point in time of observation of the variable.

Context: The specific causes of breaks in a statistical time series include changes in: classifications used, definitions of the variable, coverage, etc.

Statistical agencies and users of time series data for economic research to analyse and interpret economic and social events and conditions attach very high importance to the continuity and consistency of data over time. However, it should be emphasised that the occurrence of time series break may not necessarily jeopardise the reliability of a time series. Statistical agencies frequently apply a number of techniques to ensure the continuity of a time series.

Finally, the impact of a time series break is often a matter of judgement on the part of the user and depends on the use(s) to which the data are put.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Time series; Revision policy; GESMES TS; Pre-break value; Pre-break value

Timeliness

Speed of dissemination of the data - i.e., the lapse of time between the end of a reference period (or a reference date) and dissemination of the data.

Context: In SDMX, "Timeliness and Punctuality" is a single entity. Timeliness refers to the speed of dissemination of the data - i.e., the lapse of time between the end of a reference period (or a reference date) and dissemination of the data. It reflects many factors, including some that are related to institutional arrangements, such as the preparation of accompanying commentary and printing.

Punctuality refers to the possible time lag existing between the actual delivery date of data and the target date when it should have been delivered, for instance, with reference to dates announced in some official release calendar or previously agreed among partners.

Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF), "Guide to the Data Dissemination Standards, Module 1: The Special Data Dissemination Standard", Washington, May 1996

See also: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX); Quality – Eurostat; Quality – IMF; Punctuality; Data; Release calendar

Tissue engineering

Refers to the technologies used to induce:

- (Injected) liver, cartilage, etc., cells to grow (within a recipient organism's body) and form replacement [integral] tissues.
- (Extant) cells within the body encouraged to grow and form desired tissues, via precise injection of relevant compounds (e.g. certain growth factors, growth hormones, stem cells, etc.).
- Laboratory grown tissue or organs to replace or support the function of defective or injured body parts (an example is skin tissue culture for grafts).

Source: OECD, 2005, A Framework for Biotechnology Statistics, OECD, Paris, Annex 1: Glossary of Terms Used in the List-Based Definition

Tobin tax

Tobin tax is the header commonly given to the proposal for levying all foreign exchange transactions. James Tobin first laid out such a proposal in the wake of the breakdown of the Bretton-Woods system of exchange rates. Recent interpretations of the proposal, while described as a "Tobin tax" have been at variance with the original idea, a point made by Tobin himself.

Source: OECD Economic Outlook Glossary

Toilet

A toilet may be defined as an installation for the disposal of human excreta. A flush toilet is an installation provided with piped water that permits humans to discharge their wastes and from which the wastes are flushed by water

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.384

Tolerance (Environmental)

Tolerance is the:

1. ability of an organism to endure unfavourable environmental conditions;
2. amount of a chemical in food considered safe for humans or animals

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Tolérance

Tolerance (Statistical)

In computing stepwise regression, the tolerance of a regressor variable is the proportion of its sum of squares about the mean not accounted for by other variables already included in the regression equation.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Tolerance distribution

The distribution among a number of individuals of the critical level of intensity at which a stimulus will just produce a reaction in each individual. Although the distribution of these tolerances may be skew, it is often possible to make it approximately Normal by a simple transformation such as the logarithmic.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Tolerance limits

In quality control, the limiting values between which measurements must lie if an article is to be acceptable, as distinct from confidence limits.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Tonne kilometre offered (for rail transport)

Unit of measure representing the movement of one tonne available in a wagon when performing services for which it is primarily intended over one kilometre.

Context: The distance to be considered is that actually run. Shunting and other similar movements are excluded.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Tonne of oil equivalent (TOE)

Unit of measurement of energy consumption: 1 TOE = 0.041868 TJ.

Conversion factors adopted by the International Energy Agency (IEA) for 1991 are the following:

- Motor gasoline 1.070
- Gas/diesel oil 1.035
- Liquefied petroleum gas 1.130
- Natural gas 0.917

The conversion factor used by the IEA for electricity is: 1 TWh = 0.086 Mtoe.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Tonne-kilometre (for sea transport)

Unit of measure of goods transport which represents the transport of one tonne by sea over one kilometre.

Context: The distance taken into account is the distance actually travelled .

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Tonne-kilometre by inland waterway

Unit of measure of goods transport which represents the transport of one tonne by inland waterways over one kilometre.

Context: The distance taken into account is the distance actually run.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Tonne-kilometre by oil pipeline

Unit of measure of transport which represents transport of one tonne of goods by oil pipeline over one kilometre.

Context: The distance taken into account is the distance actually run.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Tonne-kilometre by rail

Unit of measure of goods transport which represents the transport of one tonne of goods by rail over a distance of one kilometre.

Context: The distance to be covered is the distance actually run on the considered network.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Tonne-kilometre by road

Unit of measure of goods transport which represents the transport of one tonne by road over one kilometre.

Context: The distance to be taken into consideration is the distance actually run.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Tonne-kilometre offered (for inland waterways transport)

Unit of measure representing the movement of one tonne available in an inland waterways transport (IWT) freight vessel when performing the services for which it is primarily intended over one kilometre.

Context: The distance to be considered is the distance actually run.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Tonne-kilometre offered (for road transport)

Unit of measure representing the movement of one tonne available in a road goods vehicle when performing services for which it is primarily intended over one kilometre.

Context: The distance to be considered is the distance actually run.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Tonne-kilometre offered (for sea transport)

Unit of measure representing the movement of one tonne of carrying capacity in a seagoing vessel over one kilometre.

Context: The distance to be considered is the distance actually travelled. In practice, carrying capacity will be measured in deadweight tonnes (DWT). The DWT includes the weight of all cargo, fuel, water, ballast, stores, crew etc., which a seagoing vessel can carry. The deadweight is expressed in tons (2240 lbs) or tonnes (metric ton of 1000 kilograms).

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Tonne-kilometre offered (for transport by oil pipeline)

Unit of measure representing the transport capacity of oil pipeline measured by the movement over one kilometre of a tonne of goods that can be transported by oil pipeline during the given period.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Top and bottom coding

It consists in setting top-codes or bottom-codes on quantitative variables. A top-code for a variable is an upper limit on all published values of that variable. Any value greater than this upper limit is replaced by the upper limit or is not published on the microdata file at all. Similarly, a bottom-code is a lower limit on all published values for a variable. Different limits may be used for different quantitative variables, or for different subpopulations.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Törnqvist price index

A Törnqvist price index is a weighted geometric average of the price relatives using arithmetic averages of the value shares in the two periods as weights.

Context: It is a symmetric index and a superlative index. Also known as the "Törnqvist-Theil price index."

ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC.

http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/tegppi/index.htm

Source: SNA 16.27

See also: Törnqvist volume index

French equivalent: Indice de prix de Tornqvist

Törnqvist volume index

A Törnqvist volume index is a weighted geometric average of the quantity relatives using arithmetic averages of the value shares in the two periods as weights

Source: SNA 16.27

See also: Törnqvist price index

French equivalent: Indice de volume de Tornqvist

Toronto terms

See also: Concessional restructuring

Total (domestic) Material input

Direct Material Input plus unused domestic extraction (in economy – wide material flow accounting).

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.200

Total actual renewable water resources

The sum of the internal renewable water resources and natural incoming flow originating outside the country, taking into account the quantity of flow reserved to upstream and downstream countries through formal or informal agreements.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.116

Total allowable catch (TAC)

The total allowable catch (TAC) is a catch limit set for a particular fishery, generally for a year or a fishing season. TACs are usually expressed in tonnes of live-weight equivalent, but are sometimes set in terms of numbers of fish

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Total admissible de capture (TAC)

Total correlation

The zero order correlation between two variates, i.e. the correlation between the original data rather than between residuals after some common variation has been abstracted.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Total costs

See also: Costs

Total coverage

Total coverage is the registration of all vital events occurring in each geographical area and among all population groups of the country

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Total Domestic Output (TDO)

The sum of Direct Material Output and disposal of unused domestic extraction. This indicator represents the total quantity of material outputs to the environment released on the national territory by economic activity (in economy-wide material flow accounting).

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.203

Total economy

The total economy consists of all the institutional units which are resident in the economic territory of a country

Source: SNA 2.22

French equivalent: Économie

Total element long run incremental cost (TELRIC)

The long-run incremental cost of providing a given network element.

Source: OECD, 2004, Access Pricing in Telecommunications, OECD, Paris, Glossary of Terms

Total expenditure on health

See Health, total expenditure on

Total expenditure on health

Total expenditure on health measures the final use of resident units of health care goods and services plus gross capital formation in health care provider industries (institutions where health care is the predominant activity

Source: A System of Health Accounts, Version 1, OECD, 2000 page 57

Total factor productivity

Total factor productivity is a synonym for Multi-factor productivity (MFP). The OECD productivity manual uses the MFP acronym to signal a certain modesty with respect to the capacity of capturing all factors' contribution to output growth.

Source: OECD Productivity Manual: A Guide to the Measurement of Industry-Level and Aggregate Productivity Growth, OECD, Paris, March 2001, Annex 1 – Glossary

See also: Multi-factor productivity (MFP)

Total final consumption

Total final consumption is the total value of all expenditures on individual and collective consumption goods and services incurred by resident households, resident NPISHs and general government units; it may also be defined in terms of actual final consumption as the value of all the individual goods and services acquired by resident households plus the value of the collective services provided by general government to the community or large sections of the community

Source: SNA 9.98

French equivalent: Consommation finale totale

Total hours worked

See also: Hours worked, total

French equivalent: Total des heures travaillées

Total labour force

The total labour force, or currently active population, comprises all persons who fulfil the requirements for inclusion among the employed or the unemployed during a specified brief reference period.

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO) Resolutions Concerning Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment Adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, October 1982, para. 8

See also: Employed persons; Unemployed – ILO; Civilian labour force; Not currently active population

French equivalent: Population active totale

Total material consumption (TMC)

This indicator measures the total primary material requirement associated with domestic consumption activities. TMC equals Total Material Requirement minus exports and their hidden flows (in economy-wide material flow accounting).

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation

and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.207

Total Material Output (TMO)

The sum of Total Domestic Output plus exports. It therefore measures the total of material that leaves the economy (in economy-wide material flow accounting).

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.205

Total material requirement (TMR)

This indicator includes, in addition to Domestic Material Input, the upstream hidden material flows which are associated with imports and predominantly burden the environment in other countries. It measures the total "material base" of an economy; that is, the total primary resource requirements of the production activities. Adding these upstream flows converts imports into their "primary resource extraction equivalent" (in economy-wide material flow accounting).

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.201

Total natural renewable water

The sum of the average annual flow of rivers and recharge of ground water generated from endogenous precipitation and the natural flow originating outside the country.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.116

Total non–renewable water

The volume of water which is not renewable by endogenous processes during the hydrological cycle. It includes fossil groundwater generated in geological times as well as a large part of water in lakes whose replenishment rate is very small.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.116

Total official flows (Gross or net)

The sum of official development assistance (ODA) and other official flows (OOF). Represents the total (gross or net) disbursements by the official sector of the creditor country to the recipient country.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Total population

For census purposes, the total population of the country consists of all persons falling within the scope of the census. In the broadest sense, the total may comprise either all usual residents of the country or all persons present in the country at the time of the census.

The total of all usual residents is generally referred to as the de jure population and the total of all persons present as the de facto population

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1. United Nations, New York, 1998, Series M, No. 67, Rev. 1, para. 2.42

See also: De facto population; De jure population

Total quality management approach to editing

The aim of total quality management approach to editing is to prevent errors rather then correct them and to learn from past (editing) experiences in order to improve the data collection process.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Total regression

A regression coefficient of zero order, i.e. a coefficient which involves only one dependent and one independent variate. The expression is probably better avoided.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Total return swap

A credit derivative that swaps the total return on a financial instrument, cash flows and capital gains and losses, for a guaranteed interest rate, such as an interbank rate, plus a margin.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

Total service long run incremental cost (TSLRIC)

The long-run incremental cost of providing a given end-user service (which may use several different network elements).

Source: OECD, 2004, Access Pricing in Telecommunications, OECD, Paris, Glossary of Terms

Total Support Estimate (TSE)

The Total Support Estimate (TSE) is an indicator of the annual monetary value of all gross transfers from taxpayers and consumers arising from policy measures which support agriculture, net of the associated budgetary receipts, regardless of their objectives and impact on farm production and income, or consumption of farm products.

Context: The TSE is the sum of the explicit and implicit gross transfers from consumers of agricultural commodities to agricultural producers net of producer financial contributions (in MPS and CSE); the gross transfers from taxpayers to agricultural producers (in PSE); the gross transfers from taxpayers to general services provided to agriculture (GSSE); and the gross transfers from taxpayers to consumers of agricultural commodities (in CSE). As the transfers from consumers to producers are included in the MPS, the TSE is also the sum of the PSE, the GSSE, and the transfers from taxpayers to consumers (in CSE).

The TSE measures the overall transfers associated with agricultural support, financed by consumers (transfers from consumers) and taxpayers (transfers from taxpayers) net of import receipts (budget revenues).

The percentage TSE is the ratio of the TSE to the GDP.

The nomenclature and definitions of this indicator replaced the former Total Transfers as from 1999.

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

Total suspended particulate matter (TSPM)

See also: Suspended particulate matter (SPM)

French equivalent: Particules totales en suspension

Total trade credits

Total trade credits refers to all official and officially supported trade credits. In addition to the non-bank trade credits it includes financial or buyer credits extended by banks which are guaranteed or insured by an official export credit guarantee agency in an OECD reporting country. These guaranteed bank credits are also included in the amounts shown in Bank loans, Liabilities to banks, Total liabilities to banks - locational, Total liabilities to banks - consolidated.

These data only cover trade credits which have been guaranteed or insured by the official sector in the creditor country. They include credits extended to both the public and private sector in the borrowing country

Source: Joint BIS-IMF-OECD-World Bank statistics on external debt, metadata

Tour operators

Tour operators are businesses that combine two or more travel services (e.g., transport, accommodation, meals, entertainment, sightseeing) and sell them through travel agencies or directly to final consumers as a single product (called a package tour) for a global price.

The components of a package tour might be pre-established or can result from an “a la carte” procedure, in which the visitor decides the combination of services he/she wishes to acquire

Source: Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework, Eurostat, OECD, WTO, UNSD, 2001, para 3.46

Tourism

Tourism is defined as the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.

Context: The use of this broad concept makes it possible to identify tourism between countries as well as tourism within a country. "Tourism" refers to all activities of visitors, including both "tourists (overnight visitors)" and "same-day visitors".

The term “activity of persons” takes its general meaning as a specified individual pursuit and not as an abbreviated term for “productive economic activity”, as it is used, for instance, in ISIC, Rev.3. In tourism, the “activities of persons" refer to the pursuits of those individuals who qualify as “visitors"

Source: Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework, Eurostat, OECD, WTO, UNSD, 2001, paras 1.1and 2.1

Tourism characteristic activities

Tourism characteristic activities can be identified as those productive activities whose principal output is characteristic of tourism.

As the set of these activities does not comprise a single industry conforming to 1993 System of National Accounts definition, the Tourism Satellite Accounts defines tourism industries as all establishments whose principal productive activity is a tourism characteristic activity.

International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev. 3 activities relevant to tourism listed in Annex II.B of Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework comprise:

- Hotels and similar – ISIC 5510;
- Second home ownership (imputed) - part of ISIC 7010;
- Restaurants and similar – ISIC 5520;
- Railway passenger transport services – part of ISIC 6010;
- Road passenger Transport services - part of ISIC 6021 and 6022;
- Water passenger transport services - part of each of ISIC 6110 and 6120;
- Air passenger transport services - part of each of ISIC 6210 and 6220;
- Transport supporting services - part of ISIC 6303;
- Transport equipment rental - part of each of ISIC 7111, 7112 and 7113;
- Travel agencies and similar – ISIC 6304;
- Cultural services – ISIC 9232, 9233;
- Sporting and other recreational services – part of each of the following ISIC 9214, 9241, 9219, 9249

Source: Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework, Eurostat, OECD, WTO, UNSD, 2001, para Annex II.B

Tourism characteristic industry

Tourism Satellite Accounts defines a tourism characteristic industry as a group of establishments whose principal productive activity is a tourism characteristic activity. Tourism industries are the group of all tourism characteristic industries.

Context: Within the functional perspective, the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA) defines industries as “groups of establishments engaged in the same kind of productive activities (1993 SNA, para. 15.13). The set of tourism characteristic activities does not comprise a unique industry conforming to this definition. But this set does cover a number of “industries” in the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) sense.

The analysis of tourism from a supply point of view focuses on producing units of the same kind as those used in the supply and use tables of SNA93, namely establishments. Within the functional perspective, SNA93 defines an "industry" as "a group of establishments engaged in the same kind of productive activities".

The set of characteristic tourism activities does not comprise a single industry conforming to this definition but this set does include a number of classes of "industries" in the traditional sense. Consequently, the TSA defines the "tourism industries" as all establishments whose principal productive activity is a tourism characteristic productive activity. Special issues as travel agencies and tour operators are also considered.

Source: Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework, Eurostat, OECD, WTO, UNSD, 2001, para 3.54

Tourism characteristic products

Tourism characteristic products are products which, in the absence of visitors, in most countries would probably cease to exist in meaningful quantity or for which the level of consumption would be significantly reduced and for which it seems possible to obtain statistical information

Source: Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework, Eurostat, OECD, WTO, UNSD, 2001, para 3.17

Tourism industries

See also: Tourism characteristic industry

Tourism Satellite Account (TSA): Recommended Methodological Framework

The Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework takes the form of a basic system of concepts, classifications, definitions, tables and aggregates linked to the standard tables of the 1993 System of National Accounts from a functional perspective. This

system has been developed to measure tourism economic impacts in a national economy on an annual basis

Context: It is worth noting that the design of functionally oriented satellite accounts might provide for an extension of the production boundary of SNA93, a reclassification of transactions and transactors, or both. However, in designing the TSA, a decision was made to focus, for the time being, on reclassification within the production boundary of SNA93, in order to come up with aggregate measurements for tourism comparable with other aggregate measurements compiled within the SNA93 conceptual framework. (Basic References on Tourism Statistics, World Tourism Organisation).

Source: Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework, Eurostat, OECD, WTO, UNSD, 2001, para 1.19

Tourism value added

Value added is a measurement that is related to a production process taken as a whole, that is, a combination of inputs, capital goods, labour and technology, in order to obtain a combination of outputs.

Two alternative views of value added as it relates to tourism can be identified:

- Most simply, the value added of the tourism industries can be estimated as the sum of the value added of each tourism characteristic industry.
- Alternatively, a direct link between the demand for tourism goods and services and their supply can be determined, and value added for a certain level of visitor consumption can be estimated.

Source: Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework, Eurostat, OECD, WTO, UNSD, 2001, para 3.58

Tourism-connected products

"Tourism-connected products" is a residual category, including those that have been identified as tourism-specific in a given country but for which this attribute has not been acknowledged on a worldwide basis.

Context: The list of tourism characteristic products provided in Annex II of the Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework is provisional and corresponds to products considered characteristic for purposes of the international comparability of results. Consequently, it is meant to serve as a proposal of how, in the future, the various international organizations could present, in a comparable way, the results of countries that have developed a TSA. The main groupings in the list comprise:

- accommodation services
- food and beverage serving services
- passenger transport services
- travel agency, tour operator and tourist guide services
- cultural services
- recreation and other entertainment services
- miscellaneous services

Source: Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework, UNSD, 2001, para 3.17 and Annex II

Tourism-specific products (related to visitor consumption)

Tourism-specific products (related to visitor consumption) are the sum of the following two categories:

- tourism characteristic products, and
- tourism-connected products.

The Tourism Satellite Accounts contains a list of tourism-specific products primarily derived from the Central Product Classification, Version 1.0, and expanded, where required, for the analysis of tourism.

Other classifications have also been considered, such as the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP), the Statistical Classification of Products by Activity (CPA) of the European Union, the classification proposed by OECD for the analysis of tourism and also some lists established by national entities for the same purpose.

The list is provided in Annex 1 of Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework

Source: Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework, Eurostat, OECD, WTO, UNSD, 2001, para 3.17 and Annex 1

See also: Tourism characteristic products; Tourism-connected products

Tourists

Tourists are persons who do not reside in the country of arrival and are admitted to that country under tourist visas (if required) for purposes of leisure, recreation, holiday, visits to friends or relatives, health or medical treatment, or religious pilgrimage. They must spend at least a night in a collective or private accommodation in the receiving country and their duration of stay must not surpass 12 months

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

Toxic pollutants

Toxic pollutants are materials contaminating the environment that cause death, disease and/or birth defects in the organisms that ingest or absorb them. The quantities and length of exposure necessary to cause these effects can vary widely

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Polluants toxiques

Toxicity

Toxicity is the ability of a substance to cause poisonous effects resulting in severe biological harm or death after exposure to, or contamination with, that substance

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Toxicité

TPP

Technological product and process

TQM

Total Quality Management

Trace elements

Trace elements are elements that occur in very small quantities in living organisms. These elements include lead, silver, iron, zinc, nickel, cobalt and manganese. Some trace elements are essential for life processes, while others are detrimental. Even beneficial elements may be toxic at higher levels

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Oligo-éléments

Track (railway)

A pair of rails over which railway vehicles can run.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Track gauge

Distance between a pair of rails measured between the inside edges of the rail heads.

The following track gauges are in use:

Standard gauge: 1.435 m

Large gauge: 1.524 m (VR, SZR) 1.600 m (CIE, NIR)

1. m (RENFE, CP)

Narrow gauge: 0.60 m, 0.70 m, 0.75 m, 0.76 m, 0.785 m, 0.90 m, 1.00 m.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Tractive vehicle

A vehicle equipped with prime mover and motor, or with motor only, intended solely for hauling other vehicles (a "locomotive") or for both hauling other vehicles and for the carriage of passengers and/or goods (a "railcar").

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Tractive vehicle-kilometre

Unit of measure representing any movement of a tractive vehicle over a distance of one kilometre.

Context: Tractive vehicles running light and shunting are included.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Tradable pollution permits

Tradable pollution permits are rights to sell and buy actual or potential pollution in artificially created markets

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Autorisation de pollution négociable

Trade

See also: Imports of goods and services – UN; Exports of goods and services – UN

Trade balance

The trade balance is the difference between exports and imports of goods and services.

Source: SNA 2.166; Table 2.3, page 42

Trade classification, goods

Encompasses all commodities of international trade.

Context: Of these, 720 are further divided into 2,805 items either to permit additional detail or to permit correspondence with CCCN and other economic classifications. Thus, there are 3,118 basic headings in SITC Revision 3. Any of these may be further subdivided, if desired for national use. The subgroups are arranged into 261 groups which are designed to distinguish those commodities in respect of which data are normally sought in international trade returns. These groups, in turn, are assembled into 67 divisions which are designed to summarize the groups according to their broader characteristics. The divisions are finally consolidated into 10 sections which serve to subdivide the trade aggregate according to broad economic categories.

For convenience in obtaining aggregates at each level by automatic data processing equipment, the code number of each commodity in SITC Revision 3 is so designed that the first digit determines the section, the first two digits determine the division, the first three digits determine the group, the first four digits determine the subgroups and, if the subgroup is divided, the five digits determine the resulting items. (29, p. x)

Source: United Nations. International Merchandise Trade Statistics -- Concepts and Definitions. Series F, No. 52, Rev. 2 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XVII.16). paragraphs 91-110

Trade credits and advances

Trade credits and advances are trade credit for goods and services extended directly to corporations, to government, to non-profit institutions, to households and to the rest of the world and also advances for work that is in progress (if classified as such under inventories) or is to be undertaken

Source: (AF.71) - Annex to chapter XIII

French equivalent: Crédits commerciaux et avances

Trade margin

A trade margin 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

Source: SNA 6.110

French equivalent: Marge (commerciale)

Trade mark

Trade mark refers to words, symbols or other marks which are used by firms to distinguish their products or services from those offered by others.

Context: A trade mark may be registered under the Patent Act or the Trademark Act or other such intellectual property legislation as may be applicable. A trade mark may often become equated with the product itself and may be a source of competitive advantage. For example, "kleenex" as a trade mark name is used to refer to "tissue "handkerchiefs"; "Xerox" in place of "photocopying"; "Coke" instead of a "cola drink".

Trade marks may communicate information about the quality of a good or service to consumers. Firms which license their trade marks to retailers may thus require conditions in the licensing contract assuring uniform quality.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Licensing; Intellectual property rights (IPRs)

Trade restrictiveness index (TRI)

The trade restrictiveness index (TRI) is an indicator of welfare losses caused by commercial policy instruments.

The TRI weights trade policy measures by their associated welfare losses to compile a single synthetic measure. Implementing this technique is demanding in terms of data requirements

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Trade systems

There are two trade systems in common use by which international merchandise trade statistics are compiled the:

- general trade system, and the
- special trade system

Source: International Merchandise Trade Statistics, Concepts and Definitions, United Nations, New York, 1998, Studies in Methods, Series M, No. 52, Rev. 2, page 9, para. 65

See also: Special trade – UN; General trade system; Statistical territory – UN; Economic territory (of a country) - SNA

Trade-balancing measures

Requirement that the investor use earnings from exports to pay for imports.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Trading gains and losses

Trading gains and losses arise from changes in a country's terms of trade; for example, if the prices of a country's exports rise faster (or fall more slowly) than the prices of its imports (i.e. if its terms of trade improve) then an increased volume of imports of goods and services can be purchased by residents out of the receipts generated by a given level of exports

Source: SNA 16.152

French equivalent: Revenu intérieur brut réel (RIB réel)

Trading partner countries

Countries of origin and purchase in international merchandise trade transactions.

Source: United Nations. International Merchandise Trade Statistics -- Concepts and Definitions. Series F, No. 52, Rev. 2 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XVII.16). (para. 127)

Traditional DB plan

A defined benefits (DB) plan where benefits are linked through a formula to the members' wages or salaries, length of employment, or other factors.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Defined benefit (DB) occupational pension plans; Hybrid DB plan; Defined contribution (DC) occupational pension plans; Mixed DB plans

French equivalent: Plans à prestations définies traditionnels

Traditional own resources

EU traditional own resources refer to customs duties and agricultural duties.

Source: Effects of European Union Accession, Part 1: Budgeting and Financial Control, OECD SIGMA Paper No. 19, March 1998, Appendix 3: List of Useful Terms

Trailer

Goods road vehicle designed to be hauled by a road motor vehicle.

Context: This category exclude agricultural trailers and caravans.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Train

One or more railway vehicles hauled by one or more locomotives or railcars, or by one railcar alone, running under a given number or specific designation from an initial fixed point to a terminal fixed point.

Context: A light engine, i.e. a locomotive travelling on its own, is not considered to be a train.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Trainees

See also: Foreign trainees

Training for unemployed adults

Training for unemployed adults is training supported for reasons of labour market policy other than the need to help the unemployed and those at risk. Most frequently, grants to enterprises for staff training in general

Source: Definitions of the Standardised categories and Sub-categories of Labour Market Programmes, OECD, 2001

Training for unemployed adults and those at risk

Training for unemployed adults and those at risk are programmes aimed mainly, though not always exclusively, at the unemployed and those at risk of losing their jobs, or other disadvantaged groups such as the poor (especially in the United States). Mostly in training centres, but also often in enterprises

Source: Definitions of the Standardised categories and Sub-categories of Labour Market Programmes, OECD, 2001

Train-kilometre

Unit of measure representing the movement of a train over one kilometre.

Context: The distance to be covered is the distance actually run.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Tram

Passenger road vehicle designed to seat more than nine persons (including the driver), which is connected to electric conductors or powered by diesel engine and which is rail-borne.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Tramway

Line of communication made up by a pair of rails designed for use by trams (street cars).

Context: This includes both tramway laid down on the road used by other road motor vehicles as well as tramway running separately from the road.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Tranches

See also: Collaterised mortgage obligation (CMO)

Transaction costs

Transaction costs refer to the costs involved in market exchange. These include the costs of discovering market prices and the costs of writing and enforcing contracts.

Transaction cost economics, as developed primarily by economists Coase and Williamson, suggests that economic organizations emerge from cost-minimizing behaviour (including transaction costs) in a world of limited

information and opportunism. Transaction-cost analysis has been used to explain vertical integration, multinational enterprises, and franchising.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Transaction equality

The index number property that makes the relative importance of each transaction involving the purchase of a final product dependent solely on its magnitude and not on the size of the country in which it occurred.

Source: Handbook of the International Comparison Programme, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 62, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development, Statistical Division, New York, 1992, Glossary

Transaction prices

The prices actually paid by consumers to acquire goods or services.

Source: A Guide to the Consumer Price Index - 13th Series, Glossary, Australian Bureau of Statistics

See also: Market prices – SNA

Transaction tax

Transaction tax is a tax levied on the transaction of securities.

Source: OECD, June 2004, Glossary, OECD Economic Outlook, Paris, France

Transactions – BPM

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 classified as transfers, which involve offsetting entries to balance – in an accounting sense- one side transaction.

A transaction itself is defined as an economic flow that reflects the creation, transformation exchange, transfer or extinction of economic value and involves changes in ownership of goods and/or financial assets, the provision of services, or the provision of labour and capital

Source: BPM para. 13

See also: Transactions – SNA

French equivalent: Opérations - MBP

Transactions – SNA

A transaction 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

Source: SNA 3.12

See also: Transactions – BPM

French equivalent: Opération - SCN

Transactions account

A transactions account shows, for a given transaction or group of transactions (for example, interest), resources and uses for each sector (or industry if relevant) engaged in this type of transaction, but it does not show direct relations between transacting sectors

Source: SNA 2.152

French equivalent: Compte d'opération

Transactor principle

There are two principles that may serve as the basis for geographic allocation of financial flows: the debtor/creditor principle and the transactor principle. Under the transactor principle, transactions resulting from changes in the claims and liabilities are allocated to the country of residence of the non-resident party to the transaction (the transactor), even if this is not the country of residence of the direct investment enterprise or direct investor

Source: Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms, OECD, 2001 – not published

See also: Debtor / creditor principle

Transboundary pollution

Transboundary pollution is pollution that originates in one country but, by crossing the border through pathways of water or air, is able to cause damage to the environment in another country

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Pollution transfrontalière

Transfer

A transfer 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

Source: SNA 8.3, 8.27

French equivalent: Transfert

Transfer and payments to other private entities

Transfer and payments to other private entities are government transfers and certain other payments (mainly subsidies) to other private entities (commercial companies and non-profit organisations).

These transfers and payments can take diverse forms, e.g., transfers to business or labour associations that provide adult education; subsidies to companies or labour organisations (or associations of such entities) that operate apprenticeship programmes; and interest rate subsidies or defaults guarantee payments to private financial institutions that provide student loans.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

Transfer clause

A provision that commits the debtor government to guarantee the immediate and unrestricted transfer of foreign exchange in all cases, provided that the private sector pays the local currency counterpart for servicing its debt.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Transfer in kind

A transfer in kind consists either of the transfer of ownership of a good or asset, other than cash, or the provision of a service, without any counterpart

Source: SNA 8.27 [3.40]

French equivalent: Transfert en nature

Transfer price

A transfer price 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

Source: SNA 3.79, BPM 97

See also: Intra-company transfer price

French equivalent: Prix de transfert

Transfer risk

The risk that a borrower will not be able to convert local currency into foreign exchange, and so be unable to make debt-service payments in foreign currency. The risk normally arises from exchange restrictions imposed by the government in the borrower's country. This is a particular kind of political risk.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Transferable deposits

Transferable deposits comprise all deposits that are (a) exchangeable on demand at par, without penalty or restriction; (b) freely transferable by cheque or giro-order and (c) otherwise commonly used to make payments

Source: SNA 11.71, (AF.22) – Annex to chapter XIII

French equivalent: Dépôts transférables

Transferable revolving underwriting facility (TRUF)

Similar to an revolving underwriting facility (RUF), but the underwriting banks' contingent liability (backup line) to purchase notes in the event of nonplacement by the borrower is fully transferable.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Transfers of individual non-market goods or services

Transfers of individual non-market goods or services consist of goods or services provided to individual households free, or at prices which are not economically significant, by non-market producers of government units or NPISHs; although some of the non-market services produced by NPISHs have some of the characteristics of collective services, all the non-market services produced by NPISHs are, for simplicity and by convention, treated as individual in nature

Source: SNA 8.105

French equivalent: Transferts de biens et services non marchands individuels

Transit of an inland waterways transport (IWT) vessel

Any laden or unladen inland waterways transport (IWT) vessel which has entered and left the country at different points by whatever means of transport provided the total journey within the country was by inland waterway and that there has been no loading or unloading operation in the country.

Context: IWT vessels loaded/unloaded at the frontier of that country onto/from another mode of transport are included.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Transit of road vehicle

Any loaded or empty road motor vehicle, which enters and leaves the country at different points by whatever means of transport, provided the total journey within the country is by road and that there is no loading or unloading in the country.

Context: Road motor vehicles loaded/unloaded at the frontier of that country onto/from another mode of transport are included.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Transitional safeguard mechanism

Allows members to impose restrictions against individual exporting countries if the importing country can show that both overall imports of a product and imports from the individual countries are entering the country in such increased quantities as to cause — or threaten — serious damage to the relevant domestic industry.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Transitivity

See also: Circularity

Transitivity (in international comparisons)

Transitivity (in international comparisons) is a condition which implies that the direct (binary) index for country k based on country i is equal to the indirect index obtained by multiplying the direct (binary) index for country k based on country j by the direct (binary) index for country j based on country i

Source: SNA 16.88

See also: Circularity

French equivalent: Transitivité (comparaisons internationales)

Trans-national fisheries

Trans-national fisheries are fisheries in which the same resource stock(s) crosses the exclusive economic zones (EEZs) of two or more countries

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

See also: Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)

French equivalent: Stocks transnationaux ou transfrontières

Transparency

Transparency refers to an environment in which the objectives of policy, its legal, institutional, and economic framework, policy decisions and their rationale, data and information related to monetary and financial policies, and the terms of agencies' accountability, are provided to the public in a comprehensible, accessible, and timely manner.

Source: Code of Good Practices on Transparency in Monetary and Financial Policies, Part 1—Introduction, Approved by the IMF Executive Board on July 24, 2000.

Transplants, number

The number of transplants refers to the number of transplants conducted according to national and local registries, usually measured as procedures per 100 000 population. Transplants are collected for:

- Bone marrow
- Heart
- Kidney
- Liver
- Lung

Source: OECD Health Data 2001: A Comparative Analysis of 30 Countries, OECD, Paris, 2001, data sources, definitions and methods

Transport equipment (as assets)

Transport equipment (assets) consists of equipment for moving people and objects, other than any such equipment acquired by households for final consumption

Source: (AN.11131) – Annex to chapter XIII

French equivalent: Matériels de transport (comme actifs)

Transport for hire of reward

The carriage for remuneration, of persons or goods, on behalf of third parties.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Transport margin

A transport margin consists of those transport charges paid separately by the purchaser in taking delivery of the goods at the required time and place

Source: SNA 15.40 [15.42]

French equivalent: Marges (de transport)

Transport of containers or swap bodies (by active mode)

Carriage of containers or swap bodies by an active mode of transport.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Transport on own account

Transport which is not for hire or reward.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Transposition check

A transposition check detects whether the data has been recorded at the correct position (i.e., whether the data in various character positions have been transposed).

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Travel cost method

A pricing method that seeks to estimate a money value on the basis of the amount that people actually pay (in money and time) to gain access to beautiful sites, wilderness and so on, or to avoid various forms of damage and degradation. The costs incurred by visitors to a site are used to determine a demand curve for the recreational value they place upon that site. This can be the basis for estimates of the value of the site, and hence of the significance in monetary terms of benefit or damage to or loss of availability of the site.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 9.86

Treasury bills

Government obligation, issued for periods of three to 12 months. T-bills are traded on a discount basis. They are the most liquid form of short-term investment.

Context: Treasury bills are a common form of sovereign short-term debt, Treasury Bills (TBills) are issued by many governments of the world. Typically issued through the central bank with maturities ranging from four weeks to two years, they bear no interest, are issued at a discount to face value and redeemed at par.

Central banks can manage the supply of Treasury Bills as part of their undertaking to maintain adequate liquidity within the domestic banking system. Many countries auction their TBills. This enables the central bank to cut the cost of the debt by accepting the highest bids.

The primary market participants are principally banks (one reason for their demand is that Treasury Bills provide a high quality liquid asset which attracts a low cost in terms of capital adequacy requirements). The secondary markets for TBills are very large and almost without exception highly liquid.

As sovereign issues they offer the highest levels of security; TBills normally trade at yields below those of other money market instruments because of their lower credit risk.

Examples of national TBill issues are: - TBills (USA), DTC's (Dutch Treasury Certificates), Bons du Tresor a Taux Fixe et Interet Precomptes - BTF (France), Buoni Ordinari del Tesoro - BOT (Italy), Letras Del Tesoro (Spain), Cetes - peso denominated TBill (Mexico), Tesobono - US dollar denominated TBill (Mexico), SBI (Indonesia)

(Financial Terminology Database, Bank of England)

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments.

Treasury bond

A treasury bond is a bond issued by a national government. Treasury bonds normally carry a higher rating than local government or corporate bonds, thereby offering a lower yield

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Treasury note

A treasury note is an intermediate interest bearing obligation of a national government with a maturity ranging from one to five years

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Trend

A long-term movement in an ordered series, say a time series, which may be regarded, together with the oscillation and random component, as generating the observed values.

Context: In time series analysis, a given time series can be decomposed into: a) a cyclical component; b) a trend component; c) a seasonal component; d) an irregular component.

Source: The International Statistical Institute, "The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms", edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press, 2003.

See also: Trend estimates; Time series

French equivalent: Tendance

Trend component of a time series

The trend is the component of a time series that represents variations of low frequency in a time series, the high and medium frequency fluctuations having been filtered out. This component can be viewed as those variations with a period longer than a chosen threshold (usually 8 years is considered as the maximum length of the business cycle).

Context: The trend is normally referred to as the long-term movement in a cyclical context (i.e. the trend variations have a longer period than the maximum duration of the business cycle).

In practice, statistical agencies do not estimate the trend but rather focus on the trend-cycle component (see Trend-cycle).

There is no international consensus involving the preferred use of the terms "fluctuation" or "variation". Common usage of the former term is in the context of a rise or fall in number or amount, and the latter in terms of changes or slight

differences in amount or level, typically within certain limits.

Source: OECD, 2005, Data and Metadata Reporting and Presentation Handbook, OECD, Paris, Section 4: Guidelines for the reporting of different forms of data

See also: Trend-cycle

Trend estimates

Trend estimates are derived from seasonally adjusted estimates via an averaging process which attempts to remove the irregular component of the time series. This allows the underlying direction of a time series to be identified

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, "An Analytical Framework for Price Indexes in Australia: Glossary and References", Canberra, 1997

See also: Seasonal adjustment; Trend; Estimate

Trend fitting

The general process of representing the trend component of a time series. A trend may be represented by a particular curve form, e.g. the logistic, or by a particular form of the general class of polynomial in time, or by a moving average.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Trend restored

The trend-restored form of the composite leading indicator (CLI) is calculated by multiplying the amplitude-adjusted and ratio-to-trend CLI by the trend of the reference series to obtain the trend restored CLI. This trend-restoration enables direct comparison with the reference series

Source: OECD Leading Indicator Website, Glossary, 2001

Trend-cycle

The trend-cycle is the component that represents variations of low frequency in a time series, the high frequency fluctuations having been filtered out. This component can be viewed as those variations with a period longer than a chosen threshold (usually 1½ years is considered as the minimum length of the business cycle).

Context: In practice, statistical agencies estimate the trend-cycle by estimating and removing the seasonal and irregular components from the original non-adjusted data.

Source: OECD, 2005, Data and Metadata Reporting and Presentation Handbook, OECD, Paris, Section 4: Guidelines for the reporting of different forms of data

Triennial Central Bank Survey

A triennial survey of foreign exchange and derivatives markets coordinated by the BIS. The objective is to obtain reasonably comprehensive and internationally consistent information on the size and structure of foreign exchange and over-the-counter derivatives markets. The purpose of these statistics is to increase market transparency and thereby help central banks, other authorities, and market participants to better monitor activity in the global financial system.

Source: IMF, 2004, Compilation Guide on Financial Soundness Indicators, IMF, Washington DC, Appendix VII, Glossary

TRIMS

Trade-related investment measures

TRIPS

Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights

Trolleybus

Passenger road vehicle designed to seat more than nine persons (including the driver), which is connected to electric conductors and which is not rail-borne.

Context: This term covers vehicles which are sometimes used as trolleybuses and sometimes as buses (since they have an independent motor).

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Tromboning

Sending domestic fixed-to-mobile traffic via international routes to bypass domestic interconnection rates.

Source: Cellular Mobile Pricing Structures and Trends, Working Party on Telecommunication and Information Services Policies – November 1999, page 9, Select Glossary of Mobile Terms

Trophic levels

Trophic levels is the classification of natural communities or organisms according to their place in the food chain. Green plants (producers) can be roughly distinguished from herbivores (consumers) and carnivores (secondary consumers

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Niveaux trophiques

Tropical forest

A tropical forest is a type of forest found in areas with high regular rainfall and no more than two months of low rainfall, and consisting of a completely closed canopy of trees that prevents penetration of sunlight to the ground and discourages ground-cover growth

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Forêt tropicale

Tropopause

The tropopause is the boundary between the troposphere and the stratosphere located at a height of about 10 kilometres above the earth's surface

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Tropopause

Troposphere

The troposphere is the layer of the atmosphere extending about 10 kilometres upward from the earth's surface

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Troposphère

True index

A theoretically defined index that lies between the Laspeyres price index and the Paasche price index.

Context: For a theoretical output price index, the Laspeyres output price index is the lower bound and the Paasche output price index is the upper bound.

For a theoretical input price index, the situation is reversed: the Paasche output price index is the lower bound and the Laspeyres output price index is the upper bound.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

See also: Fixed-output input price index (FOIPI); Fixed-input output price index (FIOPI)

True value

The actual population value that would be obtained with perfect measuring instruments and without committing any error of any type, both in collecting the primary data and in carrying out mathematical operations.

Context: An idealized concept of a quantity which is to be measured; in some cases it can be achieved, but in others there is disagreement as to the definition of the quantity. Illustrations are the number of persons who are "unemployed," and the dollar value of farm sales.

In most surveys an approximation to the "true" value is used, defined in such a way that one would expect to be able to measure it provided there were sufficient time, money, knowledge of techniques, etc., and no errors in the reporting, collection, and processing of the data. (Statistical Policy Working Paper 4 - Glossary of Nonsampling Error Terms: An Illustration of a Semantic Problem in Statistics, United States Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology, 1978)

Source: Eurostat, "Assessment of Quality in Statistics: Glossary", Working Group, Luxembourg, October 2003

See also: Statistical population

Trunked radio system

A method of operation in which a number of radio frequency channel pairs are assigned to mobile and base stations in the system for use as a trunk group.

Source: Telecommunications services: Glossary of terms – World Trade Organisation

Trustee

A person or a company appointed to carry out the tasks of the trust.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Corporate trustee; Trusts - OECD

French equivalent: Fiduciaire

Trusts - IMF

Trusts are arrangements that provide for legal control of portfolios of assets and liabilities and specify the use of the portfolio holdings and income generated thereby

Source: Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual, IMF, Washington DC, 2000, para. 102

See also: Trusts - OECD

Trusts - OECD

A legal scheme, whereby named people (termed trustees) hold property on behalf of other people (termed beneficiaries).

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Trustee; Trusts - IMF

French equivalent: Fiducie - OCDE

TSA

See also: Tourism Satellite Account (TSA): Recommended Methodological Framework

TSD

Total Survey Design

TSE

See also: Total Support Estimate (TSE)

Tuberculosis

Infections and contagious disease, with particular localization in the lungs, caused by the Mycobacterium tuberculosis. BCG vaccination is important, but the disease is still endemic in many regions and is a real hazard in crowded unsanitary conditions following disaster. One of the six diseases in the WHO immunization programme.

Source: S.W.A. Gunn. Multilingual Dictionary of Disaster Medicine and International Relief, English, Français, Español, Arabic. Boston, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1990. (p. 82)

Tug

Powered vessel developing not less than 37 kW and designed for the towing of dumb barges, pushed-towed barges, and rafts, but not for the carriage of goods.

Context: Port and sea tugs are excluded.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Turning point

In an ordered series, an observation which is a peak or a trough. When several contiguous values are equal, and greater than or less than the neighbouring values, a convention is required in order to determine which is regarded as the turning point, e.g. the middle one may be chosen.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Turning point (in growth cycle analysis)

In the growth cycles analysis, a turning point occurs in a series when the deviation-from-trend series reached a local maximum (Peak) or a local minimum (Trough). Growth cycle peaks (end of expansion) occur when activity is furthest above its trend level. Growth cycle troughs (end of contraction/recession) occur when activity is furthest below its trend level

Source: OECD Leading Indicator Website, Glossary, 2001

French equivalent: Point de retournement

Turnover

There is currently no universal definition of the concept "turnover".

The nearest thing to a standard are the various definitions of turnover included in the Council Regulation on structural business statistics which essentially define turnover as "the totals invoiced by the observation unit during the reference period, and this corresponds to the market sales of goods or services supplied to third parties. ….. Reductions in prices, rebates and discounts as well as the value of returned packaging must be deducted. Price reductions, rebates and bonuses conceded later to clients (e.g. at the end of the year) are not taken into account."

Context: The terms "turnover" and "sales" are often used interchangeably by a number of national and international agencies. Unfortunately, in many instances, the methodological information provided by agencies does not provide sufficient detail on the variable labelled "turnover" to enable the precise agency definition of that variable to be identified. Some countries apply the term "turnover" only in the context of receipts from sales of merchandise (i.e. receipts from the primary activity of the unit) whilst others also include other types of receipts such as those from services, repairs, commissions, etc. In some countries, turnover or sales exclude taxes but includes deferred payments for orders received.

Goods sold to produce turnover may be derived from either available stocks or production. This indicator shows the production process not from the supply side, as is the case

for production and output, but from the demand side. As the Eurostat guidelines state, turnover data provide an indication of "the future flow of money towards the units for the activities observed and hence an indicator of future investments. " It may therefore be used for forecasting and to assess the possibility of financing future investment.

Source: Eurostat Manual of Business Statistics, Section 3.1, Short-term Statistics – Industry, page 2.

See also: Sales; Production – SNA; Revenues

French equivalent: Chiffre d'affaires

Turnover (for railway enterprises)

Total amount invoiced by the railway enterprise during the period under review. 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 enterprise with the exception of VAT invoiced by the unit vis-a-vis its customers. It also includes all other charges to the customers. Reduction in prices, rebates and discounts as well as the value of returned packing must be deducted, but not cash discounts.

Turnover does not include sales of fixed assets. Operation subsidies received from public authorities are also excluded.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Turnover (of inland waterways transport enterprise)

Total amount invoiced by the inland waterways transport (IWT) enterprise during the period under review. This total 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 enterprise with the exception of VAT invoiced by the unit vis-a-vis its customers. It also includes all other charges to customers. Reductions in prices, rebates and discounts as well as the value of returned packing must be deducted, but not cash discounts.

Context: Turnover does not include sales of fixed assets. Operating subsidies received from public authorities are also excluded.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Turnover (of oil pipeline enterprises)

Total amount invoiced by the oil pipeline transport enterprise during the period under review. 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 enterprise with the exception of VAT invoiced by the unit vis-a-vis its customers. It also includes all other charges to the customers. Reductions in prices, rebates and discounts must be deducted, but not cash discounts.

Context: Turnover does not include sales of fixed assets. Operating subsidies received from public authorities are also excluded.

Turnover (of road transport enterprises)

Total amount invoiced by the road transport enterprise during the period under review. 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 enterprise with the exception of VAT invoiced by the unit vis-a-vis its customer. It also includes all other charges ascribed to the customer. Reduction in prices, rebates and discounts as well as the value of returned packing must be deducted, but not cash discounts.

Context: Turnover does not include sales of fixed assets. Operating subsidies received from public authorities are also excluded.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Turnover (of sea transport enterprises)

Total amount invoiced by the sea transport enterprise during the period under review. This total 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 enterprise with the exception of VAT invoiced by the unit vis-à-vis its customers. It also includes all other charges to customers. Reductions in prices, rebates and discounts as well as the value of returned packing must be deducted, but not cash discounts for prompt payments.

Context: Turnover does not include sales of fixed assets. Operating subsidies received from public authorities are also excluded.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Turnover ratio

The turnover ratio is an indicator of market depth, a dimension of market liquidity. It is calculated as the number of securities bought and sold during a trading period divided by the average of the number of securities outstanding at the beginning and the end of the trading period.

Source: IMF, 2004, Compilation Guide on Financial Soundness Indicators, IMF, Washington DC, Appendix VII, Glossary

Twelve month rate of change (OECD composite leading indicators)

The 12-month rate of change at annual rate smoothed used in the OECD composite leading indicator is calculated by dividing the figure for a given month m by the 12-month moving average centred on m-12

Source: OECD Leading Indicator Website, Glossary, 2001

See also: Six month rate of change (OECD CLIs)

Twenty foot equivalent unit (TEU)

Standard unit for counting containers of various capacities and for describing the capacities of container ships or terminals. One 20 Foot ISO container equals 1 TEU.

One 40 Foot ISO container equals two TEU.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Two-stage line sampling

See also: Line sampling

Two-stage sample

A simple case of a multi-stage sample. In this case the population to be sampled is first classified into primary units, each of which consists of a collection of the basic sampling unit, the secondary unit. A sample of these primary units is taken, constituting the first stage, and these

are then subsampled with respect to their secondary units: this constitutes the second stage.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Two-way call origination

The call origination service used to originate a call on network A which is terminated on network B and there is a reciprocal relationship between the networks. The payment for this service is usually not set directly but is, in effect, the difference between the end-user price (the payment for the whole service) and the two-way termination charge (the payment for terminating).

Source: OECD, 2004, Access Pricing in Telecommunications, OECD, Paris, Glossary of Terms

Two-way call termination

The call termination service used to terminate on network B a call which was originated on network A and there is a reciprocal relationship between the networks (each needs the other to terminate calls). The clearest example is the interconnection of two local fixed networks.

Source: OECD, 2004, Access Pricing in Telecommunications, OECD, Paris, Glossary of Terms

Two-way classification

The classification of a set of observations according to two criteria of classification as, for example, in a double dichotomy or a correlation table.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Type of data collection

The type of data collection refers to the main process used in the collection of statistical data by the primary source of the data, those commonly used being survey data collection and administrative data collection. Each of these broad types may be further broken down on the basis of some characteristic, e.g. the nature of the data provider (enterprise / household) or exhaustiveness (sample survey, complete enumeration census).

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Data collection

Type of marriage

Type of marriage is the type of act, ceremony or process by which the legal relationship of husband and wife is constituted, that is, whether civil, civil religious, religious only or customary

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Type of relationship

Type of relationship is an expression that characterizes the relationship between the data element and related data

Source: ISO/IEC 11179, Part 3, Basic Attributes of Data Elements (draft)

Types of body of goods road vehicle

Classification of goods road vehicles by types of their superstructures.

The following classification of types of bodies of goods road vehicles are considered:

- Ordinary open box (1)
- with cover
- flat
- Tipper (2)
- Tanker (3)
- solid bulk
- liquid bulk
- Temperature controlled box (4)
- Other closed box (5)
- Skeletal Container and Swap-body transporter (6)
- Livestock transporter (7)
- Others (8)

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Types of consignment (rail)

The main categories are:

- Full train load: Any consignment comprising one or several wagon loads transported at the same time by the same sender at the same station and forwarded with no change in train composition to the address of the same consignee at the same destination station;
- Full wagon load: Any consignment of goods for which the exclusive use of a wagon is required whether the loading capacity is utilized or not;
- Smalls: Any consignment for which it is neither necessary nor required that a wagon be used exclusively.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Types of containers

The main types of containers, as defined by ISO Standards Handbook on Freight Containers are:

1. General purpose containers;
2. Specific purpose containers.
   - closed ventilated container;
   - open top container;
   - platform based container open sided;
   - platform based container open sided with complete superstructure;
   - platform based container open sided with incomplete superstructure and fixed ends;
   - platform based container open sided with incomplete superstructure and folding ends;
   - platform (container);
3. Specific cargo containers;
   - thermal container;
   - insulated container;
   - refrigerated container - (expendable refrigerant);
   - mechanically refrigerated container;
   - heated container;
   - refrigerated and heated container;
   - tank container;
   - dry bulk container;
   - named cargo container (such as automobile, livestock and others); and,
   - air mode container.

Context: Receptacles used in the international freight industry to transport various commodities. Individual items or packages may be loaded into a single larger unit (International Merchandise Trade, Australia, Concepts, Sources and Methods, Glossary, Australian Bureau of Statistics. Available at http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/0/6B7D040A646F264ECA256A5B001BD777?Open&Highlight=0, warehouse).

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Types of costs (for railway enterprises)

The main categories of costs being considered are:

- Labour costs
- Including wages and salaries of active staff, pensions, various social charges etc.
- Material and service costs
- Including purchase of other material and services provided by third parties but excludes energy consumption costs for traction purposes.
- Energy consumption costs
- Including amounts allocated for the quantity of energy for traction purposes.
- Taxes
- Financial charges
- Other costs

Including amounts allocated to depreciation and provisions etc.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Types of costs (of inland waterways transport enterprises)

The main categories of costs are:

- Labour costs
- Including wages and salaries of active staff, pensions, various social charges, etc.
- Material and service costs
- Including purchases of other material and services supplied by third parties, but excludes energy consumption cost.
- Energy consumption costs
- Taxes
- Financial charges
- Other costs

Including amounts allocated to depreciation and provisions,etc.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Types of costs (of road transport enterprises)

The main categories of costs being considered are:

- Labour costs
- Including wages and salaries of active staff, pensions, various social charges, etc.
- Material and service costs
- Including purchase of other material and services provided by third parties, but excludes energy consumption costs.
- Energy consumption costs
- Taxes
- Financial charges
- Other costs

Including amounts allocated to depreciation and provisions, etc.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Types of data source

The institutional, administrative, sample survey and/or census based information that serve as principal inputs for compiling statistical aggregates.

Context: Under the SDDS, "data sources" pertains to the characteristics and components of the basic statistical data. Sources can be distinguished, according to the modality of data collection, in: a) administrative (for data coming from administrative records); b) survey (for data coming from surveys for a specific sector or institutional unit).

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) – BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF and OECD – Metadata Common Vocabulary, Release 1, December 2003.

See also: Secondary source of statistical data; Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS); Primary source of statistical data; Basic statistical data

Types of electric power (for rail transport)

The following types of electric current are in use:

- AC
- 25 000 Volts, 50 Hz
- 15 000 Volts, 16 2 / 3 Hz
- DC
- 3 000 Volts
- 1 500 Volts
- 750 Volts
- 660 Volts
- 630 Volts

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Types of employment (in railway enterprises)

The main categories of employment being considered are:

- General administration
- Includes central and regional management staff (e.g. finance, legal, personnel etc.) and boards of directors. The management staff of specialist departments (operations and traffic, traction and rolling stock, ways and works) are excluded but are taken into account in the statistics specific to each of these services.
- Operations and traffic
- Station staff, train crews (excluding locomotive crews) and associated central and regional offices. Includes tourism and advertising.
- Traction and rolling stock
- Locomotive crews, workshop, inspection staff and associated central and regional offices.
- Way and works
- Permanent way maintenance and supervision staff.
- Other operation
- Passenger and goods road services, shipping services, electric power plants, hotel staff etc.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Types of goods carried by inland waterways

The categories of goods carried by inland waterways are those defined by the NST/R nomenclature (Standard Goods Nomenclature for Transport Statistics/revised -EUROSTAT) or CSTE nomenclature (Commodity Classification for Transport Statistics in Europe - UN/ECE).

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Types of goods carried by road

The categories of goods carried by road are those defined by the NST/R nomenclature (Standard Goods Nomenclature for Transport Statistics/revised - EUROSTAT) or the CSTE nomenclature (Commodity Classification for Transport Statistics in Europe - UN/ECE).

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Types of goods transported by oil pipeline

The categories of goods carried by oil pipeline are those defined by the NST/R nomenclature (Standard Goods Nomenclature for Transport Statistics/revised - EUROSTAT) or CSTE nomenclature (Commodity Classification for Transport Statistics in Europe - UN/ECE).

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Types of household

The types of household that could be distinguished in a census could be:

- one–person household;
- nuclear household;
- extended household;
- composite household;
- other/unknown

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.82

See also: Household

Types of passenger road motor vehicle

These vehicles may be classified according to the type of energy used by the motor, the main

ones being:

- Gasoline (petrol)
- Diesel
- Gas-powered
- Electricity
- Other

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Types of prices

Types of prices refer to the extensive range of prices at which goods and services are valued. These comprise:

- current or constant prices;
- market or non-market prices;
- basic prices;
- producer's prices;
- purchaser's prices.

Context: Under SDDS, types of prices refer to the nature of the prices included in the calculation of the relevant indices (e.g., CPI/PPI) (IMF).

In terms of CPI the types of prices to be considered generally are transaction prices actually paid by consumers including taxes less any discounts or rebates vs. list or asking prices. While for PPI there is an extensive variety of prices that can be used (e.g., basic prices received by the producer; specific transaction prices paid by purchasers "at factory gate"; producer prices excluding VAT; wholesale prices; etc.)

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) – BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF and OECD – Metadata Common Vocabulary, Release 1, December 2003

See also: Producer price index; Consumer price index; Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS)

Types of rail transport

The main categories are:

- Revenue earning rail transport: Transport conveyed for an outside party against payment.
- Service rail transport: Transport which the railway enterprise performs in order to meet its internal requirements whether or not such transport produces revenues for bookkeeping purpose.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Types of revenues (of oil pipeline enterprises)

The main categories of revenues to be considered are:

- Revenues from transport operations
- Amounts received from the State or other public bodies
- This category includes compensation receipts and other subsidies.
- Other revenues
- This category includes revenues not related to oil pipeline transport activities, e.g. financial revenues, etc.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Types of revenues (of transport enterprises)

The main categories of revenues to be considered are:

- Revenues from transport operations
- This category includes goods and passenger traffic revenues.
- Amounts received from the State or other public bodies
- This category includes compensation receipts and other subsidies.
- Other revenues
- This category includes revenues not related to transport activities, e.g. financial revenues etc.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport

(ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Types of train

The main categories being considered are:

- Goods train: Train made up of one or more wagons and, possibly, vans moving either empty or under load.
- Passenger train: Train for the carriage of passengers composed of one or more passenger railway vehicles and, possibly, vans moving either empty or under load.
- Mixed train: Train composed of passenger railway vehicles and of wagons.
- Other trains: Trains moving solely for the requirements of the railway enterprise, which involve no commercial traffic.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Typical age

Typical ages refer to the ages that normally correspond to the age at entry and ending of a cycle of education. These ages relate to the theoretical duration of a cycle assuming full-time attendance and no repetition of a year. The assumption is made that, at least in the ordinary education system, a student can proceed through the educational programme in a standard number of years, which is referred to as the theoretical duration of the programme.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

Typical ending age

The typical ending age should be the age at the beginning of the last school/academic year of the corresponding level and programme.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

Typical graduation age

The typical graduation age should be the age at the end of the last school/academic year of the corresponding level and programme when the degree is obtained. Note that at some levels of education the term "graduation age" may not translate literally and would be equivalent to a "completion age"; it is used here purely as a convention.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

Typical starting age

The typical starting age should be the age at the beginning of the first school/academic year of the corresponding level and programme.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

U

Ubiquitous computing

Ubiquitous computing is not a specific technology, but a scenario in which computers become more numerous and fade into the background, providing information to human users and embedding intelligence and computing capabilities in seemingly everyday objects.

Context: The term was first coined by Mark Weiser who championed the concept at Xerox PARC. It has since been extended, with terms such as pervasive and invisible computing to describe the incorporation of information technology into many devices and applications.

Source: OECD, 2002, OECD Information Technology Outlook, OECD, Paris, p. 222

Ultimate host / investing country

Geographic analysis of direct investment transactions is complicated by holding companies; that is, when the ultimate parent enterprise's investment in a foreign country is held through another subsidiary in a third country. The compilation of foreign direct investment statistics on income and financial flows based on the ultimate source of such flows would require a basis for the recording of transactions other than the change-of-ownership principle that is recommended in the fifth edition of the IMF Balance of Payments Manual.

Therefore, direct investment flows should be compiled only in respect of the immediate host/investing country. The regional allocation of the international investment position statement should also be compiled on the basis of the immediate host or investing country. However, it is suggested that the stock of direct investment net assets could also be compiled in respect of the ultimate host or controlling country, as supplementary information

Source: Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms, OECD, 2001 – not published

Ultimate sampling unit

The ultimate sampling unit may be defined as the smallest unit which is the subject of sample selection. In a household survey the ultimate sampling unit might be the household

Source: Handbook of Household Surveys, Revised Edition, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 31, United Nations, New York, 1984, para. 4.12

See also: Sampling unit

Ultraviolet rays

Ultraviolet rays is radiation in the wavelength range between visible light and X—rays, divided into wave length bands A, B, C. Much of the ultraviolet radiation's in bands B and C are prevented from reaching the earth's surface by the ozone layer present in the atmosphere

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Rayons ultraviolets

UML

Unified Modelling Language

UN / CEFACT

UN/CEFACT is the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business. It is open to participation from Member States, intergovernmental organizations, and sectoral and industry associations recognized by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC).

The Centre's objective is to be "inclusive" and it actively encourages organizations to contribute and help develop its recommendations and standards. The participation of many private-sector associations in UN/CEFACT's work at the policy level, and of hundreds of private-sector technical experts in UN/CEFACT working groups, is a unique feature of the Centre which is forging new cooperative relationships between private business and public organizations.

Within the United Nations, UN/CEFACT is located in the Economic Commission for Europe (UN/ECE), which is part of the United Nations network of regional commissions

Source: UNECE website

Unbiased error

An error which may be regarded as a member drawn at random from an error population with zero mean. This in the long run positive and negative errors tend to cancel out in the sense of having a mean which tends to zero.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Unbiased sample

A sample drawn and recorded by a method which is free from bias. This implies not only freedom from bias in the method of selection, e.g. random sampling, but freedom from any bias of procedure, e.g. wrong definition, non-response, design of questions, interviewer bias, etc. An unbiased sample in these respects should be distinguished from unbiased estimating processes which may be employed upon the data.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Unbundled Local Loop (ULL)

The provision of access to both ends of the copper local loop on a permanent basis, allowing the installation of equipment for upgrading the local loop to provide DSL services or the lease of any such equipment which is already installed.

Source: OECD, 2004, Access Pricing in Telecommunications, OECD, Paris, Glossary of Terms

UNCCS

United Nations Common Coding System

Uncompensated seizures

Uncompensated seizures occur when governments or other institutional units take possession of the assets of other institutional units, including non- resident units, without full compensation for reasons other than the payment of taxes, fines, or similar levies

Source: SNA 12.38

French equivalent: Saisies sans compensation

UNCTAD

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Under-coverage

Under-coverage results from the omission from the frame of units belonging to the target population.

Context: Under-coverage refers to units not included in the frame, but which should be. Of course, for these units no

information is obtained; but under-coverage should not be confused with non-response.

Source: Eurostat, "Assessment of Quality in Statistics: Glossary", Working Group, Luxembourg, October 2003

See also: Over-coverage; Target population; Frame

Underemployment

Underemployment exists when a person's employment is inadequate in relation to specified norms of alternative employment, account being taken of his or her occupational skill. Two forms of underemployment may be distinguished: visible and invisible.

Context: In the Resolution Concerning the measurement of underemployment and inadequate employment situations adopted by the 16th International Conference of Labour Statisticians in October 1998 recommendations concerning the measurement of underemployment are limited to time-related underemployment.

Source: International Labour Organisation (ILO) Resolution Concerning statistics of economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment, adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (October 1982)

See also: Visible underemployment; Invisible underemployment; Time related underemployment

Underfunding

The situation when the value of a plan's assets are less than its liabilities, thereby having an actuarial deficiency.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Actuarial deficiency; Overfunding; Funding level (pension plan)

French equivalent: Sous-capitalisation

Underground economy

Producers engaged in underground production are described as belonging to the underground economy.

Source: SNA 6.34

See also: Underground production

Underground production

Underground production consists of activities that are productive in an economic sense and quite legal (provided certain standards or regulations are complied with), but which are deliberately concealed from public authorities for the following reasons:

a. to avoid the payment of income, value added or other taxes;
b. to avoid payment of social security contributions;
c. to avoid meeting certain legal standards such as minimum wages, maximum hours, safety or health standards, etc;
d. to avoid complying with certain administrative procedures, such as completing statistical questionnaires or other administrative forms.

Source: SNA 6.34

See also: Informal sector – ILO; Informal sector – SNA; Illegal production

Underlying cause of death

The underlying cause of death refers to the disease or injury that initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death or the circumstances of the accident or violence that produced the injury.

The underlying cause of death is the one to be adopted as the cause for tabulation of mortality statistics

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

See also: Contributory cause of death

Undernourished persons

Persons whose food intake falls below the minimum requirement or food intake that is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements continuously.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The State of Food Insecurity in the World. Rome, annual. (pp. 6, 26)

Undisbursed

Funds committed by the creditor but not yet utilized by the borrower. In BIS terminology, this refers to open lines of credit that are legally binding on lending banks. A transaction in the balance of payments or a position in the international investment position (IIP) is only recorded when an actual disbursement takes place.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Unduplicated total count of graduates

Unduplicated total count of graduates is calculated by netting out those students who graduated from programmes in a previous year and/or who are earning more than one qualification at the specified level during the reference period. It represents therefore a count of individuals graduating and not certificates being awarded.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

UNECE

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

Unemployed – Eurostat

Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference week:

a. had no employment, and
b. were available to start work within the next two weeks, and
c. had actively sought employment at some time during the previous four weeks.

In addition, unemployed persons include those who had no employment and had already found a job to start later

Source: Statistics in focus Theme 3 – 11/1999: Labour force survey – Principal results 1999 p.3

See also: Unemployed – ILO

French equivalent: Chômage - Eurostat

Unemployed – ILO

The unemployed comprise all persons above a specified age who during the reference period were:

- without work, that is, were not in paid employment or self employment during the reference period;
- currently available for work, that is, were available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period; and
- seeking work, that is, had taken specific steps in a specified recent period to seek paid employment or self-employment.

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

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO) Resolutions Concerning Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment Adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, October 1982, para. 10

See also: Unemployed – Eurostat

French equivalent: Chômage - OIT

Unemployment

See also: Unemployed – ILO

Unemployment compensation

Unemployment compensation includes all forms of cash benefit to compensate for unemployment, except early retirement. In addition to unemployment insurance and assistance, this covers publicly funded redundancy payments, compensation to workers whose employers go bankrupt, and special support of various groups such as construction workers laid off during bad weather

Source: Definitions of the Standardised categories and Sub-categories of Labour Market Programmes, OECD, 2001

Unemployment rate - Eurostat

Unemployment rates represent unemployed persons as a percentage of the civilian labour force

Source: The European Union Labour Force Survey - Methods and Definitions, 1996, Eurostat, p.13

See also: Unemployment rate (standardised unemployment) - OECD

Unemployment rate (standardised unemployment) - OECD

The OECD standardised unemployment rate gives the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the of the civilian labour force

Source: OECD Main Economic Indicators, OECD, monthly, Technical Notes

See also: Unemployment rate - Eurostat

Unequivocal price index

See also: Pure price index

UNESCO

See also: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

Unforeseen obsolescence – OECD

Unforeseen obsolescence is the loss in value on an asset due to a fall in demand for that type of asset that could not have been foreseen when the asset was acquired.

Unforeseen obsolescence may occur because of a new invention or discovery which destroys the market for the asset or because a shift in relative prices makes it uneconomical to continue using the asset.

It is not included in consumption of fixed capital but in “other changes in non-financial asset n.e.c.” in the “Other changes in assets account”. Unforeseen obsolescence is a synonym for " abnormal obsolescence"

Source: Measuring Capital: OECD Manual, Annex 1 Glossary of Technical Terms Used in the Manual, OECD, 2001

See also: Unforeseen obsolescence – SNA; Abnormal obsolescence; Abnormal obsolescence

Unforeseen obsolescence – SNA

Unforeseen obsolescence arises when the amount included in consumption of fixed capital for an asset’s normally expected obsolescence falls short of the amount required to cover its actual obsolescence

Source: SNA [12.43]

See also: Unforeseen obsolescence – OECD; Abnormal obsolescence

French equivalent: Obsolescence imprévue - SCN

Unfunded employee social insurance benefits

Unfunded employee social insurance benefits are social benefits payable to their employees, their dependants or survivors by employers administering unfunded social insurance schemes

Source: SNA 8.80

French equivalent: Prestations d'assurance sociale directes d'employeurs

Unfunded pension plans

Plans that are financed directly from contributions from the plan sponsor or provider and/or the plan participant.

Unfunded pension plans are said to be paid on a current disbursement method (also known as the pay as you go, PAYG, method). Unfunded plans may still have associated reserves to cover immediate expenses or smooth contributions within given time periods. Most OECD countries do not allow unfunded private pension plans.

Context: Identical term, "PAYG plan"

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, “'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition”, OECD, Paris

See also: Funded pension plan

French equivalent: Plans de retraite non capitalisés

UNHCR

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNICEF

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

UNICRI

United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Institute

UNIDO

See also: United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)

Uniform delivered pricing

See also: Basing point pricing

Uniform Resource Locator (URL)

The Uniform Resource Locator (URL) is a pointer to a referenced document or object and its associated access service on the internet or an intranet

Source: Survey Design and Statistical Methodology Metadata, Software and Standards Management Branch, Systems Support Division, United States Bureau of the Census, Washington D.C., August 1998, Section 3.4.3, page 39

Uniform sampling fraction

If a sample is selected from a population which has been grouped into strata, in such a way that the number of units selected from each stratum is proportional to the total number of units in that stratum, the sample is said to have been selected with a uniform sampling fraction.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Unimodal

An adjective describing a frequency distribution which has a single mode.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C.

Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Unincorporated enterprise

An unincorporated enterprise 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

Source: SNA 4.140 and 4.141

French equivalent: Entreprise non constituée en société

Union unique

A sample unique that is also population unique. The proportion of sample uniques that are union uniques is one measure of file level disclosure risk.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Unique items

Items that are important in only one country within a region and consequently are not suitable for price comparisons.

Source: Handbook of the International Comparison Programme, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 62, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development, Statistical Division, New York, 1992, Glossary

Unique product

A product that is only manufactured once to the specification of an individual customer.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Uniqueness

The term is used to characterize the situation where an individual can be distinguished from all other members in a population or sample in terms of information available on microdata records (or within a given key).

Context: The existence of uniqueness is determined by the size of the population or sample and the degree to which it is segmented by geographic information and the number and detail of characteristics provided for each unit in the dataset (or within the key).

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Unisex annuity rate

Annuity rates that are the same for men and women.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Annuity rate

French equivalent: Taux de pension unisexe

Unisex mortality table

Mortality table where the rate of death is equal for males and females.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Mortality table

French equivalent: Table de mortalité unisexe

Unistatus annuity rate

Annuity rates which are the same for both men and women and for all family status.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Annuity rate

French equivalent: Taux de pension uniforme

Unit investment trust

A unit investment trust is an investment company that owns a fixed set of securities for the life of the company. That is, the investment company rarely alters the composition of its portfolio over the life of the company. (Investments, W.F. Sharpe/G.J. Alexander)

Source: Institutional Investors Statistical Yearbook, 2000 edition, Annex III, Glossary

Unit labour cost - Eurostat

Unit labour cost is defined as personnel costs per employee

Source: Statistics in focus: Industry, trade and services; Theme 4 – 7/2001 - Distributive trades statistics, Eurostat, Methodological Notes, page 7

See also: Unit labour costs - OECD

French equivalent: Coût unitaire de la main-d'oeuvre

Unit labour costs - OECD

Unit labour costs comprise wages and salaries including employer contributions to social security per unit of output

Context: Unit labour costs (ULCs) represent a direct link between productivity and the cost of labour used in generating output. A rise in an economy's unit labour costs represents an increased reward for labour's contribution to output. However, a rise in labour costs higher than the rise in labour productivity may be a threat to an economy's cost competitiveness, if other costs are not adjusted in compensation.

ULCs should not be interpreted as a comprehensive measure of competitiveness, but as a reflection of cost competitiveness. Unit labour cost measures deal exclusively with the cost of labour, which though important, should also be considered in relation to changes in the cost of capital, especially in advanced economies.

(Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM): 2001-2002, International Labour Organisation, Geneva, 2002, page 622)

ULC statistics are compiled in a number of OECD Member countries as an indicator of productivity. In some instances the statistics are compiled by national statistical institutes and in others, by other government and non-government bodies. In broad terms, unit labour costs show how much output an economy receives relative to wages, or labour cost per unit of output. ULCs can be calculated as the ratio of labour compensation to real GDP. It is also the equivalent of the ratio between labour compensation per labour input (per hour or per employee) worked and labour productivity .

A range of variables are used to compute ULCs in OECD Member countries. These comprise measures of output (e.g. value added for manufacturing from national accounts, indices of industrial production), labour input (e.g. aggregate hours worked) and compensation. The measures of compensation are normally derived from national accounts and normally include an imputed estimate of labour income for the self employed.

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

See also: Labour productivity; Unit labour cost - Eurostat

French equivalent: Coût unitaire de la main-d'oeuvre

Unit measure of precision

Unit of measure precision is the degree of specificity for a unit of measure.

Source: ISO/IEC FCD 11179-3, Registry Metamodel, Final Committee Draft 2001

Unit non-response

See also: Non-response

Unit of measure

A Unit of measure is the actual unit in which the associated values are measured.

Context: The dimensionality of the associated conceptual domain must be appropriate for the specified unit of measure.

ISO 31-0:1982 specifies a system of physical measurement (the International System of Units, SI).

Physical measurement is only one type of measurement. Value measurement is another type of measurement. ISO/IEC International Standard 11179-3 allows the use of any appropriate system of measurement.

Attributes of a unit of measure:

Unit of measure name is the name of a unit of measure.

Unit of measure precision is the degree of specificity for a unit of measure. Expressed as a number of decimal places to be used in any associated data element values. To be used as a default if no precision is specified on the data element itself.

Source: ISO/IEC International Standard 11179-3 - Information technology - Metadata registries (MDR) - Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes", February 2003

See also: ISO / IEC 11179; Dimensionality; Conceptual domain; Dimension

French equivalent: Unité de mesure

Unit of measure used - MetaStore

Within the OECD's list of Metadata Types refers to the unit in which associated values are measured, e.g. USD.

Source: OECD, 2005, OECD MetaStore User Guide, OECD, OECD, unpublished, Appendix 1: Metadata Types

Unit response rate

The ratio, expressed in percentage of the number of interviews to the number of eligible units in the sample.

Context: The weighted response rate calculates the ratio using the inverse probability of inclusion in the sample as a weight for each unit. In some occasions a value that reflects the importance of the unit is also used as a weighting factor (like size of workforce for establishment).

Source: Eurostat, "Assessment of Quality in Statistics: Glossary", Working Group, Luxembourg, October 2003

Unit trust and open-ended investment company (OEIC)

A unit of an open-end fund or an open-ended investment company (OEIC) governed by a trust deed or memorandum with specific investment objectives. The funds are pooled under management, and the price of units is based on net asset value. Purchases and sales are largely directed through the managers. (Issued in registered form; the units may be certificate or dematerialized.)

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Unit Trust Part d'un Fonds Commun de Placement

Participation unit in a mutual fund ("unit trust"). A unit trust can issue capitalization and distribution units.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Unit trusts

See also: Mutual fund

Unit value

When the expenditures or value of production of an item is divided by the quantity, the result is known as a unit value.

Context: The unit value of a set of homogeneous products is the total value of the purchases / sales divided by the sum of the quantities. It is therefore a quantity-weighted average of the different prices at which the product is purchased / sold. Unit values may change over time as a result of a change in the mix of the products sold at different prices, even if the prices do not change.

ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/guides/cpi/index.htm

Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development - Statistical Division, Handbook of the International Comparison Programme, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 62, New York, 1992, Glossary Development, Statistical Division, New York, 1992, Glossary

See also: Unit value index; Average value

Unit value index

The percentage of an eligible sample for which information is obtained.

Context: For an interview survey, the numerator of the formula is the number of interviews. The denominator is the total sample size minus non-eligible respondents, i.e. minus those not meeting the criteria for a potential respondent as defined for that particular study. Weighted response rate is more useful.

In addition to this, another non-response rate using the following weights may be computed: the sampling weights times any existing important variable from the sampling frame (turnover or size). The latter figure illustrates an impact of non-response.

A unit value index is a "price" index which measures the change in the average value of units that are not homogeneous and which may therefore be affected by changes in the mix of items as well as by changes in their prices. (SNA 16.13)

Source: Lessler, J.T. and Kalsbeek, W.D. (1992), "Non Sampling Error in Survey", New York: John Wiley or US department of Commerce (1978), "Glossary of Non Sampling Error Terms: An Illustration of a Semantic Problem in Statistics", Statistical Policy Working Paper 4, Office of Federal Statistical Policy Standards.

See also: Unit value

French equivalent: Indice de valeur unitaire

Unit value mix problem

That the change in the value of a unit value index, thereby implying a "price change", arises from a change in the relative quantities of the items covered without there being any change in their prices.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development was held in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro (also referred to as the Earth Summit).

The Conference adopted the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, an action plan termed Agenda 21 and the Non—legally Binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests (Forest Principles).

The Conference also presented for signature by Governments the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Conférence des Nations Unies sur l'environnement et le développement

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) is a convention under the auspices of the United Nations dealing with all matters relating to the Law of the Sea. UNCLOS embodies and enshrines the notion that all problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be addressed as a whole. It entered into force on 16 November 1994

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Convention des Nations Unies sur le droit de la mer (UNCLOS)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) is a specialised agency of the United Nations established in 1945 to promote "collaboration among nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law, and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms ……. for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion …".

Source: Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM): 2001-2002, International Labour Organisation, Geneva, 2002 – Appendix F. Glossary of Organisations

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is an international organization established in 1972 to catalyse and coordinate activities to increase scientific understanding of environmental change and develop environmental management tools

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)

The United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) was established in 1966 to act as the central co-ordinating body for industrial activities and to promote industrial development and co-operation at the global, regional, national and sectoral levels. In 1985, UNIDO became the 16th specialised agency of the United Nations, with a mandate to help develop scientific and technological plans and programmes for industrialisation in the public, co-operative and private sectors.

Source: Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM): 2001-2002, International Labour Organisation, Geneva, 2002 – Appendix F. Glossary of Organisations

United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC)

The first session of the United Nations Statistical Commission was held in 1947.

The UNSC was established and given terms of reference by the Economic and Social Council. The terms of reference as set forth in Economic and Social Council resolution 1566 (L) of 3 May 1971, reaffirming its resolution 8 (I) of 16 February 1946, as amended by resolution 8 (II) of 21 June 1946, state that the Commission shall assist the Council:

"(a) In promoting the development of national statistics and the improvement of their comparability;

a. In the coordination of the statistical work of specialized agencies;
b. In the development of the central statistical services of the Secretariat;
c. In advising the organs of the United Nations on general questions relating to the collection, analysis and dissemination of statistical information;
d. In promoting the improvement of statistics and statistical methods generally."

In resolution 1566 (L), the Council stressed the importance of the Commission's coordination function and the need to achieve an integrated system in the collection, processing and dissemination of international statistics; recognized the interest of the Statistical Commission and the Statistical Division in matters related to the use of computers in the United Nations system; and requested the Secretary-General to undertake, in cooperation with the specialized agencies, concerted action to assist the developing countries in strengthening their statistical systems.

Context: The Commission consists of 24 member countries of the United Nations elected by the United Nations Economic and Social Council on the basis of an equitable geographical distribution according to the following pattern:

a. Five members from African States;
b. Four members from Asian States;
c. Four members from Eastern European States;
d. Four members from Latin American and Caribbean States;
e. Seven members from Western European and other States.

The term of office of members is four years. In July 1999 the Economic and Social Council decided that the Commission should meet annually for four days each session, starting in the year 2000.

The sessions of the Statistical Commission are substantively serviced by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and attended by the regional commissions, other United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and related organizations, and non-United Nations international organizations active in international statistical work.

Source: Statistical Commission website, United Nations Statistical Division, New York

United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)

The United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), formerly United Nations Statistical Office, is the body responsible for the collection, compilation and dissemination of international statistical data, the improvement of statistical methodology, substantive support for technical cooperation in statistics and the promotion of coordination in international statistical work

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Division de statistique de l'ONU

Units (classified)

Units 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

Source: United Nations Glossary of Classification Terms. Prepared by the Expert Group on International Economic and Social Classifications

Universal service

The concept that every individual within a country should have basic telephone service available at an affordable price. The concept varies, among countries, from having a telephone in every home and business in the wealthier countries to most inhabitants' being within a certain distance or time away from a public telephone in developing countries.

Source: Telecommunications services: Glossary of terms – World Trade Organisation

Universe

The population of producers and products to be sampled.

Context: An alternative term for population derived from the "universe of discourse" of classical logic. (A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical)

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

French equivalent: Univers

Unladen inland waterways traffic

Any movement of an inland waterways transport (IWT) freight vessel for which the gross-gross weight of goods carried, including that of equipment such as containers, swap-bodies and pallets, is nil; as well as any movement of an IWT passenger vessel without passengers.

Context: The movement of an IWT vessel carrying empty equipment such as containers, swap-bodies and pallets is not considered to be an unladen journey.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Unladen sea traffic

Sea traffic for which neither goods nor passengers are carried.

Context: The movement of a sea going vessel carrying empty equipment such as containers, swap-bodies and pallets is not considered to be an unladen journey.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Unleaded motor gasoline

Motor gasoline where lead compounds have not been added to enhance octane rating. It may contain traces of organic lead.

Source: Oil Information 2001, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 3. General Definitions

See also: Leaded motor gasoline

UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Unofficial language

See also: Non-official language

Unpaid family members (working in an establishment)

Unpaid family members (working in an establishment) include all persons living in the household(s) of the proprietor(s) of the owning enterprise and working in or for the establishment without regular pay for at least one third of the normal working hours of the establishment. Individual countries may find it necessary to either restrict or extend this definition to take account of their own culture and economy

Source: International Recommendations for Construction Statistics, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 47, Rev. 1, United Nations, New York, 1997, para. 94

See also: Contributing family worker

Unpaid labour

Work that produces goods or services but is unremunerated. It includes domestic labour, subsistence production and the unpaid production of items for market.

Context: Not to be confused with "unpaid family labour", a term used in some developing country statistical agencies as a category to cover production of marketed goods in the home or on the farm without pay, as in home-based industries and rural production.

Source: Alexander, P., Baden, S., 2000, Glossary on macroeconomics from a gender perspective, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex

Unprotected pension plan

A plan (personal pension plan or occupational defined contribution pension plan) where the pension plan/fund itself or the pension provider does not offer any investment return or benefit guarantees or promises covering the whole plan/fund.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Protected pension plan

French equivalent: Plan de retraite sans garanti

Unquoted shares

Unquoted shares are shares which are not traded on stock exchanges or other organised financial markets

Source: SNA 13.73

French equivalent: Actions non cotées

Unrecovered claims

See also: Claim payments

Unregulated fishery

An unregulated fishery is a fishery in which harvesters (and any other participants) are not subjected to any regulations

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Pêcheries non réglementées

Unrelated diversification

Unrelated diversification takes place when the products are very different from each other, for example a food processing firm manufacturing leather footwear as well.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M.

Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Related diversification; Diversification

UNSC

See also: United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC)

UNSD

See also: United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)

Untied aid

Untied aid is Official Development Assistance for which the associated goods and services may be fully and freely procured in substantially all countries

Source: Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts. From the "Development Co-operation Report: Efforts and Policies of Members of the Development Assistance Committee".

French equivalent: Aide non liée

Unused extraction

Materials which are extracted by economic activities but that do not normally serve as input for production or consumption activities (mining overburden, etc.). They are not used for further processing and are usually without economic value.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.200

UPOV

International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants

French equivalent: Union internationale pour la protection des obtentions végétales

Upper bound

The highest possible value of a cell in a table of frequency counts where the cell value has been perturbed or suppressed.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Upper level index

An index constructed from elementary or lower-level indices. Weights are used to combine them.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Upper secondary education (ISCED 3)

Upper secondary education (ISCED 3) corresponds to the final stage of secondary education in most OECD countries.

Instruction is often more organised along subject-matter lines than at ISCED level 2 and teachers typically need to have a higher level, or more subject-specific, qualifications than at ISCED 2. The entrance age to this level is typically 15 or 16 years.

Context: There are substantial differences in the typical duration of ISCED 3 programmes both across and between countries, typically ranging from two to five years of schooling. ISCED 3 may either be “terminal” (i.e., preparing the students for entry directly into working life) and/or “preparatory” (i.e., preparing students for tertiary education).

Programmes at level 3 can also be subdivided into three categories based on the degree to which the programme is specifically oriented towards a specific class of occupations or trades and leads to a labour-market relevant qualification: General, Pre-vocational or pre-technical, and Vocational or technical programmes.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

Upper-middle-income countries

In the context of the Paris Club, countries not considered lower-middle-income or low-income countries. These countries receive non-concessional rescheduling terms, originally with flat repayment schedules, but in the 1990s increasingly with graduated payment schedules that have a maturity of up to 15 years and a grace period of 2–3 years for commercial credits. Official development assistance credits are rescheduled over 10 years, including a grace period of 5–6 years. The World Bank classifies as upper-middle income those countries with GNP per capita income of between $2,996 and $9,265 in 2000.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

URAA

See also: Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture (URAA)

Urban inland waterways transport

Transport carried out on inland waterways located within the boundaries of a built-up area.

Context: Only transport carried out mainly or solely on inland waterways located within the boundaries of a built-up area are regarded as urban transport.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Urban population

Because of national differences in the characteristics that distinguish urban from rural areas, the distinction between urban and rural population is not amenable to a single definition that would be applicable to all countries. National definitions are most commonly based on size of locality. Population which is not urban is considered rural.

Source: United Nations. Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1. Series M, No. 67, Rev. 1 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XVII.1). (P1.3)

Urban railway enterprise

Railway enterprise wholly operating urban, suburban or similar lines within the boundaries of one or more built-up areas.

Context: Data on such enterprises must be separated from data on principal and secondary enterprises.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Urban road

A road within the boundaries of a built-up area, which is an area with entries and exits specially sign-posted as such.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Urban road passenger enterprise

Road passenger transport enterprise performing urban, metropolitan or similar scheduled or non-scheduled transport services within the boundaries of one or more built-up areas and whose main activities in the field of road passenger transport, according to value-added, is urban road passenger transport.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Urban road traffic

Traffic carried out on urban roads or tramways.

Context: Proportions of a through journey involving a relatively short passage over urban roads are not counted as urban traffic.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Urban road transport

Transport carried out on urban roads or tramways.

Context: Only transport mainly or solely performed on urban roads is considered to be urban transport.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Urban sprawl

Urban sprawl is the expansion of an urban area to accommodate its growing population

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Prolifération urbaine

Urbanization

Urbanization:

1. increase in the proportion of a population living in urban areas;
2. process by which a large number of people becomes permanently concentrated in relatively small areas, forming cities

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Urbanisation

URL

See also: Uniform Resource Locator (URL)

Uruguay Round

The Uruguay Round is the eighth round of multilateral trade negotiations conducted within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Launched in Punta del Este, Uruguay, in 1986 and concluded in December 1993, the final Uruguay Round agreement, signed in Marrakech in April 1994, embraces 136 participating countries ("contracting partners") and came into effect in 1995

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

See also: Built-in agenda

Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture (URAA)

The terms of the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture (URAA) are contained in the section entitled the "Agreement on Agriculture" of the Final Act Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations. This text contains commitments in the areas of market access, domestic support, and export subsidies, and general provisions concerning monitoring and continuation. In addition, each country's schedule is an integral part of its contractual commitment under the URAA.

There is a separate agreement entitled the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Measures. This agreement seeks establishing a multilateral framework of rules and disciplines to guide the adoption, development and the enforcement of sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures in order to minimise their negative effects on trade

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2001-2006, OECD, 2001, Annex II – Glossary of Terms) See also Phyto-sanitary regulations and Sanitary regulations.

See also: Sanitary regulations; Blair House Agreement; Phytosanitary regulations

French equivalent: Accord d'Uruguay sur l'agriculture

Use benefits

Use benefits include both direct and indirect benefits. Use benefits also include option and bequest benefits.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.36

Use of IMF credit and loans

These comprise members' drawings on the IMF other than those drawn against the country's reserve tranche position. Use of IMF credit and loans includes purchases and drawings under Stand-By, Extended, Structural Adjustment, Enhanced Structural Adjustment, and Systemic Transformation Facility Arrangements, together with Trust Fund loans.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

Use tables for natural resources

A table that describes the use of natural resources (from the national or the rest of the world environment) by the national or the rest of the world economy.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 3.109

Used asset

A used asset is one which has already been acquired by at least one resident or non-resident user, or produced on own account. A used asset will usually be exchanged at less than the price when it was first acquired. It is a synonym for "second-hand asset"

Source: Measuring Capital: OECD Manual, Annex 1 Glossary of Technical Terms Used in the Manual, OECD, 2001

See also: Second hand asset

User cost

The cost incurred over a period of time by the owner of a fixed asset or consumer durable as a consequence of using it to provide a flow of capital or consumption services. User cost consists of the depreciation on the asset or durable (measured at current prices and not at historic cost) plus the capital, or interest, cost.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

User cost (in valuation of mineral deposits)

User cost is the concept proposed for the valuation of the depletion of mineral deposits according to which a time—bound stream of net revenues from the sale of an exhaustible natural resource is converted into a permanent income stream by investing part of the revenues, that is, the user cost allowance, over the lifetime of the resource. The remaining amount of the revenue is regarded as true income

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Coût d'usage

User cost of capital

The user cost of capital is the unit cost for the use of a capital asset for one period--that is, the price for employing or obtaining one unit of capital services. The user cost of capital is also referred to as the "rental price" of a capital good, or the "capital service price"

Source: Measuring Capital: OECD Manual, Annex 1 Glossary of Technical Terms Used in the Manual, OECD, 2001

User needs (for statistics)

User needs refer to the data and metadata requirements of persons or organisations to meet a particular use or set of uses. Such needs may be specified in terms of the quality dimensions promulgated by international organisations or national agencies.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

User satisfaction survey

A statistical survey aiming to assess the satisfaction of users of statistics.

Source: Eurostat, "Assessment of Quality in Statistics: Glossary", Working Group, Luxembourg, October 2003

User-pays principle

The user-pays principle is the variation of the polluter-pays principle that calls upon the user of a natural resource to bear the cost of running down natural capital

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Polluter-pays-principle

French equivalent: Principe du pollueur- payeur

Uses (transactions in current accounts)

The term uses 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

Source: SNA 2.54

French equivalent: Inscription en partie double (principe de)

Uses approach

An approach to CPIs in which the consumption in some period is identified with the consumption goods and services actually used up by a household to satisfy their needs and wants (as distinct from the consumption goods and services acquired). In this approach, the consumption of consumer durables in a given period is measured by the values of the flows of services provided by the stocks of durables owned by households. These values may be estimated by the user costs.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

Uses of value added quadrant

The uses of value added quadrant (of an input- output table) shows those production costs of producers other than intermediate consumption

Source: SNA 15.74

French equivalent: Quadrant des emplois de la valeur ajoutée

U-shaped distribution

A frequency distribution shaped more or less like a letter "U", though not necessarily symmetrical, i.e. with the maximum frequencies at the two extremes of the range of the variate.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Usual environment (for visitors)

The usual environment required to distinguish a visitor from all other travellers within a location is difficult to define in precise terms. Generally speaking, it corresponds to the geographical boundaries within which an individual displaces himself/herself within his/her regular routine of life.

As stated in the Recommendations on Tourism Statistics, the usual environment of a person consists of the direct vicinity of his/her home and place of work or study and other places frequently visited.

Context: It has two dimensions:

- Frequency: places which are frequently visited by a person (on a routine basis) are considered as part of his/her usual environment even though these places may be located at a considerable distance from his/her place of residence;
- Distance: places located close to the place of residence of a person are also part of his/her usual environment even if the actual spots are rarely visited

Source: Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework, Eurostat, OECD, WTO, UNSD, 2001, para 2.6

Usual hours of work (per week)

Usual hours of work per week identifies the most common weekly working schedule over a selected period of a person in employment.

Context: While no international statistical definition of "usual hours of work" exists, it has been defined as the hours worked in an activity during a typical week, 7 or more technically, as the modal value of the workers' "hours actually worked" per week over a long period. This definition is applicable to all workers with regular schedules, even to those who do not possess a working contract – for example, workers engaged in small-scale or family enterprises, or self-employed workers. For workers who do not work regular schedules, measures of average hours actually worked per week over a long period are sometimes used.

When compared with workers' "normal hours of work", the "usual hours of work" includes the overtime that occurs systematically every day or week and excludes time not worked on a usual basis. This measure is affected neither by irregular or unusual overtime, whether worked for premium

pay, regular pay, or not compensated at all, nor by unusual absence or rest.

Source: Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM): 2001-2002, International Labour Organisation, Geneva, 2002, page 203

See also: Normal hours of work

Usual residence

See also: Country of usual residence

Usually active population

The usually active population comprises all persons above a specified age whose activity status, as determined in terms of the total number of weeks or days during a long specified period (such as the preceding 12 months or the preceding calendar year) was either employed or unemployed

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.177

Utility

Often defined as the satisfaction derived from consumption of a good or service.

Source: A Guide to the Consumer Price Index - 13th Series, Glossary, Australian Bureau of Statistics

V

Validation

A continuous monitoring of the process of compilation and of the results of this process.

Context: In SDMX, "Validation" describes methods and processes for routinely assessing source data – including censuses, sample surveys, and administrative records – and how the results of the assessments are monitored and made available to guide statistical processes.

It also describes how intermediate results are validated against other information where applicable, how statistical discrepancies in intermediate data are assessed and investigated and how statistical discrepancies and other potential indicators or problems in statistical outputs are investigated. All the controls made in terms of quality of the data to be published or already published are included in the validation process.

Validation also includes the results of studies and analysis of revisions and how they are used to inform the statistical processes. In this process, two dimensions can be distinguished:

i. validation before publication of the figures, and

ii. validation after publication.

Source: Eurostat, "Handbook on Quarterly National Accounts", Luxembourg, 1999

See also: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX)

French equivalent: Validation

Validation edit

A validation edit undertakes checks which are made between fields in a particular record. This includes the checking of every field of every record to ascertain whether it contains a valid entry and the checking that entries are consistent with each other.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Validity error

A validity error is an occurrence of the value of a data item which is not an element of the set of permissible codes or values assigned to that data item.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Valuables

Valuables are produced assets that are not used primarily for production or consumption, that are expected to appreciate or at least not to decline in real value, that do not deteriorate over time under normal conditions and that are acquired and held primarily as stores of value

Source: (AN.13) – Annex to chapter XIII [10.7, 10.116, 13.15, 13.50]

French equivalent: Objets de valeur

Valuation

Under the SDDS, valuation refers to such items as:

1. the exchange rates or conversion factors used to convert foreign-currency-denominated assets and liabilities into the national currency equivalent;
2. whether transactions are recorded at market prices, face or nominal value vs. issue or discounted prices;
3. adjustments to convert CIF imports to an FOB basis;
4. adjustments to align data with balance of payments concepts as well as the frequency of any revaluation (e.g., daily, monthly, quarterly, yearly).

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Accounting basis; Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS); Actuarial valuation

Valuation haircut

A risk control measure applied to underlying assets used in reverse transactions, in which the central bank calculates the value of underlying assets as their market value reduced by a certain percentage (haircut). The Eurosystem applies valuation haircuts reflecting features of the specific assets, such as their residual maturity.

Source: European Central Bank, 2003, Annual Report: 2003, ECB, Frankfurt, Glossary

Valuation of natural assets

Valuation of natural assets are methods of applying a monetary value to natural assets in environmental accounting that include:

a. market valuation,

b. direct non—market valuation such as the assessment of the willingness to pay for environmental services (contingent valuation), and

c. indirect non-market valuation, for example, costing of environmental damage or of compliance with environmental standards

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Maintenance (cost) valuation (environmental accounting); Contingent valuation; Market valuation

French equivalent: Evaluation des actifs naturels

Valuation of stocks

The fifth edition of the IMF Balance of Payments Manual (BPM5) and the OECD Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment recommend using market price as the basis for stock valuation. However, it is recognised that, in practice, book values from the balance sheets of direct investment enterprises (or investors) are often used to determine the value of the stock of direct investment

Source: Report on the Survey of Implementation of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment – IMF, OECD, March 2000 – Appendix II: Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms.

See also: Book value

Valuation of the degradation of land and soil

The present value of the future rent on land that is foregone due to the degradation attributed to the period.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.296

Value

Value 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.

Context: Values are expressed in terms of a common unit of currency and are commensurate and additive across different products. Quantities, on the other hand, are not commensurate and additive across different products even when measured in the same kind of physical units.

ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC.

http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/tegppi/index.htm

Source: SNA 16.9

French equivalent: Valeur

Value added - basic prices – NACE

Value added at basic prices is calculated from the production value plus subsidies on products less the purchases of goods and services (other than those purchased for resale in the same condition) plus or minus the change in stocks of raw materials and consumables less other taxes on products which are linked to turnover but not deductible. It represents the value added by the various factor inputs in the operating activities of the unit concerned.

Income and expenditure classified as financial or extra-ordinary in company accounts is excluded from value added.

Value added at basic prices is calculated "gross" because value adjustments (such as depreciation) are not subtracted.

Context: Operating subsidies can be separated into two groups:

i. Subsidies on products are subsidies payable per unit of a good or service. The subsidy may be a specific amount of money per unit of a good or service or it may be calculated ad valorem as a specified percentage of the price per unit. A subsidy on a product usually becomes payable when the good or service is produced, sold or imported, but it may also be payable in other circumstances such as when a good is transferred, leased, delivered or used for own consumption or own capital formation.

ii. Subsidies linked to production are subsidies received by a unit which are not linked to the quantity or the value of goods produced or sold. Notably these subsidies include subsidies on the payroll and workforce, subsidies for environmental protection and grants for interest relief.

Investment subsidies are excluded. Specific calculation methods are needed for NACE Rev. 1 classes 66.01 and 66.03.

Note: Indirect taxes can be separated into three groups:

i. The first comprises VAT and other deductible taxes directly linked to turnover which are excluded from turnover. These taxes are collected in stages by the enterprise and fully borne by the final purchaser.

ii. The second group concerns all other taxes and duties linked to products which are either 1) linked to turnover and not deductible or 2) taxes on products not linked to turnover. Included here are taxes and duties on imports and taxes on the production, export, sale, transfer, leasing or delivery of goods and services or as a result of their use for own consumption or own capital formation.

iii. The third group concerns taxes and duties linked to production. These are compulsory, unrequited payments, in cash or in kind which are levied by general government, or by the Institutions of the European Union, in respect of the production and importation of goods and services, the employment of labour, the ownership or use of land, buildings or other assets used in production irrespective of the quantity or the value of goods and services produced or sold

Source: Definitions of Structural Business Statistics Regulation (Commission Regulation (EC) No. 2700/98 of 17 December 1998) variables (12 14 0)

See also: Value added - basic prices – SNA

Value added - basic prices – SNA

Value added - basic prices – refers to output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices

Source: SNA 6.226

See also: Value added - basic prices – NACE

Value added (for railway enterprises)

Gross output of the railway enterprise less the value of its intermediate consumption. Value added of domestic production of all railway enterprises in a country is equal to their contribution to the GDP of that country.

Context: It is understood that Value Added, in this context, is expressed in market prices.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Value added (of inland waterways transport enterprises)

Gross output of the IWT enterprise less the value of its intermediate consumption. Value added of domestic production of all of a country's IWT enterprises is equal to their contribution to the GDP of that country.

Context: It is understood that Value added, in this context, is expressed in market prices.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Value added (of oil pipeline enterprises)

Gross output of the oil pipeline transport enterprise less the value of its intermediate consumption. Value added of domestic production of all oil pipeline transport enterprises in a country is equal to their contribution to the GDP of that country.

Context: It is understood that Value Added, in this context, is expressed in market prices.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Value added (of road transport enterprises)

Gross output of the road transport enterprise less the value of its intermediate consumption. Value added of domestic production of all road transport enterprises in a country is equal to their contribution to the GDP of that country.

Context: It is understood that value added, in this context, is expressed in market prices.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Value added at factor cost

Value added at factor cost is the gross income from operating activities after adjusting for operating subsidies and indirect taxes. It can be calculated from turnover, plus capitalised production, plus other operating income, plus or minus the changes in stocks, minus the purchases of goods and services, minus other taxes on products which are linked to turnover but not deductible, minus the duties and taxes linked to production

Source: Statistics in focus: Industry, trade and services; Theme 4 – 7/2001 - Distributive trades statistics, Eurostat, Methodological Notes, page 7

Value added function

The value added function indicates the maximum amount of current-price value-added that an establishment or industry can generate, given a set of prices for its output and for its intermediate inputs, and given a certain quantity of primary inputs

Source: OECD Productivity Manual: A Guide to the Measurement of Industry-Level and Aggregate Productivity Growth, OECD, Paris, March 2001, Annex 1 – Glossary

Value added producer price index

The weighted average of an output producer price index (PPI) and input PPI.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Value added tax (VAT) – ESA

A value added type tax (VAT) is a tax on goods and services collected in stages by enterprises and which is ultimately charged in full to the final purchasers. This heading value added type taxes comprises the value added tax which is collected by the General government and which is applied to national and imported products, as well as, where appropriate, other deductible taxes applied under similar rules to those governing VAT, for simplicity henceforth called 'VAT'. Producers are obliged to pay only the difference between the VAT on their sales and the VAT on their purchases for their own intermediate consumption or gross fixed capital formation

Source: ESA [4.17]

See also: Value added tax (VAT) – SNA

French equivalent: Taxe sur la valeur ajoutée (TVA) - SEC

Value added tax (VAT) – SNA

A value added tax (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.e. exports)

Source: SNA 6.207 and 6.208 [15.47]

See also: Value added tax (VAT) – ESA; Deductible value added tax (VAT); Non-deductible value added tax (VAT)

French equivalent: Taxe sur la valeur ajoutée (TVA) - SCN

Value added tax (VAT), deductible

Deductible value added tax (VAT) is the VAT payable on purchases of goods or services intended for intermediate consumption, gross fixed capital formation or for resale which a producer is permitted to deduct from his own VAT liability to the government in respect of VAT invoiced to his customers

Source: SNA 6.209

See also: Value added tax (VAT), non-deductible

French equivalent: TVA déductible

Value added tax (VAT), invoiced

Invoiced value added tax (VAT) is the VAT payable on the sales of a producer; it is shown separately on the invoice which the producer presents to the purchaser

Source: SNA 6.209

French equivalent: TVA facturée

Value added tax (VAT), non-deductible

Non-deductible value added tax (VAT) is VAT payable by a purchaser which is not deductible from his own VAT liability, if any

Source: SNA 6.209

See also: Value added tax (VAT), deductible

French equivalent: TVA non déductible

Value added, gross

Gross value added 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.

Context: Gross value added may be calculated at basic prices, factor cost, producers' prices or at market prices. (Services: Statistics on Value Added and Employment, OECD, 2000 edition, Introduction, page 12)

Source: SNA 1.6 [2.172, 6.4, 6.222]

French equivalent: Valeur ajoutée brute

Value added, net

Net value added is the value of output less the values of both intermediate consumption and consumption of fixed capital

Source: SNA 6.4, 6.222 [1.6]

French equivalent: Valeur ajoutée nette

Value domain

A value domain is a set of permissible values.

Context: In the context of ISO 11179, a domain is the set of possible data values of an attribute. A "data value" is an element of a value domain. "Enumerated value domain" is a value domain that is specified by a list of all its permissible values.

The value domain provides representation, but has no implication as to what data element concept the values may be associated with or what the values mean.

The permissible values may either be enumerated or expressed via a description.

Non-enumerated value domain is a value domain that is specified by a description rather than a list of all Permissible values.

Non-enumerated value domain description is a description or specification of a rule, reference, or range for a set of all permissible values for the value domain.

Value domain representation class is the class of representation of a value domain.

Attributes of value domain:

Value domain administration record is the administration record for a value domain.

Value domain datatype is the datatype used in a value domain.

Value domain format is a template for the structure of the presentation of the Value(s) e.g. - YYYY-MM-DD for a date.

Value domain maximum character quantity is the maximum number of characters to represent the Data Element value and is applicable only to character datatypes.

Value domain relationship is a relationship among two or more Value domains.

Value domain unit of measure is the unit of measure used in a value domain.

(ISO/IEC 11179-3 "Information technology - Metadata registries-Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes", February 2003)

Source: ISO/IEC FCD FCD 11179-1 "Information technology - Metadata registers-Part 1: Framework", May 2003

See also: ISO / IEC 11179; Attribute; Permissible value; Permitted value; Value item

Value index

An index number formed from the ratio of aggregate values in the given period to the aggregate values in the base period. Strictly speaking this is not an index number as ordinarily understood but a value relative.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Value item

A representation of a value meaning in a specific value domain - the actual value.

Source: ISO/IEC International Standard 11179-3 - Information technology - Metadata registries (MDR) - Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes", February 2003

See also: ISO / IEC 11179; Value domain; Value meaning

Value meaning

The meaning or semantic content of a value.

Context: Given a permissible value, representation of its value meaning shall be independent of (and shall not constrain) the representation of its corresponding value.

The representation of value meanings in a registry shall be independent of (and shall not constrain) their representation in any corresponding value domain.

Value meaning set is the relationship between a conceptual domain and a set of value meanings.

Attributes of value meaning:

Value meaning begin date is the effective date of this value meaning in the conceptual domain. A registration authority may determine whether this date is the date the value meaning becomes valid in a registry or the date the value meaning becomes part of the source domain or some other date.

Value meaning description is a description of a value meaning.

Value meaning end date is the date this value meaning became/becomes invalid. A registration authority may determine whether this date is the date the value meaning becomes no longer valid in a registry or the date the value meaning becomes no longer part of the source domain or some other date.

Value meaning identifier is the unique identifier for a value meaning.

Source: ISO/IEC FCD 11179-1 "Information technology - Metadata registers - Part 1: Framework", May 2003

See also: Value item; Conceptual domain; ISO / IEC 11179; Permissible value

Value of work put in place (construction)

The value of work put in place is the value of work carried out on projects completed during the inquiry period, plus the value of work under construction at the end of the inquiry period minus the value at the beginning of the period. It includes construction work done as a main contractor and on own-account, plus work done as a subcontractor (minus the payments to sub- contractors for work done)

Source: Bulletin of Housing and Building Statistics for Europe and North America, UNECE, Geneva, 2000, Annex II, Definitions and General Terms, page 84

See also: Construction work completed

Value updating

See also: Price updating

Value weights

The measures of the relative importance of products in the index. The weight reference-period values or shares of the various components of output (or input) covered by the index. Being commensurate and additive across different products, value weights can be used at aggregation levels above the detailed product level.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

See also: Quantity weights; Weights - ISI

Values at constant exchange rates of period t0

Values at constant exchange rates of period t0 are series at current domestic prices converted to a common currency by way of constant exchange rates of period t0.

Context: A value index of this kind corresponds to a weighted average of the value changes in domestic prices, as exchange rates are held fixed

Source: Statistical Series for the Euro Area - Conclusions and Recommendations of the OECD ASTF Euro Subgroup, 15 May 2001

Values at constant exchange rates of period t-1

Values at constant exchange rates of period t-1 are series at current domestic prices converted to a common currency by way of constant exchange rates of period t-1.

Context: A value index of this kind corresponds to a weighted average of the value changes in domestic prices, as exchange rates are held fixed at their previous year's value. However, weights are continuously updated

Source: Statistical Series for the Euro Area - Conclusions and Recommendations of the OECD ASTF Euro Subgroup, 15 May 2001

Values at constant international prices of period t0 (at PPPs of period t0)

Values at constant international prices of period t0 (at PPPs of period t0) are series at current domestic prices converted to a common currency by way of constant PPPs of a given year.

Context: A value index of this kind corresponds to a weighted average of the value changes in domestic prices, as PPPs are held fixed

Source: Statistical Series for the Euro Area - Conclusions and Recommendations of the OECD ASTF Euro Subgroup, 15 May 2001

Values at constant international prices of period t-1 (at PPPs of period t-1)

Values at constant international prices of period t-1 (at PPPs of period t-1) are series at current domestic prices converted to a common currency by way of PPPs of year t-1.

Context: A value index of this kind corresponds to a weighted average of the value changes in domestic prices, as PPPs are held fixed at their previous year's value. However, weights are continuously updated

Source: Statistical Series for the Euro Area - Conclusions and Recommendations of the OECD ASTF Euro Subgroup, 15 May 2001

Values at current exchange rates (at current USD)

Values at current exchange rates (at current USD) are series at current domestic prices converted to a common currency by way of current exchange rates. Because exchange rates are price relatives of currencies, this expresses domestic values in terms of a foreign currency

Source: Statistical Series for the Euro Area - Conclusions and Recommendations of the OECD ASTF Euro Subgroup, 15 May 2001

Values at current international prices (at current PPPs)

Values at current international prices (at current PPPs) are series at current domestic prices converted to a common currency by way of current PPPs. Because PPPs are price relatives of goods and services, this implies substituting the set of domestic prices by a set of international prices

Source: Statistical Series for the Euro Area - Conclusions and Recommendations of the OECD ASTF Euro Subgroup, 15 May 2001

Valuing natural resources

The principles for valuing produced assets and calculating the decline in their value can be applied to natural resources in like manner. Natural resources provide a stream of services to the economy as they are used. The value of these services represents the resource rent of the asset. The decline in value of the resource (ignoring price effects and disasters) can be called the consumption of natural capital, parallel to the consumption of fixed capital.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 2.136

Van (railway)

Railway vehicle without motor forming part of a passenger or goods train and used by the train crew as well as, if need be, for the conveyance of luggage, parcels, bicycles, etc.

Context: Vehicles possessing one or more passenger compartments must not be counted as vans but as passenger carriages. Mail vans, belonging to railway enterprises, are included under vans when they do not have a passenger compartment.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

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 (e.g. income, age, weight, etc., and "occupation", "industry", "disease", etc.

Context: A variable in the mathematical sense, i.e. a quantity which may take any one of specified set of values. It is convenient to apply the same word to denote non-measurable characteristics, e.g., 'sex' is a variable in this sense since any human individual may take one of two 'values', male or female. It is useful, but far from being the general practice, to distinguish between a variable as so defined and a random variable (The International Statistical Institute, "The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms", edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press, 2003).

Source: "United Nations Glossary of Classification Terms" prepared by the Expert Group on International Economic and Social Classifications; unpublished on paper

See also: Observation; Characteristic; Data item

French equivalent: Variable

Variable costs

Variable costs are costs that vary with the amount produced. Examples are materials, fuel, production labour and maintenance. As the relevant time period is extended, more costs become variable.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993.

See also: Costs; Fixed costs

Variable rate

A variable rate is an interest rate that may fluctuate over the life of the loan, unlike a fixed rate. A change in the variable rate will affect either the size of the re-payment or the length of the loan

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Variable rate bond

A bond whose interest payments are linked to a reference index (for example, LIBOR), or the price of a specific commodity, or the price of a specific financial instrument that normally changes over time in a continuous manner in response to market pressures.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

Variable rate notes (VRNs)

These securities adopted the standard characteristics of a variable-rate bond. However, whereas a standard characteristic of a variable-rate bond is that it carries a fixed spread over a referral index, the spread over LIBOR on a VRN varies over time depending on the change in the perceived credit risk of the issuer. The spread is reset at each rollover date—normally every three months—by means of negotiation between the issuer and arranging house.

Context: VRNs are usually issued with no maturity date (perpetual VRNs) but fixed five-year and longer-dated issues are in existence. VRNs generally have a put option for the existing holders of notes to sell the issue back to the lead manager of the issuing syndicate, at par, at any interest payment date.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

Variable sampling fraction

If from a stratified population a simple random selection is selected from each stratum in such a way that the proportion of units sampled in each stratum varies from stratum to stratum, the sample is said to be selected with variable sampling fraction. Applicability of the term to other sampling schemes rests upon the general definition of sampling fraction.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Taux de sondage variable

Variable selection

The problem of selecting subsets of variables, in regression or multivariate statistics, that contain most of the relevant information in the full data set.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Variable-rate note

FRN where the margin over the reference rate is fixed by the issuer and the remarketing agent several days before the following interest period. The holders, during a predetermined period of time, have the right to either bid for the new applicable margin over the reference rate or (under certain conditions) put the notes to the arranger (but not the issuer) on the following interest payment date.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Variance

The variance is the mean square deviation of the variable around the average value. It reflects the dispersion of the empirical values around its mean.

Source: Eurostat, "Assessment of Quality in Statistics: Glossary", Working Group, Luxembourg, October 2003

French equivalent: Variance

Variance analysis

The total variation displayed by a set of observations, as measured by the sums of squares of deviations from the mean, may in certain circumstances be separated into components associated with defined sources of variation used as criteria of classification for the observations. Such an analysis is called an analysis of variance, although in the strict sense it is an analysis of sums of squares. Many standard situations can be reduced to the variance analysis form.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Analyse de la variance

Variance estimation

The task of estimating the value of the variance of an estimate.

Context: Methods employed are commonly classified as:

- analytic methods: use and compute the proper formulae of the variance;
- approximate methods: methods that use approximations for complex and muti-stage sample designs.

These methods can be classified in three categories:

- simplifying assumptions: setting assumptions which allow use of straightforward formulae (as if an analytic method could be applied).
- Taylor's linearisation techniques: estimation of non-linear statistics is simplified in using a Taylor's development of the concerned statistics.
- Replication or re-sampling methods: a large number of sub-samples are derived from the initial sample and variance is estimated from the variability of the results in this set of sub-samples. Several methods are based on re-sampling, such as the jack-knife, the bootstrap and the balanced repeated replication methods.

Source: Eurostat, "Assessment of Quality in Statistics: Glossary", Working Group, Luxembourg, October 2003

See also: Variance; Estimate

Variate

In contradistinction to a variable, a variate is a quantity which may take any of the values of a specified set with a specified relative frequency or probability. The variate is therefore often known as a random variable. It is to regarded as defined, not merely by a set of permissible values like an ordinary mathematical variable, but by an associated frequency (probability) function expressing how often those values appear in the situation under discussion.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Variate transformation

The transformation of one variate into another, usually by a mathematical equation connecting them. The object is, as a rule, to transform the distribution function of one variate exactly or approximately into a distribution function of known form and properties.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Vegetable oil

Vegetable oil is defined as rapeseed oil (canola), soybean oil, sunflower seed oil and palm oil, except in Japan where it excludes sunflower seed oil

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2001-2006, OECD, 2001, Annex II – Glossary of Terms

French equivalent: Huiles végétales

Vehicle companies

Vehicle companies are financial entities created to be holders of securitized assets or assets that have been removed from the balance sheets of corporations or government units as part of the restructuring of these units. Many are organized as trusts or special purpose vehicles created solely to hold specific portfolios of assets or liabilities.

Source: IMF, 2004, Compilation Guide on Financial Soundness Indicators, IMF, Washington DC, Appendix VII, Glossary

Vehicle-kilometre

Unit of measurement representing the movement of a road motor vehicle over one kilometre.

Context: The distance to be considered is the distance actually run. It includes movements of empty road motor vehicles. Units made up of a tractor and a semi-trailer or a lorry and a trailer are counted as one vehicle.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Vehicle-kilometre (for inland waterways transport)

Unit of measurement of traffic representing the movement of an individual inland waterways transport (IWT) vessel or convoy over one kilometre.

Context: The distance taken into account is the distance actually run. Movements of unladen individual vessels or convoys are included.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Vehicles

See also: Motor vehicles

Velocity (of money)

The average number of times a measure of money (as captured, for instance, by a monetary aggregate) turns over within a specified period of time. The income velocity of

circulation is typically calculated as the ratio of a monetary aggregate to nominal GDP.

Source: A glossary of terms used in payments and settlement systems, July 2001, Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems, Bank for International Settlements

Verification

Refers to the principal methods to review, audit, or verify the accuracy of the disseminated data (e.g., internal review, statistical confidence tests, internal audit, audit by outside accountants, cross-checks with other macroeconomic accounts, etc.).

Context: Under the SDDS, this may entail, according to the data category under consideration, the reconciliation of stocks and transactions data; reconciliation of reported data with money and banking statistics, custodian data; differences with partner data or preshipment inspection data; the treatment of differences between GDP compiled for the production approach and GDP compiled from the expenditure approach.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

See also: Statistical processing; Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS)

Version

A version is the identification of an issue of a data element specification in a series of evolving data element specifications within a registration authority

Source: ISO/IEC 11179, Part 1, Framework for the specification and standardization of data elements, 1998

Version identifier

A version identifier is an identifier assigned to a version under which a data element registration is submitted or updated

Source: ISO/IEC 11179, Part 1, Framework for the specification and standardization of data elements, 1998

Vertical integration

Vertical integration describes the ownership or control by a firm of different stages of the production process, e.g., petroleum refining firms owning "downstream" the terminal storage and retail gasoline distribution facilities and "upstream" the crude oil field wells and transportation pipelines.

"Forward" integration refers to the production to distribution stages whereas "backward" integration refers to the production to raw material stages of the operations of a firm.

Context: Vertical integration may be achieved through new investment and/or vertical mergers and acquisition of existing firms at different stages of production. An important motive for vertical integration is efficiencies and minimization of transaction costs.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Vertical integration (of a fishery)

Vertical integration of a fishery (or industry) is vertically integrated when firms in the fishery engage in multiple levels of the supply chain. For example, a firm that operates and manages fishing vessels, processing plants, and a wholesale distribution operation is considered vertically integrated

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

See also: Horizontal integration (of a fishery)

French equivalent: Intégration verticale

Vertical merger

A Vertical merger is a merger between firms operating at different stages of production, e.g., from raw materials to finished products to distribution. An example would be a steel manufacturer merging with an iron ore producer.

Context: Vertical mergers usually increase economic efficiency, although they may sometimes have an anticompetitive effect.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

See also: Horizontal merger; Merger; Conglomerate merger

Vertical restraints (or restrictions)

Vertical restraints (or restrictions) refers to certain types of practices by manufacturers or suppliers relating to the resale of their products.

The usual practices adopted in this regard are resale price maintenance (RPM), exclusive dealing and exclusive territory or geographic market restrictions.

Under exclusive dealing and/or exclusive territory, a single distributor is the only one who obtains the rights from a manufacturer to market the product.

Context: A significant debate exists in the economic literature as to whether this confers monopoly power on the distributor. Usually, the distributor's market power is limited by inter- brand competition. The manufacturer's purpose is normally to provide incentives to the distributor to promote the product and provide better service to customers.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Vertical supply linkages

Refers to links between firms, or within a firm, up-and-down the production chain for a particular product. In recent times the production chain for a range of products and services has become more global.

Source: OECD, June 2004, Glossary, OECD Economic Outlook, Paris, France

Vertically integrated enterprise

A vertically integrated enterprise is one in which different stages of production, which are usually carried out by different enterprises, are carried out in succession by different parts of the same enterprise (the output of one stage becomes an input into the next stage, only the output from the final stage being actually sold on the market

Source: SNA 5.31

See also: Horizontally integrated enterprise

French equivalent: Entreprise verticalement intégrée

Vessel catch limit

The vessel catch limit is a limit on the quantity each individual vessel can land per trip or short period of time (e.g., day, week)

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

Vessel-kilometre (for inland waterways transport)

Unit of measurement representing the movement of an inland waterways transport (IWT) vessel over one kilometre.

Context: The distance taken into account is the distance actually run. Movements of unladen vessels are included. In a convoy, each unit is counted as a vessel

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics –

Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Vested benefit obligation (VBO)

The actuarial present value, using current salary levels, of vested benefits only.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

French equivalent: Obligations au titre des droits acquis

Vested benefits

See also: Vested rights

French equivalent: Prestations acquises

Vested rights

Deferred pensions for deferred pensioners, benefits accrued to active members and benefits of passive members.

Context: Identical term, "Vested benefits"

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

French equivalent: Droits acquis

Video-conferencing

See also: Tele-conferencing

Virtual corporation

A partnership among several enterprises sharing complementary expertise created expressly to produce a product with a short perspective life span with the production of the product being controlled through a computerized network. The corporation is disbanded with the conclusion of the product's life span.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Virtual population analysis

A method used by biologists to assess the physical data on stocks of fish. It employs data on catches from different cohorts of the same stock, together with data on catch per unit effort.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.283

Virtual safe setting

Synonym of Remote data laboratory.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

See also: Remote data laboratory

Visegrad group

See also: Central European Free Trade Agreement (CEFTA)

Visible underemployment

Visible underemployment includes individuals who are involuntarily working less than the normal duration of work determined for the activity, who are seeking or available for additional work during the reference period.

Context: Visible underemployment can usually be measured in labour force surveys. [OECD Employment Outlook, July 1995, page 45]

In the Resolution Concerning the measurement of underemployment and inadequate employment situations adopted by the 16th International Conference of Labour Statisticians in October 1998 recommendations concerning the measurement of underemployment are limited to time-related underemployment.

Source: International Labour Organisation (ILO) Resolution Concerning statistics of economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment, adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (October 1982)

See also: Invisible underemployment; Time related underemployment; Underemployment

Visitor consumption

Visitor consumption is the basic concept measuring tourism activity and refers to total consumption of or on behalf of visitors and could, consequently, also be termed as "visitor demand".

Context: In visitor consumption concepts, visitor final consumption expenditure in cash (its main component), corresponds to the term "visitor expenditure", traditionally used in the analysis of tourism.

Visitor consumption exceeds visitor purchases on a trip. It encompasses these purchases as well as all expenditure on goods and services by all other institutional units on behalf of visitors. If cash or financial assets are transferred to the visitor to finance his/her trip, the purchases funded by these are included in visitor consumption. Along with this are all forms of transfers in kind and other transactions benefiting visitors where it is not cash or financial assets which is provided to the visitors but the goods and services themselves - thus the consumption of individual non-market services is included. Essentially all transactions where there is a direct link between the visitor and the producer/provider of the good or service are within scope.

Source: Basic References on Tourism Statistics, World Tourism Organisation

Visitor demand

See also: Visitor consumption

Visitors

The persons referred to in the definition of tourism are termed "visitors": "Any person travelling to a place other than that of his/her usual environment for less than 12 months and whose main purpose of trip is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited" (Recommendations on Tourism Statistics, Part One, para. 20)

Source: Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework, Eurostat, OECD, WTO, UNSD, 2001, para 2.4

Visitors (from abroad to the country)

Visitors (from abroad to the country) are persons who do not reside in the country of arrival and who are admitted for short stays for purposes of leisure, recreation, holidays; visits to friends or relatives; business or professional activities not remunerated from within the receiving country; health treatment; or religious pilgrimages. Visitors include excursionists, tourists and business travellers.

Source: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary

Vital event

A vital event refers to the live birth, death, foetal death, marriage, divorce, adoption, legitimation, recognition of parenthood, annulment of marriage, or legal separation

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Vital event record

A vital event record is a legal document entered in the civil register which attests to the occurrence and characteristics of a vital event

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Vital statistical record

A vital statistical record is a document or form, containing the items of information concerning an individual vital event or a number of vital events of the same type, filled in at the time of registration, to meet the needs of vital statistics compilation

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Vital statistics

Vital statistics are information systematically collected and compiled in numerical form, relating to or derived from vital event records

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Vocabulary

a. List of words of a language.

b. Repertory of words of a particular individual.

Source: Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names, United Nations Group of Experts on Geographic Names, United Nations, New York, 2002

See also: Lexicon

Vocational programmes

Vocational education prepares participants for direct entry, without further training, into specific occupations. Successful completion of such programmes leads to a labour-market relevant vocational qualification. Some indicators divide vocational programmes into school-based programmes and combined school and work-based programmes on the basis of the amount of training that is provided in school as opposed to training in the workplace.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

Vocational rehabilitation

Vocational rehabilitation includes ability testing, work adjustment measures and training other than ordinary labour market training

Source: Definitions of the Standardised categories and Sub-categories of Labour Market Programmes, OECD, 2001

Voice print

A stored digital model of an individual's voice, used for identification purposes.

Source: Adapting new technologies to census operations, Arij Dekker, Symposium on Global Review of 2000 Round of Population and Housing Censuses: Mid-Decade Assessment and Future Prospects, Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Secretariat New York, 7-10 August 2001, Glossary

Volatility (in financial markets)

Volatility is a measure of the risk or uncertainty faced by participants in financial markets. It can be measured either from the past variation of asset prices.

Source: OECD Economic Outlook Glossary

See also: Historic volatility; Implied volatility; ARCH / stochastic volatility models

Volume

In national accounts figures that refer to the value of a transaction in the numeraire of the base year. Volume figures are quality adjusted.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 4.21

Volume index

A volume index 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 (e.g. those calculated using PPPs)

Context: A major aim of economic analysis is to develop an understanding of changes taking place in an economy over time. This includes the measurement of short-term growth or decline. To achieve this for key economic value aggregates, such as the value of industrial production or the value of retail turnover, it is necessary to distinguish between changes arising solely from price changes and those arising from other influences such as quantity and quality, which are referred to as changes in "volume".

Volume movements are determined by holding the price constant. By keeping fixed the prices on each item included in the volume index, period to period changes in the constant price estimates for aggregates of items reflect changes in the quantities and/or the quality of the different products. For example, if there is a fall in the total quantity of goods produced or goods consumed, volume data will decrease. Volume data will also decrease where the production or consumption pattern is changing towards cheaper goods (even if total quantity is not decreasing). It should be noted that although a change in volume terms reflects changes in quantity and or quality, it cannot in itself tell which of the factors is responsible. Further investigation is required before it can be ascertained how much of the change is due to quantity and how much to quality influences.

The expression "constant prices" is often used interchangeably with "volume". However, there is a slight distinction between the terms even though both have had the effects of price changes removed from the underlying value series. More specifically, the term "constant prices" describes aggregate data for several periods compiled using a fixed-base Laspeyres formula so that all the items are expressed in their respective prices of the base period and for which the components and totals are additive. However, for an annually chained volume series the resulting data is non-additive and it is no longer strictly correct to describe then as being at constant prices although for convenience they may be described as such.

(Main Economic Indicators - Comparative Methodological Analysis: Industry, Retail and Construction Indicators. Available at: http://www.oecd.org/oecd/pages/home/displaygeneral/0,3380,EN-document-notheme-15-no-no-18317-0,00.html)

Source: SNA 16.11

French equivalent: Indice de volume

Volume index of capital services

A volume index of capital services measures the flow of services into the production process from the different types of assets included in the capital stock

Source: Measuring Capital: OECD Manual, Annex 1 Glossary of Technical Terms Used in the Manual, OECD, 2001

Volume of buildings

The volume of buildings is the total volume included between the outer surface of the outer walls measured from the level of the lowest storey to the roof of the building

Source: Bulletin of Housing and Building Statistics for Europe and North America, UNECE, Geneva, 2000, Annex II, Definitions and General Terms, page 83

See also: Floor area; Building - UN

Volumes at constant exchange rates of period t0

Volumes at constant exchange rates of period t0 are series at constant domestic prices (reference year t0) converted to a common currency by way of constant exchange rates of period t0.

Context: When expressed as a volume index, this corresponds to a weighted average of the volume index of each country in the area with weights based on exchange rates of period t0

Source: Statistical Series for the Euro Area - Conclusions and Recommendations of the OECD ASTF Euro Subgroup, 15 May 2001

Volumes at constant exchange rates of period t-1

Volumes at constant exchange rates of period t-1 are series at constant domestic prices (reference year t-1) converted to a common currency by way of constant exchange rates of period t-1.

Context: When expressed as a volume index, this corresponds to a weighted average of the volume index of each country in the area with weights based on exchange rates of period t-1. Thus, exchange rate based weights are periodically updated

Source: Statistical Series for the Euro Area - Conclusions and Recommendations of the OECD ASTF Euro Subgroup, 15 May 2001

Volumes at constant international prices of period t0 (at PPPs of period t0)

Volumes at constant international prices of period t0 (at PPPs of period t0) are series at constant domestic prices (reference year t0) converted to a common currency by way of constant PPPs of period t0.

Context: When expressed as a volume index, this corresponds to a weighted average of the volume index of each country in the area with weights based on PPPs of period t0

Source: Statistical Series for the Euro Area - Conclusions and Recommendations of the OECD ASTF Euro Subgroup, 15 May 2001

Volumes at constant international prices of period t-1 (at PPPs of period t-1)

Volumes at constant international prices of period t-1 (at PPPs of period t-1) are series at constant domestic prices (reference year t-1) converted to a common currency by way of constant PPPs of period t-1.

Context: When expressed as a volume index, this corresponds to a weighted average of the volume index of each country in the area with weights based on PPPs of period t-1. Thus, PPP-based weights are periodically updated

Source: Statistical Series for the Euro Area - Conclusions and Recommendations of the OECD ASTF Euro Subgroup, 15 May 2001

Voluntary contribution

An extra contribution paid in addition to the mandatory contribution a member can pay to the pension fund in order to increase the future pension benefits.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Mandatory contribution; Contribution (to a pension plan)

French equivalent: Cotisation volontaire

Voluntary export restraints (VER)

Voluntary export restraints (VER) are arrangements between exporting and importing countries in which the exporting country agrees to limit the quantity of specific exports below a certain level in order to avoid imposition of mandatory restrictions by the importing country. The arrangement may be concluded either at the industry or government level

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Voluntary occupational pension plans

The establishment of these plans is voluntary for employers (including those in which there is automatic enrolment as part of an employment contract or where the law requires employees to join plans set up on a voluntary basis by their employers).

In some countries, employers can on a voluntary basis establish occupational plans that provide benefits that replace at least partly those of the social security system. These plans are classified as voluntary, even though employers must continue sponsoring these plans in order to be exempted (at least partly) from social security contributions.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Mandatory occupational plans; Occupational pension plans

French equivalent: Plans de retraite professionnels facultatifs

Voluntary personal pension plans

Participation in these plans is voluntary for individuals. By law individuals are not obliged to participate in a pension plan. They are not required to make pension contributions to a pension plan.

Voluntary personal plans include those plans that individuals must join if they choose to replace part of their social security benefits with those from personal pension plans.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Mandatory personal pension plan

French equivalent: Plans de retraite individuels facultatifs

Voluntary reporting requirements

Voluntary reporting requirements are situations where there is no legal obligation for reporters to provide the requested information

Source: Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms, OECD, 2001 – not published

Voluntary restraint arrangement (VRA)

Bilateral arrangement whereby an exporting country (government or industry) agrees to reduce or restrict exports

without the importing country having to make use of quotas, tariffs or other import controls.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Voorburg Group

See also: City groups

Voting stocks

Voting stocks are equity/shares that give voting rights to the holder. These can either be "listed voting stocks" (that is, equity/shares that are listed on an official stock exchange), or "unlisted voting stock" (that is, equity/shares that are not listed on a official stock exchange

Source: Glossary of Foreign Direct Investment Terms, OECD, 2001 – not published

See also: Non-voting stocks

Vulnerability

Vulnerability is a measure of the extent to which a community, structure, service or geographical area is likely to be damaged or disrupted, on account of its nature or location, by the impact of a particular disaster hazard

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Vulnérabilité

Vulnerability analysis

Vulnerability analysis is the process of estimating the vulnerability to potential disaster hazards of specified elements at risk

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Analyse de vulnérabilité

Vulnerable species

Vulnerable species are taxa of various types, including:

a. taxa believed likely to move into the "endangered" category in the near future if the relevant causal factors continue to operate. These factors may include overexploitation, extensive destruction of habitat and other environmental disturbances,

b. taxa with populations that have been seriously depleted and whose ultimate security has not yet been assured, and

c. taxa with populations that are still abundant but are under threat from severe adverse factors throughout their range.

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Espèces vulnérables

W

Wage and labour costs

Wage and labour costs may be described through use of three distinct and complementary indicators:

- average real wages
- nominal and real wage rates and/or earnings
- average compensation costs

The first two may be viewed from the workers' standpoint and represent a measure of the levels and trends of their purchasing power and an approximation to their standard of living. The third measure provides an estimate of employers' expenditure on the employment of labour.

Whilst these measures can be compiled for the total economy, they are more frequently available for the manufacturing sector. However, it should be noted that the development of wages and labour costs may vary across sectors.

Source: Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM): 2001-2002, International Labour Organisation, Geneva, 2002, page 475

Wage indexation (for pension benefits)

The method with which pension benefits are adjusted taking into account changes in wages.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

See also: Price indexation (of pension benefits)

French equivalent: Indexation sur les salaires

Wage rates

Wage rates measure the basic remuneration per time unit or unit of output.

Although the Resolutions of the 12th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS, 1973) does not contain a specific definition of "wages" as such, it recommends the compilation of wage rate statistics which should include basic wages, cost-of living allowances and other guaranteed and regularly paid allowances, but exclude overtime payments, bonuses and gratuities, family allowances and other social security payments made by employers. Ex gratia payments in kind, supplementary to normal wage rates, are also excluded.

Wage rate data should relate to an appropriate time period – hour, day, week or month.

Wage rates may be viewed from the perspective of a "price" of labour services.

Context: In a number of OECD Member countries wage rates are determined by law or regulation through collective bargaining agreements, etc. The statistics compiled on these award rates (which are generally minimum or standard rates) are clearly distinguished from statistics referring to wage rates actually paid to individual workers.

The term "average collectively agreed pay" is used in many countries, particularly in relation to the collection bargaining processes used for setting rates of pay. However, as would be expected, there is no internationally agreed definition of the concept and national definitions, particularly with respect to the wage components included, are determined on the basis of the current industrial relations institutional framework within each country.

Furthermore, in some OECD Member countries the evolution to more decentralised enterprise based bargaining has meant the loss of economy-wide or industry-wide indicators of the outcomes of collective bargaining.

Source: An Integrated System of Wages Statistic: A Manual on Methods, International Labour Organisation, 1979, p. 22

See also: Average wage or salary rates

Wages and salaries – Eurostat

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.

Context: 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.

Payments for agency workers are not included in wages and salaries

Source: Definitions of Structural Business Statistics Regulation (Commission Regulation (EC) No. 2700/98 of 17 December 1998) variables (13 32 0)

See also: Compensation of employees; Wages and salaries – SNA

French equivalent: Salaires et traitements - Eurostat

Wages and salaries – SNA

Wages and salaries consist of the sum of wages and salaries in cash and wages and salaries in kind

Context: 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 for administrative convenience or other reasons and paid directly to social insurance schemes, tax authorities, etc., on behalf of the employee. Wages and salaries may be paid in various ways, including goods or services provided to employees for remuneration in kind instead of, or in addition to, remuneration in cash (SNA 7.32-7.42).

Source: SNA 7.32

See also: Wages and salaries in kind; Wages and salaries – Eurostat; Wages and salaries in cash

French equivalent: Salaires et traitements - SCN

Wages and salaries in cash

Wages and salaries in cash consist of wages or salaries payable at regular weekly, monthly or other intervals, including payments by results and piecework payments; plus allowances such as those for working overtime; plus amounts paid to employees away from work for short periods (e.g. on holiday); plus ad hoc bonuses and similar payments; plus commissions, gratuities and tips received by employees

Source: SNA 7.33

See also: Wages and salaries in kind

French equivalent: Salaires et traitements en espèces

Wages and salaries in kind

Wages and salaries in kind consist of remuneration in the form of goods and/or services that are not necessary for work and can be used by employees in their own time, and at their own discretion, for the satisfaction of their own needs or wants or those of other members of their households

Source: SNA 7.37

See also: Wages and salaries in cash; Payments in kind

French equivalent: Salaires et traitements en nature

Wagon

Railway vehicle normally intended for the transport of goods.

Context: Railcars and railcar trailers fitted only for the conveyance of goods are included.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Wagon for intermodal transport

Wagon specially built or equipped for the transport of intermodal transport units (ITUs) or other goods road vehicles.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Wagon-kilometre (rail transport)

Unit of measure representing any movement of a wagon loaded or empty over a distance of one kilometre.

Context: The distance to be considered is that actually run. Shunting and other similar movements are excluded. All wagon journeys are included irrespective of the ownership of the wagon.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Waiting period

The length of time an individual must be employed by a particular employer before joining the employer's pension scheme.

Context: Identical term, "Qualifying period"

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

French equivalent: Délai d'attente

Waiver

Permission granted by WTO members allowing a WTO member not to comply with normal commitments. Waivers have time limits and extensions have to be justified.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Waiver approach

Instead of suppressing tabular data, some agencies ask respondents for permission to publish cells even though doing so may cause these respondents' sensitive information to be estimated accurately. This is referred to as the waiver approach.

Context: Waivers are signed records of the respondents' granting permission to publish such cells. This method is most useful with small surveys or sets of tables involving only a few cases of dominance, where only a few waivers are needed. Of course, respondents must believe that their data are not particularly sensitive before they will sign waivers.

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Canada, Germany FSO, University of Manchester, 2005, Glossary of Statistical Disclosure Control, incorporated in paper presented at Joint UNECE/Eurostat work session on statistical data confidentiality, Geneva, 9-11 October 2005

Walsh price index

A price index defined as the weighted arithmetic average of the current to base period price relatives which uses the quantities of an intermediate basket as weights. The quantities of the intermediate basket are geometric averages of the quantities of the base and current periods. It is a symmetric index and a superlative index.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

WAN

See also: Wide area network (WAN)

Warrants – BPM

Warrants (a particular form of option) are tradable instruments giving the holder the right to buy from the issuer of the warrant (usually a corporation) a certain number of shares or bonds under specified conditions for a designated of time. Warrant scan be traded apart from the underlying securities to which the warrants are linked and thus have a market value.

The treatment of warrants is the same as that for other options, and the issuer of the warrant is considered, by convention, to have incurred liability, which is the counterpart of the asset held by the buyer and reflects the current cost of buying out the issuer's contingent liability

Source: BPM para. 403

See also: Warrants – SNA

French equivalent: Warrants - MBP

Warrants – SNA

Warrants are a form of options that are treated in the financial account in the same way as other options; they are tradable instruments giving the holder the right to buy, under specified terms for a specified period of time, from the issuer of the warrant (usually a corporation) a certain number of shares or bonds

Source: SNA 11.41

See also: Warrants – BPM

French equivalent: Warrants - SCN

Washington Group

The main purpose of the Washington Group on Disability Statistics is the promotion and coordination of international cooperation in the area of health statistics by focusing on disability measures suitable for censuses and national surveys which will provide basic necessary information on disability throughout the world.

Context: More specifically, the Washington Group aims to guide the development of a small set or sets of general disability measures, suitable for use in censuses, sample based national surveys, or other statistical formats, for the primary purpose of informing policy on equalization of opportunities.

The second priority of the Washington Group is to recommend one or more extended sets of survey items to measure disability, or principles for their design, to be used as components of population surveys or as supplements to

specialty surveys. These extended sets of survey items are intended to be related to the general measure(s). The World Health Organization (WHO) International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) has been accepted as the basic framework for the development of the sets. All disability measures recommended by the group, general or extended, will be accompanied by descriptions of their technical properties and methodological guidance will be given on their implementation and their applicability to all sections of the population. The Washington Group will disseminate work products globally through the World Wide Web.

Source: UNSD website

Washington Treaty

Treaty for the protection of intellectual property in respect of lay-out designs of integrated circuits.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

Waste

Waste refers to materials that are not prime products (that is, products produced for the market) for which the generator has no further use in terms of his/her own purposes of production, transformation or consumption, and of which he/she wants to dispose.

Context: Wastes may be generated during the extraction of raw materials, the processing of raw materials into intermediate and final products, the consumption of final products, and other human activities. Residuals recycled or reused at the place of generation are excluded.

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Industrial wastes; Biological waste; Household waste; Solid waste

French equivalent: Résidus

Waste collection

Waste collection is the collection and transport of waste to the place of treatment or discharge by municipal services or similar institutions, or by public or private corporations, specialized enterprises or general government. Collection of municipal waste may be selective, that is to say, carried out for a specific type of product, or undifferentiated, in other words, covering all kinds of waste at the same time

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Ramassage des déchets

Waste disposal

See also: Disposal of waste

Waste management

The characteristic activities of waste management include:

a. collection, transport, treatment and disposal of waste,
b. control, monitoring and regulation of the production, collection, transport, treatment and disposal of waste, and
c. prevention of waste production through in—process modifications, reuse and recycling

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Gestion des déchets

Waste water

Waste water is used water, typically discharged into the sewage system. It contains matter and bacteria in solution or suspension

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Eaux résiduelles

Waste-water treatment

Waste—water treatment is the process to render waste water fit to meet environmental standards or other quality norms. Three broad types of treatment may be distinguished: mechanical, biological and advanced

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Traitement des eaux résiduaires

Water conservation

Water conservation refers to the preservation, control and development of water resources, both surface and groundwater, and prevention of pollution

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Mise en valeur des eaux

Water cycle

The water cycle is the sequence of climatological events. The heat of the sun evaporates water from land and water surfaces; vapour, being lighter than air, rises until it reaches the cooler upper air level where it condenses into clouds; further condensation produces precipitation that falls to earth as rain, sleet or snow; some of the water is retained by the soil and some run—off returns to rivers, lakes and oceans

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Cycle de l'eau

Water pollution

Water pollution refers to the presence in water of harmful and objectionable material —obtained from sewers, industrial wastes and rainwater run—off — in sufficient concentrations to make it unfit for use

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Pollution aquatique

Water quality

Water quality refers to the physical, chemical, biological and organoleptic (taste-related) properties of water.

Context: A classification of the quality of watercourses or water bodies according to the uses and e.g. levels of photochemical, biological, salinity characteristics.

United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.125

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Qualité de l'eau

Water quality accounts

Accounts that describe the quality and changes in quality of the water bodies (watercourses) by classes of quality.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.124

Water quality clauses

Water quality clauses are categories of water quality that encompass the overall state of the pollution or cleanliness of water

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Saprobic water classification

Water quality criteria

Water quality criteria refer to specific levels of water quality desired for identified uses, including drinking, recreation, farming, fish production, propagation of other aquatic life, and agricultural and industrial processes

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

See also: Drinking water standards

French equivalent: Critères de la qualité des eaux

Water quality index

A water quality index is a weighted average of selected ambient concentrations of pollutants usually linked to water quality classes

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Indice de la qualité de l'eau

Water quality monitoring

See also: Monitoring (environmental); Monitoring (environmental)

French equivalent: Surveillance de la qualité de l'eau

Water resources - SEEA

The water found in fresh and brackish surface water and groundwater bodies within the national territory. In the case of surface water, the volume in artificial reservoirs and watercourses is included in addition to that in natural water bodies. The water of the oceans and open seas is excluded on the grounds that the volumes involved are so enormous as to make any stock measure meaningless and that extraction for human use has no measurable impact on them.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.47, EA. 13

See also: Water resources - SNA

Water resources - SNA

Water resources consist of aquifers and other groundwater resources to the extent that their scarcity leads to the enforcement of ownership and/or use rights, market valuation and some measure of economic control.

Source: SNA (AN.214)

See also: Water resources - SEEA

Water retaining capacity indicator

The water retaining capacity indicator measures the quantity of water that can be retained in the short-term in agricultural soil, as well as on agricultural land, and by agricultural irrigation or drainage facilities.

Context: This indicator shows how much water a given area of land can hold taking into account differences in land use, soil types, management practices and other relevant factors. A decrease in water retaining capacity implies greater potential risk of flooding.

Source: Environmental Indicators for Agriculture: Methods and Results, Executive Summary, OECD, 2000, page 34

Water supply system

A water supply system is a system for the collection, transmission, treatment, storage and distribution of water from source to consumers, for example, homes, commercial establishments, industry, irrigation facilities and public agencies for water—related activities (fire—fighting, street flushing and so forth)

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

Water treatment

Water treatment refers to:

1. (prior to first use) process to render water withdrawn from any source suitable for first use;
2. waste—water treatment by mechanical, biological and advanced procedures

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Epuration des eaux

Water use

Water use refers to use of water by agriculture, industry, energy production and households, including in—stream uses such as fishing, recreation, transportation and waste disposal

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Utilisation des eaux

Waterlogging

Waterlogging is the natural flooding and over-irrigation that brings water at underground levels to the surface. As a consequence, displacement of the air occurs in the soil with corresponding changes in soil processes and an accumulation of toxic substances that impede plant growth

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Sursaturation en eau

Waterway

River, canal, lake or other stretch of water which by natural or man-made features is suitable for navigation.

Context: Waterways of a maritime character (waterways designated by the reporting country as suitable for navigation primarily by sea-going ships) are included. Waterways also include river estuaries; the boundary being that point nearest the sea where the width of the river is both less than 3 km at low water and less then 5 km at high water.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

WCO

See also: World Customs Organisation (WCO)

Weak sustainability

All forms of capital are more or less substitutes for one another; no regard has to be given to the composition of the stock of capital. Weak sustainability allows for the depletion or degradation of natural resources, so long as such depletion is offset by increases in the stocks of other forms of capital (for example, by investing royalties from depleting mineral reserves in factories).

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic

Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 1.27

Wealth capital stock

The wealth capital stock is a synonym for the "net capital stock". The term is widely used in North America but in this Manual the SNA term "net capital stock" is used

Source: Measuring Capital: OECD Manual, Annex 1 Glossary of Technical Terms Used in the Manual, OECD, 2001

See also: Net capital stock

Wealth effects

Wealth effects are effects on private spending arising from a change in wealth. Wealth effects are usually associated with changes in the value of equity, bonds and real estate

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Wear and tear

Wear and tear is a synonym for physical deterioration

Source: Measuring Capital: OECD Manual, Annex 1 Glossary of Technical Terms Used in the Manual, OECD, 2001

See also: Physical deterioration (of assets)

Weather

Weather is the day—to-day or sometimes even instantaneous changes of atmospheric conditions over a given place or area.

In contrast, climate encompasses the statistical ensemble of all weather conditions during a long period of time over that place or area. Atmospheric conditions are measured by the meteorological parameters of air temperature, barometric pressure, wind velocity, humidity, clouds and precipitation

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Météorologie

Weathering

Weathering is the disintegration of rocks into small soil particles through the physical and chemical action of atmospheric agents, for example, rain, water, frost, wind, temperature changes, plant and animals

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Altération des roches

Web forms

A form on a website that enables visitors to communicate with the host by filling in the fields and submitting the information. Information received via a form can be received by email and processed by other specific software.

Source: OECD, 2004, Promise and Problems of E-Democracy: Challenges of Online Citizen Engagement, OECD, Paris, Annex 1: Commonly used E-Engagement Terms

Web link agreement

Designed for use by the operator of an highly trafficked Web site and another party who wishes to take advantage of that traffic to attract visitors to its Web site. The owner of the highly trafficked site agrees to include an image incorporating the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) for the less trafficked site.

Source: Measuring Electronic Commerce, OECD Working Party on the Information Economy, 1998, Software Publishers Association (SPA), (1996), page 29 - A typology of Internet and e-commerce agreements. Adapted from The SPA Guide to Contracts and the Legal Protection of Software, September, Washington D.C.

Web site notices and disclaimers

An operator has virtually no control over who views its Web Site. This often raises a number of legal concerns for Web site operators. They can post notices and disclaimers in an attempt to protect themselves.

Source: Measuring Electronic Commerce, OECD Working Party on the Information Economy, 1998, Software Publishers Association (SPA), (1996), page 29 - A typology of Internet and e-commerce agreements. Adapted from The SPA Guide to Contracts and the Legal Protection of Software, September, Washington D.C.

Web wrap agreement

Agreement requiring a party to manifest its assent by hitting a key or clicking an on-screen button. It is especially designed for use in the context of the on-line sale of goods.

Source: Measuring Electronic Commerce, OECD Working Party on the Information Economy, 1998, Software Publishers Association (SPA), (1996), page 29 - A typology of Internet and e-commerce agreements. Adapted from The SPA Guide to Contracts and the Legal Protection of Software, September, Washington D.C.

Website

Used to refer to a single location on the World Wide Web, usually on the same piece of hardware. Part of the Internet that stores and gives access to documents using HTTP.

Source: Memory of the World: Safeguarding the Documentary Heritage - A guide to Standards, Recommended Practices and Reference Literature Related to the Preservation of Documents of All Kinds, International Advisory Committee for the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme Sub-Committee on Technology for the General Information Programme and UNISIST United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization - Part 9 - Glossary

Weight (for inland waterways transport)

The weight to be taken into consideration is the gross-gross weight of goods.

Context: The weight taken into consideration is equivalent to the total weight of the goods and packaging and the tare weight of equipment such as containers, swap bodies and pallets. When this tare-weight is excluded, the weight is gross weight.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Weight (for road transport)

The weight to be taken into consideration is the gross-gross weight of goods.

Context: This includes the total weight of the goods, all packaging, and tare-weight of the container, swap-body and pallets containing goods. When this tare-weight is excluded, the weight is gross weight.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Weight (for sea transport)

The weight to be taken into consideration is the gross-gross weight of goods.

Context: This includes the total weight of the goods, all packaging, and the tare weight of the container, swap-body and pallets containing goods as well as road goods vehicles, wagons or barges carried by sea. When this tare-weight is excluded, the weight is the gross weight.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Weight (of goods carried by rail)

The weight to be taken into consideration is the gross-gross weight of goods.

This includes the total weight of the goods, all packaging, and tare-weight of the container, swap-body and pallets containing goods as well as road goods vehicles carried by rail. When this tare-weight is excluded, the weight is the gross weight.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Weight at birth

The weight at birth is the weight determined immediately after a child is born, whether alive or dead (generally expressed in grams)

Source: Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1: Legal, Organisational and Technical Aspects, United Nations Studies in Methods, Glossary, Series F, No. 35, United Nations, New York 1991

Weight bias

Bias, usually in an index number, due to the use of incorrect or undesirable weights. Since the true value of the complete quantity which an index purports to measure is not in general capable of direct measurement, bias in this sense is to some extent an arbitrary quantity.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Weight reference period

The period whose value shares serve as weights for a set of price relatives or elementary price indices. It does not have to have the same duration as the periods for which the index is calculated and in the case of a PPI is typically longer, a year or more, rather than a month or quarter. Nor does it have to be a single period as in the case of symmetric indices such as the Marshall Edgeworth, the Walsh and the Törnqvist price indices.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

Weighted arithmetic average index

An index defined as a weighted arithmetic average of the price relatives.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

Weighted average

An average which is obtained by combining different numbers (e.g. prices or index numbers) according to the relative importance of each.

Source: Producer and International Trade Price Indexes, Glossary of terms – Australian Bureau of Statistics

French equivalent: Moyenne pondérée

Weighted index number

An index number in which the component items are weighted according to some system of weights reflecting their relative importance. In one sense nearly all index numbers are weighted by implication; for example, an index number of prices amalgamates prices per unit of quantity and the size of these units may vary from one commodity to another in such a way as to constitute weighting.

It is, however, usual to describe an index as "weighted" only when weighting coefficients enter explicitly into its definition and calculation.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

Weighted minimal set

A weighted minimal set is a minimal set in which fields are weighted according to reliability in generating imputations. If fields (variables) are given weights, then it is the set of fields that give the minimum weight. There may be two of more sets that give the same minimum.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Weighting base

The period to which the fixed weights relate.

Source: Producer and International Trade Price Indexes, Glossary of terms – Australian Bureau of Statistics

Weighting coefficient

The coefficient attached to an observation as its weight in a procedure involving weighting.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

See also: Raising factor

Weights - ISI

The importance of an object in relation to a set of objects to which it belongs; a numerical coefficient attached to an observation, frequently by multiplication, in order that it shall assume a desired degree of importance in a function of all the observations of the set.

Context: Reweighting consists of raising the original weights for the respondent values when estimates are computed. Reweighting concerns mainly unit non-response. It may also be used to increase precision through the use of auxiliary information. Standard methods include post-stratification, calibration and response propensity modelling (Eurostat, "Assessment of Quality in Statistics: Glossary", Working Group, Luxembourg, October 2003).

Source: The International Statistical Institute, "The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms", edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press, 2003

See also: Weights - MetaStore; Non-response; Ratio estimation; Base weight; Non-response errors

Weights - MetaStore

Within the OECD's list of Metadata Types refers to information on sources of weights, nature of weights, period of current index weights, frequency of weight updates, weights (other).

Source: OECD, 2005, OECD MetaStore User Guide, OECD, OECD, unpublished, Appendix 1: Metadata Types

See also: Weights - ISI

West Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WCAFC)

The West Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WCAFC) is an inter-governmental organisation established in 1973

under the auspices of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). Its functions include: facilitating the co- ordination of research; assisting Member governments in establishing rational policies; and promoting the rational management of resources of interest in two or more countries. Its area of competence is the western central Atlantic

Source: Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Glossary, February 1998

French equivalent: Commission des pêches de l'Atlantique Centre-Ouest (WCAFC)

Wheat crop year

Wheat crop year refers to the crop marketing year beginning 1 April for Japan, 1 June for the United States, 1 July for the European Union and New Zealand, 1 August for Canada and 1 October for Australia.

Source: OECD Agricultural Outlook: 2001-2006, OECD, 2001, Annex II – Glossary of Terms

French equivalent: Campagne (blé)

White spirit and SBP

White spirit and SBP are refined distillate intermediates with a distillation in the naphtha/kerosene range. They are subdivided as:

- industrial spirit (SBP);
- white spirit.

Source: Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 2 – Notes on Energy Sources

White-collar workers

Office, clerical, administrative, sales, professional, and technical employees, as distinguished from production and maintenance employees who are usually referred to as blue-collar workers.

Source: Glossary of Compensation Terms – United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 1998

See also: Blue collar workers

WHO

World Health Organisation

Wholesale prices index

A measure that reflects changes in the prices paid for goods at various stages of distribution up to the point of retail. It can include prices of raw materials for intermediate and final consumption, prices of intermediate or unfinished goods, and prices of finished goods. The goods are usually valued at purchasers' prices.

Context: For some countries the name Producer price index 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. (Producer Price Indices: Sources and Methods, OECD, Paris, 1994, page 7)

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC

See also: Producer price index

Wholesale trade – ISIC Rev. 3

Wholesale trade is defined in the International Standard Industrial Classification (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

Source: ISIC Rev. 3

See also: Wholesale trade – NACE

Wholesale trade – NACE

Wholesale trade is a form of trade in which goods are purchased and stored in large quantities and sold, in batches of a designated quantity, to resellers, professional users or groups, but not to final consumers.

This corresponds to the NACE Rev. 1 Division wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles. It includes the following Groups:

- wholesale on a fee or contract basis;
- wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals;
- wholesale of 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.

Source: Eurostat and NACE Rev. 1

See also: NACE; Wholesale trade – ISIC Rev. 3

Wholly-owned subsidiary

See also: Subsidiary

Wide area network (WAN)

A computer network that connects computers over large distances by means of high-speed communications links or satellites.

Source: Handbook on Geographic Information Systems and Digital Mapping, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 79, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, New York, 2000, Annex VI - Glossary

Wildlife refuge

A wildlife refuge is an area designated for the protection of wild animals, within which hunting and fishing are either prohibited or strictly regulated

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Parc naturel

Willingness to accept

The stated price that an individual would accept in compensation for the loss or the diminution of an environmental service.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 9.92

Willingness to pay

The stated price that an individual would accept to pay for avoiding the loss or the diminution of an environmental service.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation

and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 9.92

See also: Contingent valuation

French equivalent: Acceptation des charges

Wind energy

Kinetic energy of wind exploited for electricity generation in wind turbines.

Source: Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 1999-2000, 2002 Edition, International Energy Agency, Paris, Part 2 – Notes on Energy Sources

Winding-up

The termination of a pension scheme by either providing (deferred) annuities for all members or by moving all its assets and liabilities into another scheme.

Source: OECD Working Party on Private Pensions, 2005, "'Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, 2005 edition", OECD, Paris

French equivalent: Liquidation

Winsorisation

Winsorisation is an imputation rule limiting the influence of the largest and smallest observations in the available data.

Source: Glossary of Terms Used in Statistical Data EditingLocated on K-Base, the knowledge base on statistical data editing, UN/ECE Data Editing Group

Withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations

The income that the owners of quasi-corporations withdraw from them is analogous to the income withdrawn from corporations by paying out dividends to their shareholders

Source: SNA 7.89 [7.115]

French equivalent: Revenu que les propriétaires de quasi-sociétés prélèvent sur elles

Wooded land

The sum of forested and other wooded land.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 8.150

Wooded land and associated surface water

Forested land and other wooded land. Forested land is defined as land under cultivated or non-cultivated stands of trees of a size of more than 0.5 hectares with crown cover of more than 10 per cent and on which trees are able to grow to a height of 5 metres or more at maturity. Other wooded land is defined as land either with a tree crown cover of 5-10 per cent of trees able to reach a minimum height of 5 metres or with a crown cover of more than 10 per cent of trees not able to reach a height of 5 metres.

Source: United Nations, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, 2005, Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.61, Rev.1, Glossary, United Nations, New York, para. 7.67

Work

Work is any activity which contributes to the production of goods or services within the production boundary

Source: SNA 17.9

French equivalent: Travail

Work at home

Work at home includes those economic activities that are conducted from units or offices within the home. This category includes farmers who work and live on their farms, persons working and living at work camps, and those engaged in own- account production of goods

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998, para. 2.245

Work experience

Work experience refers to the past work experience of the person classified as unemployed. It establishes whether the person worked before or is seeking or available for work for the first time

Source: Handbook of Household Surveys, Revised Edition, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 31, United Nations, New York, 1984, para. 11.107

Work for the disabled

Work for the disabled in the context of labour market programmes comprises sheltered work and subsidies to regular employment

Source: Definitions of the Standardised categories and Sub-categories of Labour Market Programmes, OECD, 2001

Work study programmes

Work-study programmes' are combinations of work and education in which periods of both form part of an integrated, formal education or training activity. Examples of such programmes include the 'dual system' in Germany; 'apprentissage' or 'formation en alternance' in France and Belgium; internship or co-operative education in Canada; apprenticeship in Ireland; and "youth training" in the United Kingdom.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

Workable competition

Workable competition is a notion which arises from the observation that since perfect competition does not exist, theories based on it do not provide reliable guides for competition policy.

Context: The idea was first enunciated by economist J.M. Clark in 1940. He argued that the goal of policy should be to make competition "workable," not necessarily perfect. He proposed criteria for judging whether competition was workable, and this provoked a series of revisions and counter- proposals. The criteria put forward are wide ranging e.g. the number of firms should be at least large as economies of scale permit, promotional expenses should not be excessive and advertising should be informative. No consensus has arisen over what might constitute workable competition but all bodies which administer competition policy in effect employ some version of it.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

Workers in seasonal employment

Workers in seasonal employment are workers who hold implicit or explicit contracts of employment where the timing and duration of the contract is significantly influenced by seasonal factors such as the climatic cycle, public holidays and/or agricultural harvests. These workers may be classified as employees or own-account workers according to the specific characteristics of the employment contract

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO) Resolutions Concerning International Classification of Status in

Employment Adopted by the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, January 1993, para. 14(g))

Workers in short-term employment

Workers in short-term employment are workers who hold explicit or implicit contracts of employment which are expected to last longer than the period used to define casual workers, but shorter than the one used to define regular employees. These workers may be classified as employees or own- account workers according to the specific characteristics of the employment contract

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO) Resolutions Concerning International Classification of Status in Employment Adopted by the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, January 1993, para. 14(f))

Workers involved in a lockout

Workers involved in a lockout comprise:

- workers directly involved in a lockout are those employees of the establishments involved who were directly concerned by the labour dispute and who were prevented from working by the lockout;
- workers indirectly involved in a lockout are those employees of the establishments involved who were not directly concerned by the labour dispute but who were prevented from working by the lockout.

Source: International Labour Organisation (ILO) Resolution Concerning Statistics of Strikes, Lockouts and other Action Due to Labour Disputes (January 1993), page 2-3

Workers involved in a strike

Workers involved in a strike comprise:

- workers directly involved in a strike are those who participated directly by stopping work;
- workers indirectly involved in a strike are those employees of the establishments involved, or self-employed workers in the group involved, who did not participate directly by stopping work but who were prevented from working because of the strike.

Source: International Labour Organisation (ILO) Resolution Concerning Statistics of Strikes, Lockouts and other Action Due to Labour Disputes (January 1993), page 2-3

Workers involved in other action

Workers involved in other action comprise:

- workers directly involved in other action are those who participated directly in the action;
- workers indirectly involved in other action are those employees of the establishments involved or self-employed workers in the groups involved who did not participate directly in the action but who were unable to perform their work in the usual manner or prevented from working as a result of it.

Source: International Labour Organisation (ILO) Resolution Concerning Statistics of Strikes, Lockouts and other Action Due to Labour Disputes (January 1993), page 2-3

Workers not classifiable by status

Workers not classifiable by status include those for whom insufficient relevant information is available, and/or who cannot be included in any of the preceding categories.

Source: ILO: 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Report of the Conference. CLS/15/1D.6 (Rev. 1) (Geneva, International Labour Office, 1993)

See also: International Classification by Status in Employment (ICSE-1993)

Working / trading day adjustment

Working day or trading adjustments refer to the correction for differences in the number of working or trading days in a given month or quarter which differ from year to year which will impact upon the level of activity in that month or quarter for flow series or the sort / type of day for stock series.

In most countries working day adjustment and trading day adjustment are used as synonyms.

Context: The number of working or trading days in a given month or quarter can vary significantly for each statistical domain (e.g. production, merchandise trade) because of differing institutional arrangements, trade specific holidays, etc.

Some countries also include bridging effects in working day adjustments. These result from people taking holidays, for example, on Mondays and Fridays when an official public holiday occurs on Tuesdays and Thursdays respectively.

The type of working / trading day adjustment carried out needs to be tailored to the cultural and institutional environment operating within individual countries. In the United States, for example, working day adjustment classifies the days of the week into workdays (Monday through to Friday) and non-workdays (Sat. and Sun.) and thus the seasonal adjustment estimates two factors – workday and non-workday. Trading day adjustment (as performed in the US at least) allows for a different effect for each day of the week and computes seven factors – a Monday factor, a Tuesday factor and so on. Essentially, trading day adjustment is a more fine tuned seasonal adjustment method to account for calendar variation.

In other countries there may be very distinct differences between workdays and non-workdays in the amount of business conducted, but not so much difference between Mondays, Tuesdays, through the Fridays. The US on the other hand, has distinctly different patterns of activity each day of the week and methods used in that country try to account for that difference.

Source: OECD, 2005, Data and Metadata Reporting and Presentation Handbook, OECD, Paris, Section 4: Guidelines for the reporting of different forms of data

Working group

A group that meets regularly to consider a particular issue.

Source: Ireland Central Statistics Office, Freedom of Information – Appendix 5: Glossary of CSO Terminology

Working poor

The working poor are defined as the proportion of employed persons living below the poverty line.

Source: Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM): 2001-2002, International Labour Organisation, Geneva, 2002, page 705

Working proprietors (in an establishment)

Working proprietors (in an establishment) include all individual proprietors and partners actively engaged in the work of the establishment, excluding silent or inactive partners whose principal activity is outside of the establishment

Source: International Recommendations for Construction Statistics, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 47, Rev. 1, United Nations, New York, 1997, para. 93

Working time in school

Working time in school refers to the working time teachers are supposed to be at school including teaching time and non-teaching time.

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

Working-time arrangements

Working-time arrangements comprise different elements: normal and maximum number of hours per working day or week; overtime provisions; rest periods; the distribution of working-time during the day, week or year and the

associated flexible time arrangements. These elements are regarded as a fundamental dimension of international labour standards.

Source: OECD Employment Outlook, July 1994, Chapter 4, Labour Standards and Economic Integration, page 143

Work-in-progress on cultivated assets – inventories

See also: Inventories of work-in- progress on cultivated assets

French equivalent: Travaux en cours sur actifs cultivés - stocks

Work-in-progress, inventories of

See also: Inventories of work-in- progress

French equivalent: Travaux en cours - stocks

World Bank Group

The World Bank Group is made up of five organisations, the:

- International bank for Reconstruction and Development (IRBD);
- International Development Organisation (IDA);
- International Finance Corporation (IDC);
- Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA); and the
- International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID).

Established in 1944 at a conference of world leaders in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, United States, the World bank is a lending institution whose aim is to help integrate developing and transition economies with the global economy, and reduce poverty by promoting economic growth. The Bank lends for policy reforms and development projects and policy advice, and offers technical assistance and non-lending services to its 181 member countries.

Source: Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM): 2001-2002, International Labour Organisation, Geneva, 2002 – Appendix F. Glossary of Organisations

World Conservation Strategy

The World Conservation Strategy is a strategy published by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) (currently the World Conservation Union), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) in 1980 with the objectives of:

a. maintaining essential ecological processes and life support systems,
b. preserving genetic diversity, and
c. ensuring the sustainable utilization of species and ecosystems.

An updated version entitled Caring for the Earth: A Strategy for Sustainable Living (IUCN/WWF, 1991) was published in 1991

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Stratégie mondiale de la conservation

World Conservation Union

See also: International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

World Customs Organisation (WCO)

World Customs Organization, a multilateral body located in Brussels through which participating countries seek to simplify and rationalize customs procedures.

Source: Doha World Trade Organisation Ministerial: Glossary of Terms

World export / import volumes

World export (import) volumes are constructed by aggregating measures of the volume of exports (imports) of individual countries on a constant price basis

Source: OECD Main Economic Indicators, OECD, Paris, monthly, Explanatory Notes

World Heritage

See also: National estate

French equivalent: Héritage mondial

World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is an international organization dedicated to promoting the use and protection of works of the human spirit. These works -- intellectual property -- are expanding the bounds of science and technology and enriching the world of the arts. Through its work, WIPO plays an important role in enhancing the quality and enjoyment of life, as well as creating real wealth for nations.

Context: With headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, WIPO is one of the 16 specialized agencies of the United Nations system of organizations. It administers 23 international treaties dealing with different aspects of intellectual property protection. The Organization counts 182 nations as member states.

Source: World Intellectual Property Organisation website

World price

See also: Reference (border) price

World trade (growth of)

Growth of world trade is calculated as the arithmetic mean of the growth of world import volumes and world export volumes

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

World Trade Organisation (WTO)

The World Trade Organisation (WTO) is the successor body to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), established formally on 1 January 1995 as part of the final agreement of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations. Its main objectives include: (i) to administer trade agreements; (ii) to act as a forum for trade negotiations; (iii) to settle trade disputes; (iv) to review national trade policies; and (v) to assist developing countries in trade policy issues

Context: International organisation dealing with the global rules of trade between nations. Its main function is to ensure that trade flows as smoothly, predictably and freely as possible. The system — known as the multilateral trading system — is centred around WTO agreements, negotiated and signed by a large majority of the world's trading nations, and ratified in their parliaments.

These agreements are the legal ground-rules for international commerce. Essentially, they are contracts, guaranteeing member countries important trade rights. They also bind governments to keep their trade policies within agreed limits. The agreements were negotiated and signed by governments. But their purpose is to help producers of goods and services, exporters, and importers conduct their business.

(OECD Economic Outlook Glossary. Available at http://www.oecd.org/htm/M00009000/M00009936.htm)

Source: Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2000: Glossary of Agricultural Policy Terms, OECD

French equivalent: Organisation mondiale du commerce (OMC) - AGR

World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)

The World Wide Fund for Nature (formerly World Wildlife Fund (WWF)) aims to conserve nature and ecological processes by preserving biodiversity, ensuring sustainable use of natural resources and promoting the reduction of pollution and wasteful use of resources and energy

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Fonds mondial pour la nature

World Wide Web (WWW)

The World Wide Web is a part of the Internet designed to allow easier navigation of the network through the use of graphical user interfaces and hypertext links between different addresses.

Context: Originally developed by the European Laboratory for Particle Physics Consortium (CERN) in Switzerland as a system to distribute electronic documents that are composed of, or point to many different files of various formats that are located around the world.

Documents are created in a standardised hypertext markup language (HTML) that can be interpreted by Web browsers on a user's computer. The location of HTML documents are defined by links or addresses called universal resource locators (URLs).

The WWW has been rapidly growing and is becoming an important channel for distributing documents and data. (Handbook on Geographic Information Systems and Digital Mapping, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 79, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, New York, 2000, Annex VI - Glossary)

Source: Education at a Glance, OECD, Paris, 2002, Glossary

See also: Local area network (LAN); Internet

Write-off

A financial claim that a creditor regards as unrecoverable and so no longer carries on its books.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix III, Glossary, IMF, Washington DC

Written-down (net) value of a fixed asset

The written-down (net) value of a fixed asset is the actual or estimated current purchaser's price of a new asset of the same type less the cumulative value of the consumption of fixed capital accrued up to that point in time

Source: SNA 6.199

French equivalent: Valeur après amortissement (valeur nette) d'un actif fixe

WTO (tourism)

World Tourism Organization

WTO (trade)

See also: World Trade Organisation (WTO)

French equivalent: OMC

WTTC

World Travel and Tourism Council

WWW

See also: World Wide Web (WWW)

X

XDSL

See also: Digital Subscriber Line (DSL)

X-efficiency

See also: X-inefficiency

X-inefficiency

In The Wealth of Nations published in 1776, Adam Smith observed that "Monopoly... is a great enemy to good management." This insight explicitly recognized that the problem of monopoly is not only one of price but also one of costs.

While monopoly may provide the basis for extracting higher prices from customers, the lack of competitive stimulus may raise the costs of producing the goods and services it sells.

The lack of incentives or competitive pressures may lead monopolistic firms to neglect minimizing unit costs of production, i.e., to tolerate "X-inefficiency" (phrase coined by H. Leibenstein). Included in X- inefficiency are wasteful expenditures such as maintenance of excess capacity, luxurious executive benefits, political lobbying seeking protection and favourable regulations, and litigation.

Source: Glossary of Industrial Organisation Economics and Competition Law, compiled by R. S. Khemani and D. M. Shapiro, commissioned by the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, 1993

XML

eXtensible Markup Language

Y

Y2K issue

Concerns that computer systems would be disrupted by treating 1 January 2000 as 1 January 1900 as old programs only stored the last two digits of years.

Source: BIS Business papers, November 2001, Glossary, J. Hawkins

Year of construction of vessel (for inland waterways transport)

Year of original construction of the hull.

Source: Glossary for Transport Statistics, prepared by the Intersecretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics – Eurostat, European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Year-on-year (YoY) growth rates

Year-on-year growth rates are rates of change expressed over the corresponding period (month or quarter in relation to the frequency of the data) of the previous year.

Context: Also often referred to as Year-over-year growth rates, Year-to-year growth rate, Rate of change from the previous year, or 12-month rate of change.

Source: OECD, 2005, Data and Metadata Reporting and Presentation Handbook, OECD, Paris, Section 3: Guidelines for the reporting of different types of data

Year-on-year changes

Year-on-year changes are changes in levels expressed over the corresponding period (month or quarter in relation to the frequency of the data) of the previous year.

Context: Also often referred to as Year-over-year changes, or Year-to-year changes.

Source: OECD, 2005, Data and Metadata Reporting and Presentation Handbook, OECD, Paris, Section 3: Guidelines for the reporting of different types of data

Year-to-date data

Data expressed in cumulative terms from the beginning of the year; sometimes referred to as cumulative data.

Source: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) - BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IBRD, IMF, OECD and UNSD - Metadata Common Vocabulary

Yen-linked bond

Bond expressed in U.S. dollars or Swiss francs, whose face value is also indicated in yen (parity fixed at issuance). Issuance and redemption are in yen, which are converted into the original currency at the parity of the payment date.

Source: Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey Guide, Second Edition, International Monetary Fund, 2002, Washington DC. Appendix VI: Definition and Description of Instruments

Yield

The yield is the net present rate of return on an investment. For a bond the current yield is the coupon rate of interest divided by the purchase price. A yield is inversely related to the price of a bond, such that as the price of the bond goes up, its yield declines

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Yield curve

The yield curve is a curve that traces yields on securities with varying maturities. The slope of the yield curve is an indication of the stance of monetary policy. Under normal conditions, interest rates for long term rates are likely to be higher than short-term rates, resulting in an upward sloping yield curve.

An inverted yield curve occurs when short-term interest rates rise above long-term rates, usually due to the central bank raising short-term interest rates to prevent the economy from overheating

Source: The OECD Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods

Young index

An index defined as a weighted arithmetic average of the price relatives.

Source: ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, 2004, Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice, International Labour Office, Geneva

Youth measures (of labour market programmes)

Youth measures of labour market programmes include only special programmes for youth in transition from school to work. It does not include young people's participation in programmes that are open to adults as well

Source: Definitions of the Standardised categories and Sub-categories of Labour Market Programmes, OECD, 2001

Z

Zero population growth (ZPG)

Zero population growth (ZPG) is the absence of population growth in which equal birth and death rates create a stable human population

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Croissance demographique zéro (CDZ)

Zero sum game

A game played by a number of persons in which the winner takes all the stakes provided by the losers so that the algebraic sum of gains at any stage is zero. It has been argued that many decision problems may be viewed as zero sum games between two persons.

Source: A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, 5th edition, prepared for the International Statistical Institute by F.H.C. Marriott. Published for the International Statistical Institute by Longman Scientific and Technical

French equivalent: Jeu à somme nulle

Zero tillage

Refer No-tillage

See also: No-tillage

Zero-coupon / deep discount bond

A zero-coupon/deep discount bond is a debt security with no coupon (zero-coupon) or substantially lower coupon than current interest rates. The bonds are issued at a discount to their nominal value, with the discount reflecting the prevailing market interest rate. In the case of a zero-coupon bond, investors receive at maturity the difference between the purchase price and the nominal value of the bond (so called "uplift"). The longer the maturity of the bond, the greater the discount against par value.

Context: There are three main advantages of zero or deep discount bonds to the investor.

In some countries there may be some tax advantage in receiving a capital gain rather than an income gain.

Secondly, there is no or significantly reduced reinvestment risk for the investor i.e. the possibility that market interest rates may fall in the future; the bond has a longer "duration" than a bond of comparable maturity which pays fixed or floating interest.

Thirdly, a zero coupon bond is a leveraged investment: because the bonds are sold at a discount a relatively small up-front payment gives the investor exposure to a larger nominal amount

Source: Financial Terminology Database, Bank of England

Zero-coupon bonds

A single-payment security that does not involve interest payments during the life of the bond. The bond is sold at a discount from par value, and the full return is paid at maturity. The difference between the discounted issue price and the face or redemption value reflects the market rate of interest at the time of issue and time to maturity. The longer the maturity of the bond and the higher the interest rate, the greater the discount against the face or redemption value.

Context: Zero-coupon, and deep-discount bonds, have four particular advantages for investors:

- There may be some tax advantage in receiving a capital gain rather than an income payment;
- There is no or little (deep-discount bond) reinvestment risk (the possibility that when coupon payments fall due, and need to be reinvested, interest rates will be lower);
- The bond has a longer “duration” than a bond of comparable maturity that pays fixed- or variable rate interest, so making the zero-coupon bond’s price more sensitive to interest rate changes; and
- A zero-coupon bond is a leveraged investment in that a relatively small initial outlay gives exposure to a larger nominal amount.

Source: IMF, 2003, External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users – Appendix 1. Special financial instruments and transactions: classifications, IMF, Washington DC

French equivalent: Obligations à coupon zéro

Zones

See also: Main Economic Indicator main country groupings

French equivalent: Zones

Zoning

Zoning is the process in physical planning, or the results thereof, in which specific functions or uses are assigned to certain areas (for example, industrial zones, residential areas)

Source: Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997

French equivalent: Zonage

ZPG

See also: Z

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