

2023

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS OF STATISTICAL TERMS



Government of Nepal
Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
National Statistics Office
Ramshahpath, Thapathali
Kathmandu, Nepal

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS OF STATISTICAL TERMS



Government of Nepal

Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers

National Statistics Office

Ramshahpath, Thapathali

Kathmandu, Nepal

Recommended Citation:

National Statistics Office, 2023. Concepts and Definitions of Statistical Terms.
Kathmandu, Nepal

Copyright © National Statistics Office

Published by

Government of Nepal

Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers

National Statistics Office

Thapathali, Kathmandu, Nepal

Tel: 977 1 4245947, 4229406

Website: www.nsonepal.gov.np

Edition: First

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means – electronic, mechanical, photocopy, recording or otherwise – without prior permission.

Printed in Nepal May, 2023

Printed at : Yes Printers (P.) Ltd.
Kathmandu, Nepal. Tel : 01-5343810



Government of Nepal
Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
National Statistics Office

Phone { 4245946
4245947
4245948
4245848
4241801
4228406

Fax: 977-14227720
Post Box No: 11031
Thapathali, Kathmandu

Ref. No.

PREFACE

The National Statistics Office upgraded from the Central Bureau of Statistics by the new Statistics Act, 2079 with the leadership of chief statistician (secretary) is well-known national agency responsible for generating data. The up-gradation is crucial for enhancing co-ordination with provincial and local governments, promoting harmonious functioning concurrently. Since its establishment, it has pivotal role as the central agency for producing official statistics. The NSO has been involved in a variety of other activities aside from data collection, processing, analysis, dissemination, and archiving. This includes developing national standards, concepts, definitions, and classifications based on international practices.

This book "Concepts and Definitions of Statistical Terms" consolidates the fundamental statistical concepts and definitions used in the collection and compilation of official statistics in the country. The primary objective of this publication is to provide concepts and definitions that will be universally employed by all producers of official statistics within the National Statistical System (NSS) of Nepal. The use of defined statistical concepts and standards facilitates the integration and comparison of statistics produced both nationally and internationally.

To ensure compatibility for internal and external comparisons, most of the concepts and definitions presented here are those recommended internationally. However, in cases where national interests are better served by deviating from international recommendations, priority is given to national considerations.

This book "Concepts and Definitions of Statistical Terms" has been collaboratively prepared by the NSO in conjunction with various sections of the organization, taking into account the input of different stakeholders from ministries and departments within the National Statistical System. I extend my appreciation to the officials who dedicated their time and efforts in preparing this book. Special thanks goes to Mr. Subas Adhikari, Director of the Co-ordination and Standardization Section for his diligent efforts and unwavering commitment, without his dedicated work this task would not have reached its completion. I hope that both the current and potential producers/users of official statistics will find concepts and definitions contained herein beneficial for their statistical needs. We also welcome feedbacks, comments and suggestions that will contribute to the enhancement of future editions of this publication.

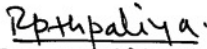

Ram Prasad Thapaliya
Chief Statistician
National Statistics Office

TABLE OF CONTENTS

■ PREFACE	III
■ INTRODUCTION	1
■ AGRICULTURE STATISTICS	3
■ EDUCATION STATISTICS	19
■ ENVIRONMENT STATISTICS	23
■ GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM	37
■ HEALTH STATISTICS	45
■ INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE STATISTICS	59
■ LABOUR STATISTICS	69
■ NATIONAL ACCOUNT STATISTICS	79
■ POPULATION STATISTICS	111
■ POVERTY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT STATISTICS	119
■ PRICE STATISTICS	127
■ SAMPLING AND DATA MANAGEMENT	139
■ TOURISM STATISTICS	148

INTRODUCTION

The Constituent of Nepal 2015 has provided statistical rights to the three level of government and accordingly Statistical Act 2022 has provisioned a strong statistical system integrating various statistics by the various data producers. The National Statistics Office (NSO) of Nepal is an authentic custodian government agency to produce official statistics. According to the act NSO is mandated among other functions to coordinate statistical activities in the country by maintaining norms and standard from the side of central government so as to produce quality statistics that are comparable over time and across subject matter areas.

Experience has shown that producers of statistics in the country have been producing statistics that are conflicting. This situation has, over the years, brought difficulties for planners and decision makers to decide on which dataset to use. For eliminating such situations and increasing statistical quality defining concepts and definitions of statistical terms is one vital dimension among various other dimensions. If standardization and uniformity in concepts and definitions could be made it will facilitate to keep the statistics produced by various official agencies as an important part of the statistical system.

In order to address this situation, the NSO has produced this document which provides statistical concepts and definitions to be used by all producers and users of statistics so as to enhance harmonization in the production of official statistics in Nepal. This publication is organized into thirteen (13) chapter covering Social, Economical and other Statistics as well as the Sampling, Database and GIS terminologies which are widely used in statistics.

- i) Agriculture Statistics
- ii) Education Statistics
- iii) Environment Statistics
- iv) Geographical Information System
- v) Health Statistics

- vi) Industrial and Trade Statistics
- vii) Labour Statistics
- viii) National Account Statistics
- ix) Population Statistics
- x) Poverty Statistics
- xi) Price Statistics
- xii) Sampling and Data Management
- xiii) Tourism Statistics

This is the first effort of NSO for preparing this book on Concepts and Definitions of Statistical terms. In the upcoming edition, effort will be made on covering other sectors of official statistics which are not included here. More relevant terminologies will be added from each sector using the feedbacks of the users.



AGRICULTURE STATISTICS

Agricultural Credit

Agricultural credit refers to whether, on the day of enumeration, the holding owed money on any loan which had been received for agricultural purposes, regardless of when the loan had been taken out.

Agricultural Implements

Use of specified items of agricultural equipment refers to the use of the equipment for agricultural purpose on the holding during the reference year, regardless of whether the equipment was owned by the holding. Equipment not used for agricultural purposes is excluded. The number of items of the equipment used refers to the number on the holding on the day of enumeration. Items used are shown according to ownership – either owned solely by the holding or owned by the landowner. The latter category includes any equipment not owned by the holding.

Agricultural Production

Agricultural production refers to growing and harvesting of different types of crops. It also includes keeping of livestock and poultry.

Agricultural Statistics

Agricultural Statistics is the aggregate of numerical information of different fields of agriculture and its economy. These include food and cash crops, livestock, and livestock products, poultry and poultry products, fisheries and forestry. Agricultural statistics is classified under two major headings namely, Basic Agricultural Statistics and Current Agricultural Statistics.

Agricultural Year

Agricultural year is a twelve months cycle in which production of annual crops takes place. For Nepal, the agricultural year commences on the 1st of January and ends on the 31st of December of the year.

Arable Land

Arable land refers to all land generally under cultivation and is divided into three categories:

- land under temporary crops,
- land under temporary meadows, and
- land left temporarily fallow.

A description of each of these categories is given in this chapter. Arable land excludes land under permanent crops.

Associated crops

Associated crops are temporary and permanent crops cultivated simultaneously in the same field. The area of each individual crop in associated crop land was determined using similar methods to that for mixed crops, and was done in such a way that the total of the individual associated crop areas was equal to the area of the associated crop land itself.

Birth Rate

Birth rate is the number of animals born alive as a percentage of number of females actually reproducing.

Cash Crops

Crops grown specifically for sale.

Census of Agriculture

Census of agriculture is the statistical operation for collecting, processing and disseminating data on the structure of agriculture, covering the whole or a significant part of a country (WCA 2020, Vol.1, p. 3). In Nepal Agriculture Census is started to conduct since 1961 A.D. on the Name of National Sample Census of Agriculture and being done in every 10 years.

Census Scope

Census scope is the types of agricultural production activities included in the agricultural census. The scope of the agricultural production industry could be interpreted very broadly to cover not only crop and livestock production activities but also forestry and fisheries production activities, as well as other food and agriculture related activities.

Census Classical Approach

A census conducted as a single one-off operation in which all the census information is recorded.

Census Modular Approach

Approach to census data collection that consists of a clearly distinguishable core module and supplementary sample-based module(s), which use information collected in the core module as the frame for the supplementary module(s).

Census Core Module

The primary agricultural census collection in the modular approach, carried out on a complete enumeration basis to provide key structural data.

Census Reference Year

Census reference year is the period of twelve months, either a calendar year or an agricultural year, generally encompassing the various time reference dates or periods of data collection for individual census items.

Classification of Land use for the Agricultural Census

Figure 1 - Classification of land use (LU) for the agricultural census

Basic land use classes	Aggregate land use classes			
LU1. Land under temporary crops	LU1-3 Arable land	LU1-4 Cropland	LU1-5 Agricultural land	LU1-6 Land used for agriculture
LU2. Land under temporary meadows and pastures				
LU3. Land temporarily fallow				
LU4. Land under permanent crops				
LU5. Land under permanent meadows and pastures				
LU6. Land under farm buildings and farmyards				
LU7. Forest and other wooded land				
LU8. Area used for aquaculture (including inland and coastal waters if part of the holding)				
LU9. Other area not elsewhere classified				

Compact Plantation

A compact plantation of permanent crops refers to plants, trees and shrubs planted in a regular and systematic manner. Plants, trees or shrubs planted in sufficient density to permit measurement of the area planted, are also considered compact plantations. Permanent crops not forming a compact plantation are considered “scattered trees”.

Crop Diversification

Crop diversification is the improvement on crop, species, and crop system to increase total production and income from limited land area. It is mainly based on market demand and quality considering feasibility in the landscape and comparative benefit.

Crops Under Pure Stand

Crops under pure stand refers to a single crop cultivated alone in a field (as opposed to a “mixed crop”). A pure stand crop may be either temporary or permanent. Crops cultivated on the same piece of land in two seasons (double cropping) are pure stand crops.

Crossbreeding

Crossbreeding means mating animals of two or more different breeds, strains or lines.

Current Agricultural Statistics

Ongoing agricultural statistics on such things as production and prices, as opposed to structural data collected in the agricultural census.

Cut-off Threshold

Cut-off threshold is the minimum size limit for inclusion of agricultural units in the census.

Exchange of labour (Parma) Workers

Includes only those who work without taking any kind of payments (cash or goods). In addition, holders exchange their family member as an agriculture worker within their community.

Day of Enumeration

The day used for time reference for collecting data like livestock number, agricultural equipment under an agricultural holding.

Diary

Means any premises used for the production, processing or manufacturing of milk into milk products for sale.

Dry Land

Refers to any land other than the wet land, i.e., land which is not suitable for main paddy.

Essential Items

Items those are imperative for national purposes and international comparability, which all countries are recommended to collect, regardless of their approach to the census.

Exotic Breed

Means ‘foreign’ Livestock species that originate from foreign countries being introduced in the country.

Fallow Land

Fallow land refers to land which the holder choose not to cultivate during the reference year, with the intention of cultivating it at a later date. Land which had been left idle for five years or more is included under another land use category (such as permanent meadows and pastures).

Farming System

Farming System refers to the process of managing the farm interlinking crops, horticulture, agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry; and utilizing its physical environments such as weather, soil, and landscape.

Fertilizers

Fertilizers refer to anything added to the soil to increase the amount of plant nutrients to promote crop growth. For census purposes, there are two types of fertilizers – local/organic and minerals/chemical.

Food Crops

Food crop is a term used to refer to crops that are mainly grown for food consumption.

Forest Trees on Holding

Forest trees on holding refer to any trees present on the holding on the day of enumeration apart from fruit trees and any other trees categorized as permanent crops.

Holder

The holder is the person in the holding who exercises the management control over the operations of the holding. There is only one holder in each holding. The holder may or may not be the same person as the household head.

Holding

An agricultural holding is an economic unit of agricultural production under single management comprising all livestock and poultry kept, and all land used wholly or partly for agricultural production purposes.

Small agricultural operations were excluded from the census. A holding was considered to be an agricultural unit satisfying any one of the following conditions:

- having area under crops greater than or equal to a quarter of a ropani (or four anna) in the hill or mountain district (0.01272 hectares), or greater than or equal to eight dhur (0.01355 hectares) in the Terai; or
- keeping one or more head of cattle or buffaloes; or
- keeping five or more head of sheep or goats; or
- keeping 20 or more poultry.

A household with livestock but no land was not considered a holding if the household did not use the livestock for agricultural purposes (e.g. a livestock trader).

The holding includes all land operated, whether or not it is owned by the holding. The holding's land may consist of one or more parcels located in one or more separate areas within a district. The holding is generally the same as a household (see definition of household).

Public grazing land is excluded. Land owned jointly by more than one person for grazing or for other purposes is included.

Holdings are defined in terms of their land and livestock holdings on the day of the census enumeration.

The Nepali word for the term holding used in the census was “**chalan (which means being used)**” or “**chalan gareko jagga**”.

Holdings Without Land

Holdings without land are holdings keeping livestock but having an area under crops of less than 0.01272 hectares in the hill or mountain districts, or 0.01355 hectares in the Terai (see definition of holding). Holdings without land are shown in the tables as having a small area of land.

Improved Livestock

Improved livestock refers to livestock, which are bred specifically for producing meat and milk. These may be cross - breed or pure breed.

Improved Poultry

These are poultry commonly kept in households or Large Scale Farms (such as chicken, ducks, and guinea fowls.) specifically for producing meat and eggs. These may be cross - breed or pure breed.

Indigenous Livestock

Refers to livestock commonly reared naturally in the villages, without special attention. Such livestock are neither fed by special feed nor special housing.

Indigenous Poultry

Refers to fowls commonly kept in the households, without special attention. Such poultry are neither fed by special feed nor special housing.

Irrigation

Refers to purposively providing land with water, other than rain, for improving pastures or crop production. Natural flooding of land by rainfall or overflow of rivers is not considered as irrigation. Rainwater or uncontrolled flooding, which is collected and later used on the holding, is considered irrigation.

Land under irrigation is shown in the tables according to the source of irrigation water. The sources given are river/lake/pond (by gravity), river/lake/pond (by pumping), dam/reservoir, tube well/boring, other and mixed. "Others" includes taking the irrigation water from wells and springs. Mixed sources refer to a combination of the above sources (combination of two or more source).

Mixed Crops

Mixed crops are two or more different temporary or permanent crops grown simultaneously in the same field or plot (as opposed to "pure stand" crops). Temporary and permanent crops cultivated together are called "associated crops".

Mixed crops include inter-planted crops and crops planted unsystematically as a mixture in a field. The area of mixed crops was estimated using whatever convenient method was appropriate. In some cases, the mixed cropland was divided according to estimates of the area under each crop. In other cases, this was not possible and an estimate based on seeding rates was made. In all cases, the total of the crop areas for the mixed cropland was the same as the area of the land itself.

Multi-Holding Household

Condition in which more than one agriculture holding is operated by a single family by separate managements and account.

Land Rented From Others

Land rented from others is the land rented or leased by the holder from other persons. Land rented is divided into a number of categories according to the basis on which the land was rented:

- rented for a fixed amount of money;
- rented for a fixed quantity of the produce;
- rented for a fixed share of the produce;
- rented in exchange for services provided (e.g. labor);
- rented as part of a mortgage arrangement; and
- other rental arrangements (e.g. rented for no payment).

Land Rented Out

Refers to land owned by the holder but rented to other persons, usually for a limited time period.

Land Tenure

Refers to arrangements or rights under which the holder operates the land of a holding. A holding may be operated under one or more tenure forms. For the purposes of the Agricultural Census, there are three forms of land tenure – land owned by the holding, land rented from others and other tenure forms.

Land Owned

Land owned is the land area operated by the holding for which the holder possesses title of ownership. Land owned also includes land which the holder can reasonably expect to eventually possess title of ownership (e.g. inherited land) and land which has been operated for many years by the same holder without any other claims being made on the land.

Land Under Permanent Crops

Refers to land cultivated with long-term crops which do not have to be replanted for several years after each harvest.

Land Under Temporary Crops

Refers to land used during the reference year for crops with an under- one-year growing cycle; i.e., crops, which must be newly sown or planted for further production after the harvest. Land under temporary crops shown in Table 3 refers to the use of the land, not to the area of temporary crops shown; land used for double cropping will be counted only once. By contrast, Tables 5 and 6 show the area of all crops sown – a double-cropped piece of land will be counted twice in these tables.

Land Under Temporary Meadows

Refers to land, which has been cultivated with forage crops for mowing or pasture for less than five years.

Land Use

Refers to the major classes of land use on the holding. For the purposes of the Agricultural Census, land operated by the holding is classified according to the land use categories given below:

- (a) Agricultural land
 - Crop land
 - Arable land
 - Land under permanent crops
 - Land under permanent pastures
 - Forest and other wooded land
- (b) Ponds
- (c) All other land

Arable land is further subdivided into land under temporary crops, land under temporary meadows and land under temporary fallow. Detailed descriptions of the various land use categories are given below.

Livestock

Livestock data refer to numbers of animals kept by the holding on the day of enumeration. This includes livestock owned by the holding and livestock being leased in by the holding. The livestock counts include livestock present on the holding on the day of enumeration as well as livestock which are temporarily

absent from the holding (e.g. being grazed off the holding). Livestock includes poultry.

Livestock data are shown in the tables for cattle, chaunri (including yaks), buffaloes, goats, sheep, pigs, horses, mules/asses, rabbits, other animals, chickens, ducks, pigeons, and other poultry.

Livestock Statistics

This refers to statistics on animals and fowls kept in the holding (irrespective of ownership) and their products.

Local Breed

Means a breed that is adapted to a specific habitat and that has been shaped, often over centuries, by the cultural preferences of a particular community or ethnic group.

Local/organic Fertilizers

Are organic substances such as farmyard manures, compost etc.

Minerals/chemical Fertilizers

Are those fertilizers that are manufactured usually through an industrial process.

Non-residential Buildings

This refers to the use of non-residential buildings on the holding for agricultural purposes during the reference year. Buildings are shown by different tenure and use. A building used for both residential and non-residential purposes is considered residential and therefore excluded.

Occasional Agricultural Workers

Are workers employed by the holding who are not considered to be permanent. Occasional workers include only those who work for payment in cash or in goods on a daily basis. Work done in exchange for labor is not included.

An occasional worker who works around 8 hours a day is considered to be a man-day. The number of man-days workers was counted during the reference period.

Other Tenure Forms

Refer to land operated under tenure conditions other than ownership or renting from others. This includes squatter land and land under dispute.

Other Lands

Refers to land which is not being cultivated and which would require some development before it could be brought into crop production and land occupied by buildings, roads, ornamental gardens and other open spaces on the holding.

Parcel

Land operated by a holding consists of one or more parcels. A parcel is a piece of land entirely surrounded by land operated by someone else or not operated at all. A parcel may consist of one or more adjacent fields. The Agricultural Census parcel may be different from the parcel used in cadastral work.

Partnership Holding

Condition in which the agriculture holding is operated by the partnership of two or more family.

Perennial Crops

Plants that need not to be replanted after each harvest e.g. bananas, sugar canes, etc.

Permanent Agricultural Workers

Are workers employed permanently by the holding during the reference year. By permanent is meant that the person worked on the holding for six months or more during the reference year. In mountain areas, a permanent worker was anyone considered permanent by the holder. Permanent workers exclude any members of the holder's household (even if the person is unrelated and being paid for work on the holding). The number of permanent workers was counted on the day of enumeration.

Permanent Crops of Non-productive Age

Are permanent crops which are not bearing fruit or which are below the fruit bearing age.

Permanent Crops of Productive Age

Are permanent crops which are already bearing fruit or are otherwise productive.

Permanent Meadows and Pastures

Refer to land which have been used for five years or more for growing forage crops.

Pesticides/ Insecticides

Refer mainly to insecticides but also include fungicides, fumigants, herbicides, rodenticides and other materials.

Planted and Harvested Area (Current Year Production)

It is important to distinguish clearly between the planted area and the harvested area particularly in respect of the long-duration crops like cassava(Ghartarul), yam(Tarul), plantains(Jhapri kera), etc. Three situations may arise in the case of such crops:

- a. Planted and harvested wholly or substantially in the same agricultural year;
- b. Planted in the previous year and harvested wholly or substantially in the current year, and
- c. Planted in the current year, but to be harvested wholly or substantially in the next year.

These three situations should be normally recorded separately or distinctly, and the production for the current year should be related only to the harvested areas (a) and (b). If in the above example, in the year next to the year of planting only cassava and yam are found in the field, then in the year, this field should be treated under cassava-yam mixture only.

Plot

Refers to a portion of a field planted with one specific crop. For example, maize or sorghum, or a crop mixture, for example maize/beans mixture.

Ponds

Refer to land under permanent standing water. The ponds may be natural or manmade and may be used for fishing, watering livestock, irrigation or any other purpose.

Poultry

These are fowls commonly kept in households or Large Scale Farms (such as chicken, ducks, and guinea fowls.).

Productivity of a Crop (Crop Yield)

Crop yield is a standard measurement of the amount of agricultural production harvested—yield of a crop—per unit of land area.

Scattered Trees

Refer to plants or trees planted in a scattered or isolated manner throughout the holding. For scattered trees, it was only possible to collect data on the number of trees (not area of trees as for compact plantations).

Shifting Cultivation

Refers to a land utilization method whereby a particular piece of land is cultivated for some years and then abandoned for a period sufficient for it to restore its fertility by natural vegetation growth before being re-cultivated. The distinguishing characteristic of shifting cultivation is that neither organic nor non-organic fertilizers are used to retain soil fertility.

Single-Holding Household

Condition in which the agriculture holding is operated by a single family.

Structural Agricultural Statistics

Data on the basic organizational structures of agricultural holdings that do not change quickly over time, such as farm size and land use.

Veterinary Medicines

Veterinary medicines include pharmaceuticals, chemical and biological used for treating, preventing and diagnosing diseases of animals for promoting productivity.

Wet Land

Wet land refers to low land where water remains on the surface or on the upper soil layer, making the land suitable for main paddy cultivation.

Woodland or Forest

Woodland or forest refers to wood lots or timber tracts, natural or planted, constituting part of the holding which have or will have value as wood, timber, other forest products or for protection.



EDUCATION STATISTICS

Academic Year

Academic year means the period from the beginning of admission of students in any course of study in the institution up to the completion of academic requirements for that particular year.

Adult Literacy Rate

Literacy rate of the population aged above 15.

Completion Rate

Number of students enrolled in a final grade of a given level of education expressed as percentage of school-age population of that grade.

Drop Out Rate

It is the percentage of students enrolled in a given grade or cycle or level of education in a given school year that are no longer enrolled in the following school year.

Education Statistics

Education Statistics describes the level, trends and status of educational condition of the country in reference period.

EMIS (Education Management Information System)

An EMIS is a system for the collection, integration, processing, maintenance and dissemination of data and information to support decision making, policy-analysis and formulation, planning, monitoring and management at all levels of an education system.

Formal, Nonformal and Informal Education

Formal Education

Formal education occurs in a structured environment whose explicit purpose is teaching students. Usually, formal education takes place in a school environment with classrooms of multiple students learning together with a trained, certified teacher of the subject. It can be subdivided into various categories or levels.

Non-formal Education

Non-formal education entails institutionalized, intentional and planned educational activities by an education provider. The defining characteristic of non-formal education is that it is an addition, alternative and/or complement to formal education within the process of the lifelong learning of individuals. It caters to people of all ages but does not necessarily apply a continuous pathway-structure; it may be short in duration and/or low-intensity, and it is typically provided in the form of short courses, workshops or seminars. Non-formal education mostly leads to qualifications that are not recognized as formal or equivalent to formal qualifications by the relevant national or sub-national education authorities or to no qualifications at all. Non-formal education can cover programmes contributing to adult and youth literacy and education for out-of- school children, as well as programmes on life skills, work skills, and social or cultural development.

Informal Education

Informal education refers to the learning and acquisition to to the learning and acquisition of knowledge, skills and attitude that occurs outside of formal educational settings such as schools, colleges and universities. It is a self- directed and spontaneous learning process that is often initiated by an individuals own curiosity or interest in a particular topic or subject.

Gender Parity Index

Ratio of females to males, that is, the number of females divided by males.

Gross Enrollment Ratio

The number of students at a specific level or grade of education, regardless of age, compared to the population in the official age group corresponding to this level of education. This is generally expressed as a percentage.

International Standard Classification of Education Statistics (ISCED)

The structure of Education Systems varies widely between countries. In order to produce internationally comparable education statistics and indicators, it is therefore necessary to have a framework to collect and report data on education programmes with a similar level of educational content. For the purpose United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) developed the ISCED, as an official classification used to categorize and report cross-nationally comparable education statistics.

Level of Educational Attainment

The level of educational attainment of an individual is the highest level of school or college that s/he has passed.

Literacy Rate

The ability to read and write in any language with understanding and ability to do simple arithmetic. Literacy pertains to persons at ages five years and above. In Nepal population aged five years and above who can read and write is considered as literate.

Mean Years of Schooling

Mean Years of Schooling is the average number of years of schooling of the population aged 25 years and above. The total number of years of schooling received by persons aged 25 years and above divided by the total number of persons aged 25 years or older.

$$MYS = \frac{\sum_{x=25}^N y_x}{\sum_{x=25} p_x}$$

Where,

MYS = Mean Years of Schooling

y_x = Years from age 25 years and above

N = Age above 25 years

p_x = Persons with years from age 25 years and above

\sum = Sum

National Assessment of Student Achievement (NASA)

A national assessment that is carried out to find out whether the students of a specific grade achieved the goals set by the national curriculum.

Net Enrollment Rate

Net enrollment rate at a specific level or grade is the ratio of children of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age.

Net Intake Rate (NIR)

New entrants in the first grade of pre-primary or primary education who are of official school-entrance age expressed as a percentage of the official school entrance age population.

Promotion Rate

It is the percentage of students promoted to the next grade in the following school year.

Repetition Rate

It is the proportion of students enrolled in a given grade and in a given school year who study in the same grade the following school year.

Retention Rate

Retention rate in a specific grade or level is a measure of the proportion of students who continue their studies after their first year.

Survival Rate

Percentage of students enrolled in a first grade of a given level of education who reach final grade of that level.

Youth Literacy Rate

Literacy rate of the population aged 15-24.



ENVIRONMENT STATISTICS

Abiotic

Non- living, e.g. rocks or minerals.

Afforestation

Artificial establishment of forests by planting or seeding in an area of non-forest land.

Acidification

Increase of hydrogen ions, usually expressed as the pH value of environmental media.

Agricultural Waste

Organic residual materials from different sources including fruit, vegetables, livestock and poultry. It can be found in both solid and liquid form.

Air Pollution

The presence of contaminant or pollutant substances in the air that do not disperse properly and that interferes with human health or welfare, or produces other harmful environmental effects.

Air Pollution

Air pollutants found in the atmosphere that are harmful to humans, animals and/or plants. It can also cause damage to properties.

Alternative Energy

Energy sources other than the traditional fossil fuel and commercial energy items. They are: Direct Solar Insolation, Wind, Micro-hydro, Geothermal, Bio-gas plants.

Ambient

Surrounding, environmental.

Adaptation

Adjustment or preparation of natural or human systems to a new or changing environment which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.

Adaptive Capacity

Ability of a system to adjust to climate change (including climate variability and extremes) to moderate potential damages, to take advantage of opportunities, or to cope with the consequences.

Bacteria

Single- celled micro-organisms. Some are useful in pollution control because they break down the organic matter in water and land. Other bacteria may cause disease.

Bio-gas

Mixture of methane and carbon dioxide in the ratio of 7:3 that is produced by the treatment of animal dung, industrial wastes and crop residues. It is used as an alternative source of energy.

Biodiversity

The range of genetic differences, species difference and ecosystem difference in a given area.

Biomass

Total living weight (generally in dry weight) of all living organisms in a particular area or habitat. It is sometimes expressed as weight per unit area of land or per unit volume of water.

Carbon Sequestration

Terrestrial, or biologic, carbon sequestration is the process by which trees and plants absorb carbon dioxide, release the oxygen and store the carbon. Geologic sequestration is one step in the process of carbon capture and sequestration (CCS) and involves injecting carbon dioxide deep underground where it stays permanently.

Chemical Waste

Waste containing or made from harmful chemicals. Most rubbish removal companies don't collect chemical waste due to safety reasons.

Chloro-Fluorocarbons (CFCs)

Inert, non-toxic and easily liquefied chemicals used in refrigeration, air conditioning, packaging and insulation or as solvents and aerosol propellants. 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 affect climate change. See also aerosol propellant.

Clinical Waste

Medical waste is usually produced by healthcare facilities such as laboratories and hospitals. Clinical waste doesn't fall under the category of "general waste".

Climate

Climate in a narrow sense is usually defined as the average weather or more rigorously as the statistical description in terms of the mean and variability of relevant quantities over a period of time ranging from months 233 to thousands of millions of years. These quantities are most often surface variables such as temperature, precipitation and wind. Climate in a wider sense is the state including a statistical description of the climate system. The classical period of time is 30 years, as defined the World Meteorological (WMO).

Climate Change

Climate change refers to any significant change in the measures of climate lasting for an extended period of time. In other words, climate change includes major changes in temperature, precipitation, or wind patterns, among others, that occur over several decades or longer.

Climate Change Adaptation

Adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.

Climate Change Mitigation

Efforts to reduce or prevent greenhouse gas emissions and may involve using new technologies, incorporating and increasing renewable energies, making older equipment more energy efficient and changing management practices or consumer behavior. Protecting natural carbon sinks like forests and oceans, or creating new sinks through silviculture or green agriculture, are also elements of mitigation.

Construction and demolition debris

Rubbish generated during construction and demolition such as cement, concrete, rubble, timber, and steel

Commercial waste

Materials from factories, markets, restaurants, pubs, offices, warehouses, hotels and other wholesale or retail establishments.

Composting

The natural breakdown of organic materials like food waste and grass into a soil amendment known as compost or humus.

Deforestation

Clearing of tree formations and their replacement by non-forest land uses.

Disposal

The collection and transportation of waste by the rubbish removal team to the local landfill or dump.

Disasters

Unforeseen and often sudden events that cause great damage, destruction and human suffering. They often exceed local response capacities and require external assistance at the national or international level. Depending on their cause, disasters can be both natural and technological.

Domestic Waste

Domestic waste consists of solid and liquid wastes originating from residential, commercial and institutional buildings. These are both biodegradable and non-biodegradable.

Electronic Waste

E-waste is discarded electronic devices such as computers, TVs, microwaves and other electrical appliances. This type of waste is also known as Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE).

Emission

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.

Endangered

Plant and animal species which are under threat and likely to become extinct if casual factors continue operating. They may be abundant over their range but are endangered because of such factors as habitat deterioration, trade or the onset of disease.

Environment

Environment is a complex set of physical, geographical, biological, social, cultural and political conditions that interact with individual or organism and that ultimately determines its form and nature of its survival.

Environment Statistics

Environment Statistics refers to statistics that describe the state and trend of the environmental resources and/or components (air, weather, climate, biodiversity, water, scenery, land and/or soils).

Environmental Disease

Disease that is, at least in part, caused or aggravated by living conditions, climate and water supply or other environmental conditions. Environmental factors that may affect health include psychological, biological, physical and accident-related factors. Environmental diseases.

Environmental Expenditures

Capital and current expenditures related to characteristic activities and facilities specified in classifications of environmental protection activities.

Environmental Impact

Direct effect of socio-economic activities and natural events on the components of the environment.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

Analytical process that systematically examines the possible environmental consequences of the implementation of projects, programmes and policies.

Environmental Indicator

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 (OECD, 1994).

Environmental indices

Composite or more complex measures that combine and synthesize more than one environmental indicator or statistic and are weighted according to different methods.

Erosion

Wearing away of the land by running water, rainfall, wind, ice or other geological agents, including such processes as detachment, entrainment, suspension, transportation and mass movement. Geologically, erosion is defined as the process that slowly shapes hillsides, allowing the formation of soil cover from the weathering of rocks and from alluvial and colluvial deposits. Erosion is often intensified by land-clearing human activities related to farming, resident and industrial development and it has as effect increasing run-offs, decline of arable layers, siltation in lakes, lagoons and oceans.

Extreme Events

Events that are rare within their statistical reference distribution at a particular location. An extreme event is normally as rare as or rarer than the 10th or 90th percentile.

Fauna

All of the animals found in a given area.

Flora

All of the plants found in a given area.

Food Waste

This is food discarded from domestic and commercial kitchens. The most common types of food waste are fruit and vegetable peelings, meat scraps and spoiled meals

Garbage

Garbage is a synonym of waste, trash, junk and rubbish. They're unwanted objects that need to be disposed off.

Glacier

A multi-year surplus accumulation of snowfall in excess of snowmelt on land and resulting in a mass of ice at least 0.1 km² in area that shows some evidence of movement in response to gravity. A glacier may terminate on land or in water.

Glacier ice is the largest reservoir of fresh water on Earth and second only to the oceans as the largest reservoir of total water.

Global Warming

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. See also greenhouse effect.

Greenhouse Effect

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 counter balancing loss of heat radiation.

Hazardous Waste

Hazardous wastes include toxic chemicals, biological and medical wastes, flammable wastes, corrosive wastes, radioactive wastes, and explosives. They usually are produced in industrial operations or in technical institutions.

Hazardous Waste

A potentially harmful and dangerous type of rubbish that is not safe for humans nor for the environment. Special precautions should be taken when it's disposed of.

Indoor Air Pollution

Chemical biological and physical contamination of indoor air. It may result in adverse health effects. In developing countries the main service of indoor air pollution is biomass smoke which contain suspend particulate matter (SPM), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), sulphur dioxide (SO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), 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 allegeus, tobacco smoke, bacteria and viruses are the main contributors to indoor air pollution.

Industrial Wastes

Solid, liquid and gaseous wastes originating from the manufacture of specific products.

Incineration

A method that industries use to break down waste and distribute it into the environment through ash, water and air.

Industrial Water Waste Treatment

The processes that are used to treat contaminated water. Upon completion the water can be re-used and released into the environment.

Integrated Waste Management

The term refers to the complementary use of multiple practices to handle municipal solid waste effectively and safely.

Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

The IPCC was established jointly by the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Meteorological Organization in 1988. The purpose of the IPCC is to assess information in the scientific and technical literature related to all significant components of the issue of climate change. The IPCC draws upon hundreds of the world's expert scientists as authors and thousands as expert reviewers. Leading experts on climate change and environmental, social and economic sciences from some 60 nations have helped the IPCC to prepare periodic assessments of the scientific underpinnings for understanding global climate change and its consequences. With its capacity for reporting on climate change, its consequences and the viability of adaptation and mitigation measures, the IPCC is also looked to as the official 236 advisory body to the world's governments on the state of the science of the climate change issue. For example, the IPCC organized the development of internationally accepted methods for conducting national greenhouse gas emission inventories.

Inorganic waste

Waste composed of material other than plant or animal matter, such as sand, dust, glass, and many synthetics.

Landfill

A typical place to dispose of rubbish and refuse. Waste is buried in excavated pits which are usually covered with soil or special fabric cover. This method is considered safe for the environment.

Litter

Any kind of misplaced waste left lying in an inappropriate open or public place.

Mitigation

A human intervention to reduce the human impact on the climate system; it includes strategies to reduce greenhouse gas sources and emissions and enhancing greenhouse gas sinks.

Municipal solid waste (MSW)

Consists of unwanted items thrown away by the public on daily basis.

Municipal solid waste management

MSWM is the planning, development and implementation of systems that can handle municipal solid waste.

Natural Disaster

Sudden calamitous such as earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, volcanic eruptions, cyclones and landslide, of ongoing misfortune as in conditions of processes such as drought and desertification.

Noise Pollution

Sound of excessive levels that may be detrimental to human health.

Organic waste

Refers to types of waste that contain carbon. This could be paper, food waste or yard trimmings. The term is often used to describe materials that can be decomposed by microorganisms.

Ozone (O₃)

Pungent, colorless, 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. 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.

Ozone Depletion

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.

PH-Value

A measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a liquid. A pH value in the range of 0 to 7 indicates acidity, a pH value in the range of 7 to 14 indicates alkalinity, and a pH value of 7 signifies neutrality.

Pollutant

A substance that is present in concentrations that may harm organisms (humans, plants and animals) or exceed an environmental quality standard.

Recycling

The reprocessing of already used materials into new products in order to reduce the usage of raw materials. It's purpose is to prevent the waste of resources, reduce air and water pollution and decrease greenhouse gas emissions.

Solid Waste

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.

Solid Waste

Garbage accumulated from households, restaurants and shopping centres.

Solid Waste Management

Supervised handling of waste material from generation at the source through the recovery processes to disposal.

Suspended Solid Particles or Suspended Particulate Matter

It consists of particles of a wide range of sizes varying from greater than 100 μ m to less than 0.1 μ m. Particles larger than 10 μ m mainly consists of dust, coarse dirt and fly ashes which settle rapidly. Small particles less than 10 μ m remain much longer in the air as Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM). Human - caused sources include a variety of combustion sources (vehicles, dryers), wood stoves, field burning, and dusts from mining, roads and construction. It causes breathing and respiratory symptoms (diseases) and premature mortality. Other effects are soiling and corrosion of building materials.

Sustainable Development

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, 1987). It assumes the conservation of natural assets for future growth and development .

System of Environmental - Economic Accounting (SEEA)

The economic impact on the environment and the environment impact on economy. To understand these linkage we need to integrate environmental and economic information. So, SEEA is the internationally agreed standard framework to measure the environment and its interaction with economy .

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

The Convention on Climate Change, which entered into force on 21 March 1994, sets an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle the challenge posed by climate change. It recognizes that the climate system is a

shared resource whose stability can be affected by industrial and other emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. The Convention enjoys near universal membership, with 189 countries having ratified. Under the Convention, governments.

- a. gather and share information on greenhouse gas emissions, national policies and best practices,
- b. launch national strategies for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to expected impacts, including the provision of financial and technological support to developing countries,
- c. cooperate in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change

Vulnerable

Species believed likely to move into the endangered category in the near future if the causal factors continue operating. Included are species of which most or all the populations are decreasing because of overexploitation, extensive destruction of habitat or other environmental disturbance; species with populations that have been seriously depleted and whose ultimate security is not yet assured; and species with populations that are still abundant but are under threat from serious adverse factors throughout their range.

Vulnerable Species

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.

Vulnerability

Degree to which a system is susceptible to, or unable to cope with, adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extremes. Vulnerability is a function of the character, magnitude and rate of climate variation to which a system is exposed; its sensitivity; and its adaptive capacity.

Weather

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.

Windstorm

High speed wind breeze that generally happens in dry seasons

Zero Waste

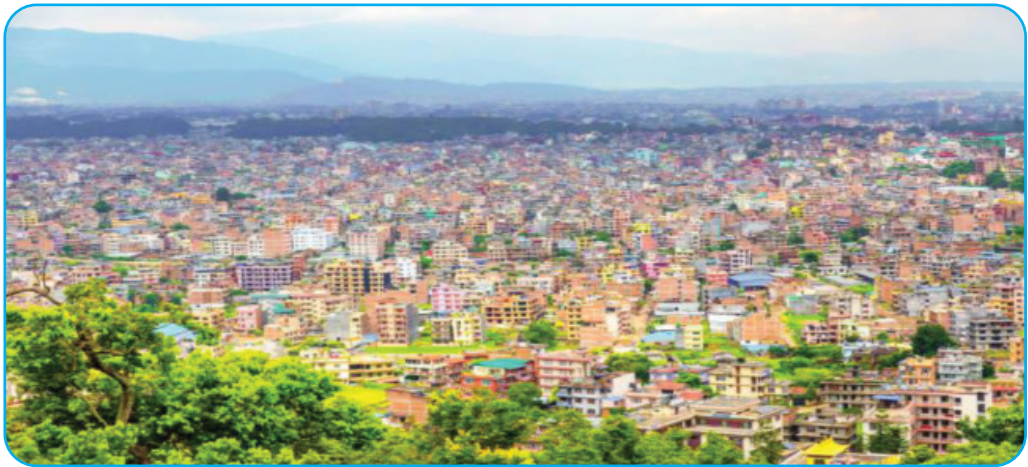
A philosophy that encourages the redesign of resource life cycles so that all products are reuse.



GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

Aerial Photography

Aerial photography is a method of capturing images of a desired location from a helicopter in the sky, allowing for clear photos of objects on the earth's surface. These images are valuable for a variety of purposes. In Nepal, the Survey Department took aerial photographs of the entire country in 1988, using a scale of 1:5000 and 1:10000



Atlas

Atlases are systematic collections of topographic and/or thematic maps with selected scales for a dedicated region and a dedicated goal.

Automated Cartography

Automated cartography is a term used to describe the process of producing maps through the use of computers, automatic drafting equipment, and microfilm systems. The development of this technology has significantly increased the speed and accuracy of map production while simultaneously reducing costs.

To implement automated cartography, the availability of computer-readable coordinates associated with specific geographic units is crucial. This means that every point on a map must be accurately identified and recorded in a machine-readable, resulting in a computer file that can be easily updated.

Attribute Data

Attribute data refers to information about geographic features that is not related to their spatial characteristics. Examples of attribute data include the year of construction of a road and the population of a particular geographical location.

Contour Line

A curve line on a map generally joining points of equal height. If the contour line is near by it means steep slope on the geography and if the line are far it means gentle slope. Except the height of the land, contour line is also used for other variables with equal values such as temperature, rainfall etc.

Determination of Location

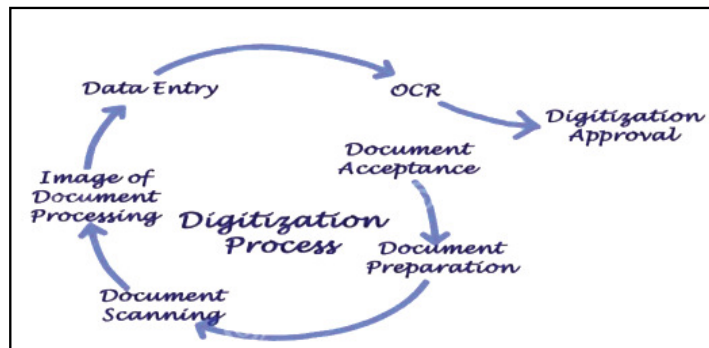
Determining the position of oneself or of an object using a map is called Determination of Location. To locate oneself and identify a destination the following steps should be followed:

- Properly orient the map by aligning the head to the north direction.
- Identify the detail description near around by looking some known location in the land.
- Based on the information from known locations, determine the distance from standing position and then take the details of near by objects around you.
- After identifying the details, use these to mark your current position and proceed towards the destination.

Digitization

A process of putting features and objects in map in such a way that the computer system understands that.

Digitization Process



Element of Map

The main elements of map are its scale, and symbol

- **Scale**

Scale refers to the relationship between the distance on the map as compared to the distance on the ground. For example a scale of 1:1000 means distance of 1000 meter in actual land is represented as 1 meter in the map. By using the scale, census or any other survey staff can determine distances required for field checking, for conducting enumeration etc. The scale should always be shown on census/survey maps.

A Scale may be expressed in three ways: Word statement, Numerical fraction, a graphic scale. Graphic scale is commonly used in census/survey maps. A graphic or bar scale shows the relationship between distances on the map and on the ground by means of a bar or line, with markings to indicate distances on the ground.

- **Symbol of Map**

Map symbols refer to figures, lines, colours, or patterns used to indicate certain features on the ground such as administrative boundaries, buildings, rivers, roads, railroads etc. Symbols are used to show three different types of information; (a) location (b) nature or quality of the features, and (c) Quantity.

Maps normally show what features are there and where they are as the primary function. Maps showing how much there is of various features are primarily statistical maps.

Other map elements

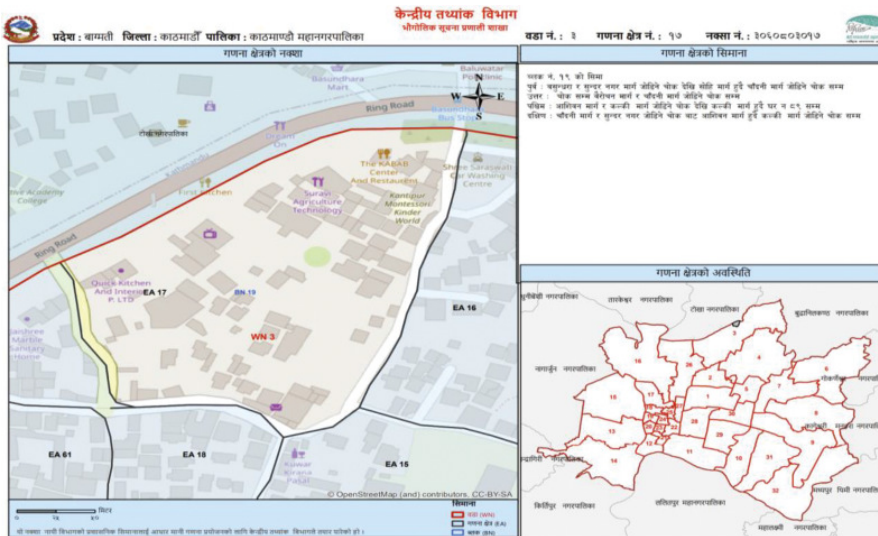
Other map elements include:

- Grid coordinates: describe all points on the Earth.
- Type of projection: indicates the amount and kind of distortion of the features.
- North arrow: orients the map by compass directions
- Date of the map: reveals how current it is.
- Source of the original materials: give the idea of reliability and accuracy of the map.
- Sheet number: helps in locating other maps for the same area.

Enumeration Area Map

Enumeration area map refer to the smallest geographic area with clearly stated boundary and other features within the boundary from which census/survey data are collected. Generally enumeration area map in population census are prepared in such a way that it is equal to an enumerator's workload and so assigned to an enumerator. Enumeration area map is also known as census/survey map.

An Example of Enumeration Area Map Used in Ceensus 2078 B.S.



Geocoding

Geocoding is the process of converting a physical address or description of a location into a set of geographical coordinates, typically latitude and longitude, that can be used to identify the location on a map or other geographic representation.

Geographical Code

A geographic code is a **numerical identifier assigned to a geographic area**. The code is used to identify and access standard geographic areas for the purposes of data storage, retrieval, display and analysis etc.

Geographical Information System

A system including computer hardware, software and procedures designed to support in capturing, managing, manipulating, analyzing and displaying of geo-referenced maps and data.

Geographical Information System is unified form of the following three elements.

- Geographic : Earth, Lateral fact, Related to the Geography
- Information : Data and Information, their meaning and use
- System : Computer technology and supporting Infrastructure

Global Positioning System (GPS)

It refers to space-based navigation system that provides location and time information - weather conditions anywhere or near the earth.

Map

A map refer to the scientific and technical representation of physical and manmade features of the earth's surfaces/ land parcel into sheet of paper with respect to specified scale.

Orientation of Map

Map orientation refers to the process of aligning a map in the correct direction for studying it. Generally, the head of the map represents the north direction, while the right, down, and left sides represent the east, south, and west directions, respectively. When using a map we should orient it in such a way that the letters in heading are facing north towards the map reader. Only after the correct orientation should one begin searching for features of map in ground. In almost all map, the north direction is denoted by some symbol like arrow or other.

Population Atlas/ Population Map

A population map or a population atlas is used to represent the overall distribution of population within a particular area.

Satellite Image

Satellite image refers to the collection of information through satellites, that is, information collected from an altitude of 320 kilometers (200 miles) or more. Unmanned satellites, such as Land sat 1 and 2, pass over the entire inhabited Earth many times on a regular basis, providing almost complete coverage of the Earth's surface. The satellites use a particular sensors or scanners to sense or scan the amount of energy being reflected or radiated from a series of points into numerical values, and radio these values to receiving stations on the Earth. The values are then processed to make pictures for use in the usual interpretation.



Spatial Data

The data that describes the location, shape or relationship of geographical features are called spatial data. Example: co-ordinate, shape, distance, area etc.

Statistical Maps

Statistical maps refer to maps showing the spatial distribution of statistical data. The purpose is to present significant statistical results in terms of their geographic distribution. Thus these map take interest in the current pattern of distribution and also in changes in the patterns that have occurred over time, particularly since the last census/similar survey is considered.

Type of Map

- **Topographical and Thematic Map**

A map that describes with symbols the object that is covering the land surface is called Topographical map. For example map that shows river, jungle, road, area covered by sand, grassland etc.

Thematic map is prepared by focusing a specific object and feature and showing this. For example the separate map showing road, schools, health institution etc. is called a thematic map.

- **Large Scale and Small Scale Maps**

The large scale and small scale map are differentiated by the scale used in the map. Large scale map comparatively has large scale and represents a large scale of land in a unit in map and generally used for the map that contains a large geography such as country, province or districts.

Similarly small scale map comparatively has small scale and represents a small part of land in a unit in map and generally used for the map that contains a small geography and gives details such as a parcel, an enumeration area or a building block.

- **Analog Map and Digital Map**

Map that is prepared traditionally with or without a device using continuous data is called Analog map. Analog map are generally are in the form of paper or prepared by scanning.

Map prepared by computer using discrete data and digitizing them is called digital map. This type of map contains some fixed value in cell or pixels. Example: map taken from digital camera and map prepared by digitizing the feature in computer.

- **Base Map and Derived Map**

Map prepared by authorized agency (generally by national mapping agency) using primary information is called Base map. For example the topographic map of Nepal prepared by survey department of Nepal.

The map prepared for special purpose taking the base map as basis and adding or removing additional features according to the need of study is called derived map. For example land use map, enumeration area map, tourist map etc.

- **Raster Map and Vector Map**

A vector map is a type of digital map that uses points, lines, and polygons to represent geographic features such as roads, buildings, and bodies of water. In a vector map, each feature is represented as a collection of geometric shapes, and the location and attributes of each shape are stored as numerical values. Vector maps are scalable, meaning they can be zoomed in or out without losing quality or detail.

A raster map, on the other hand, is a type of digital map that uses a grid of cells or pixels to represent geographic features. In a raster map, each pixel has a value that represents the attribute of the geographic feature at that location, such as elevation or land cover. Raster maps are resolution-dependent, meaning that the level of detail and quality of the map is determined by the size of the pixels. Raster maps are commonly used for satellite imagery, aerial photography and digital elevation models.

- **Point Symbol Map**

Point symbol maps refer to dots or graduated symbols used in representing a certain value on the statistical map.

- **Choropleth (Shaded) Maps**

Choropleth maps refer to thematic map that uses colour shading or patterns for administrative areas to present several classes of statistical data, such as densities, per capita, ratio of one characteristic to another, etc.

Isopleth Maps

These refer to maps representing statistical data by a series of lines each connecting points at which a given variable has a specific value.



HEALTH STATISTICS

Anemia

A condition in which the blood is deficient in red blood cells or oxygen-carrying proteins. Hemoglobin is the oxygen-carrying pigment in the blood, the predominant protein in the red blood cells. In the routine laboratory test for hemoglobin (Hb), it is usually measured as total hemoglobin and the result is expressed as the amount of hemoglobin in grams (gm) per deciliter (dl) of whole blood a deciliter being milliliters.

The normal ranges for hemoglobin depend on the age and beginning in adolescence and the sex of the person.

Antenatal Care Coverage

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were attended at least once by skilled health personnel and at least four times by any provider.

Anthropometric Measurements

Anthropometric Measurements are used to assess the nutritional status of children by collecting anthropometrics data which includes age, height and weight measurement. The nutrition status indicators are categorized in three standard indices which are:

- **Height - for- Age (Stunting)**

Stunting is the outcome of failure to receive adequate nutrition over an extended period and is also affected by recurrent or chronic illness. Children whose height- for- age is below minus two standard deviations from the median of reference population are stunted or short for their age.

- **Weight - for- Height (Wasting)**

Wasting represents the failure to receive adequate nutrition in the period immediately before the survey, and typically is the result of recent illness episodes especially diarrhea, or a rapid deterioration in food supplies. Children whose weight- for- height is below minus two standard deviations from the median of reference population are considered wasted or thin.

- **Weight - for- Age (Underweight)**

Underweight reflects the effects of both acute and chronic under nutrition. Children whose weight -for -age is below minus two standard deviations from the median of the reference population are considered underweight.

Arm Circumference

Refers as a Public Health Index of Protein-Calories Malnutrition of early childhood. Arm circumference indicators of nutritional status are such as simple arm circumference, arm circumference-for-age and arm circumference-for-height.

Body Mass Index (BMI)

Body Mass Index (BMI) is a number calculated from a person's weight and height. BMI provides a reliable indicator of body fatness for most people and is used to screen for weight categories that may lead to health problems.

Alternatively: Body mass index (BMI) is a measure of body fat based on height and weight that applies to both adult men and women (except for pregnant women).

$$BMI = \frac{\text{Weight (Kg)}}{(\text{Height (m)})^2}$$

BMI Categories:

Underweight <18.5

Normal weight 18.5-24.9

Overweight = 25-29.9

Obesity =BMI of 30 or greater

Case Detection

Case detection is a front-line surveillance activity, typically accomplished as a by-product of routine medical or veterinary care, or laboratory work, or via an astute observer such as a health care worker.

Case Notification

Case notification means a disease is diagnosed in a patient and is reported within the national surveillance system, and then on to the WHO.

Cause-Specific Death Rate (CSDR)

It is the number of deaths due to a specific cause during a given year per 100,000 populations.

Communicable Disease

Communicable or infectious diseases, are caused by microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses, parasites and fungi that can be spread, directly or indirectly, from one person to another. Some are transmitted through bites from insects while others are caused by ingesting contaminated food or water. Example of communicable diseases includes Dengue, Cholera, Smallpox, Tuberculosis etc.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method.

Curative Health

Curative health restores and maintains health by treating people after they fall ill or have health-related risk factors.

Disability

It is any restriction or lack (resulting from impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being. It is a limitation in regard to the kind or amount of activities a person can do due to long-term physical condition, mental condition or health problem.

Disease, Illness and Injury

Disease

Disease is a disorder with a specific cause and recognizable signs and symptoms; any bodily abnormality or failure to function properly, except that resulting directly from physical injury.

Illness

Illness refers to poor health resulting from disease of body or mind.

Injury

Injury is a disease or impairment of a person's body or mind.

Early Childbearing

Percentage of women who have had a live birth before age 18.

Early Child Development Index

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning.

Endemic

A disease outbreak is endemic when it is consistently present but limited to a particular region. This makes the disease spread and rates predictable. Communicable diseases are termed endemic when they have a relatively stable pattern of occurrence in a given geographical area or population group at relatively high prevalence and incidence. If conditions change in the host, the agent or the environment, an endemic disease may become epidemic. In other words, a persistent level of occurrence with a low to moderate disease level is referred to as an endemic level. Moreover, a persistently high level of occurrence is called a hyperendemic level and an irregular pattern of occurrence, with occasional cases occurring at irregular intervals is called sporadic.

Epidemic

An epidemic as an unexpected increase (often sudden) in the number of disease cases above what is normally expected in a specific geographical area or population. When describing an epidemic, the time period, geographical region and particulars of the population in which the cases occur must be specified.

Full Immunization coverage

Percentage of children who at age (a) 12-23 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey (b) 24-35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule

Handicap

Handicap is the condition of being unable to perform as a consequence of physical and mental unfitness (depending on age, sex, social and cultural factors) for that individual e.g. reading disability or hearing disability.

Health

Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity (WHO, 2020).

Health Account

It is a systematic, comprehensive and consistent structure of health spending that characterize the funding sources, financial arrangements, providers, factors of provisions and use. The system of health accounts is an international accounting framework for systematically tracking health spending. The framework, which focuses on final consumption, tracks resource flows through the health system: from its sources to its use.

Health Expenditure

The expenditures incurred for consumption of health care services and goods in a country for the given reference year is health expenditure. It includes the spending by government, household, external donors, national and international NGOs, private sectors, employers, insurance providers etc.

Health Information

Combination of elements for the purpose of producing data for the generation of information for use by the national health services at all levels of operation and in other development sectors. It usually consisting of health-related facts and figures that provide a basis for measuring progress in achieving objectives and

outputs of health service. Health Information System (HIS) is a mechanism for the collection, processing, analysis and transmission of information required to support the decision-making process at each level of the health system and for organizing and operating health services, and also for research and trainings.

Health Service

Health services are the preventive, promotive, diagnostic, curative, rehabilitative and palliative services provided based on modern medicine (allopathy), Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Unani, Natural Medicine, Acupuncture, Sowa-rigpa (Amchi) medical system.

Health Statistics

Numerical data that characterize the health of a population and the influences that affects its health (Parish II, Friedman, & Hunter, 2005).

Health Status

Health status is an individual's relative level of wellness and illness, taking into account the presence of biological or physiological dysfunction, symptoms, and functional impairment.

Health System

A health system consists of all organizations, people and actions whose primary intent is to promote, restore or maintain health. This includes efforts to influence determinants of health as well as more direct activities that improve health. The major components of health systems are: quality and safety of care, access to the health service, health workforce, health information, health financing and health security.

Homicide

Homicide is the killing of a person by another with intent to cause death or serious injury, by any means. It excludes death due to legal intervention and operations of war.

Impairment

Impairment is any loss or abnormality of psychological or anatomical structure or function.

Incidence

The occurrence of a disease, crime, or other undesirable thing. It is a measure of the probability of occurrence of a given medical condition in a population within a specified period of time. Although sometimes loosely expressed simply as the number of new cases during some time period, it is better expressed as a proportion or a rate.

Institutional Deliveries

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility

International Statistical Classification of Diseases and health problem (ICD)

ICD is a medical classification list developed by the World Health Organization (WHO) which contains codes for diseases, signs and symptoms, abnormal findings, complaints, social circumstances, and external causes of injury or diseases. The purpose of the ICD is to facilitate the systematic recording, analysis, interpretation and comparison of mortality and morbidity data collected in different areas and at different times. ICD-10 is the 10th revision of the ICD, a latest version.

International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF)

ICF is a framework or a multipurpose classification system developed by WHO for describing and organizing information on functioning and disability, which provides a standard language and a conceptual basis for the definition and measurement of health and disability. ICF integrates the major models of disability and recognizes the role of environmental factors in the creation of disability, as well as the relevance of associated health conditions and their effects.

Low Birth Weight

Low Birth Weight refers to infants who weigh less than 2.5 kg at birth.

Malnutrition

Malnutrition refers to deficiencies or excesses in nutrient intake, imbalance of essential nutrients or impaired nutrient utilization. The double burden of malnutrition consists of both under nutrition and overweight and obesity, as well as diet-related noncommunicable diseases. Undernutrition manifests in four broad forms: wasting, stunting, underweight, and micronutrient deficiencies.

Maternal Deaths

Female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy.

Mental Health

Mental health is a state of well-being in which the individual realizes his or her own abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to his or her community. It is an integral component of health and well-being that underpins our individual and collective abilities to make decisions, build relationships and shape the world we live in. Mental health is more than the absence of mental disorders. It exists on a complex continuum, which is experienced differently from one person to the next, with varying degrees of difficulty and distress and potentially very different social and clinical outcomes.

Morbidity

Morbidity refers to having a disease or a symptom of disease, or to the amount of disease within a population. It also refers to medical problems caused by a treatment. In other words, morbidity is the incidence of disease, usually stated as cases per 10,000 populations per year. It refers to the consequences and complications (other than death) that result from a disease.

Mortality

Mortality refers to the state of being mortal (destined to die). It is the rate of deaths from the disease, also commonly stated in units of 100,000 populations per year.

Non Communicable Disease

Non communicable diseases (NCDs), also known as chronic diseases, tend to be of long duration and are the result of a combination of genetic, physiological, environmental and behavioral factors. The main types of NCD are cardiovascular diseases (such as heart attacks and stroke), cancers, chronic respiratory diseases (such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and asthma) and diabetes.

Outbreak

An outbreak is a sudden increase in occurrences of a disease when cases are in excess of normal expectancy for the location or season. It may affect a small and localized group or impact upon thousands of people across an entire continent. Outbreaks are maintained by infectious agents that spread directly from person to person, from exposure to an animal reservoir or other environmental source, or via an insect or animal vector.

Overweight Prevalence

Percentage of children under age 5 who are above (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard

Palliative Care

Palliative care is an approach that improves the quality of life of patients (adults and children) and their families who are facing problems associated with life-threatening illness. It prevents and relieves suffering through the early identification, correct assessment and treatment of pain and other problems, whether physical, psychosocial or spiritual. Palliative care is explicitly recognized under the human right to health. It should be provided through person-centered and integrated health services that pay special attention to the specific needs and preferences of individuals.

Pandemic

When an epidemic spread over several countries or continents, affecting a large number of people, it is called a pandemic. In other words, when a disease's growth is exponential, then this situation is pandemic. This means the growth rate skyrockets, and each day cases grow more than the day prior. In being declared

a pandemic, the virus has nothing to do with virology, population immunity, or disease severity. It means a virus covers a wide area, affecting several countries and populations.

Physical Health

Physical health is defined as the condition of your body, taking into consideration everything from the absence of disease to fitness level. More explicitly, physical health is a normal function of an organism at all levels, a normal course of biological processes ensuring individual survival and reproduction, a dynamic balance of an organism and its functions with the environment, participation in social activities and socially useful work, a performance of basic social functions, absence of diseases, painful conditions and changes, body's ability to adjust to constantly changing conditions of the external environment.

Prevalence

Prevalence is the proportion of a particular population found to be affected by a medical condition at a specific time. It is derived by comparing the number of people found to have the condition with the total number of people studied and is usually expressed as a fraction, a percentage, or the number of cases per 10,000 or 100,000 people.

Preventive Health

Routine health care that includes screenings, check-ups, and patient counseling to prevent illnesses, disease, or other health problems to decrease the burden of diseases and associated risk factors. Preventive health is that branch of medical science that aims to improve and maintain health by ensuring people do not fall ill in the first place. It aims at preventing the appearance of diseases through pharmaceuticals and such techniques as immunization, exercise, proper eating habits and other life style issue, and from palliative care.

Promotive Health

Health promotion is the process of enabling people to increase control over, and to improve their health (Health Promotion Glossary, 1998). Health promotion is the process of empowering people to increase control over their health and its determinants through health literacy efforts and multi-sectoral action to increase healthy behaviors. This process includes activities for the community-at-large or

for populations at increased risk of negative health outcomes. Health promotion usually addresses behavioral risk factors such as tobacco use, obesity, diet and physical inactivity, as well as the areas of mental health, injury prevention, drug abuse control, alcohol control, health behavior related to HIV, and sexual health.

Public Health

Public Health is the art and science of preventing disease, promoting health and prolonging life through organized efforts of society (1987 UK Acheson Report). In other words, public health is collective action for sustained population-wide health improvement (Beaglehole and Bonita, 2004). Public health refers to all organized measures (whether public or private) to prevent disease, promote health, and prolong life among the population as a whole. Its activities aim to provide conditions in which people can be healthy and focus on entire populations, not on individual patients or diseases.

Public Health Informatics

Public health informatics is the systematic application of information, computer science, and technology to public health practice, research, and learning. It is basically related to the computer science, sociology, information science, information technology, and behavioral science.

Rehabilitative Health

Rehabilitation is defined as “*a set of interventions designed to optimize functioning and reduce disability in individuals with health conditions in interaction with their environment*”. Rehabilitation helps a child, adult or older person to be as independent as possible in everyday activities and enables participation in education, work, recreation and meaningful life roles such as taking care of family. It does so by addressing underlying conditions (such as pain) and improving the way an individual functions in everyday life, supporting them to overcome difficulties with thinking, seeing, hearing, communicating, eating or moving around. Rehabilitation addresses the impact of a health condition on a person’s everyday life by optimizing their functioning and reducing their experience of disability. Rehabilitation expands the focus of health beyond preventative and curative care to ensure people with a health condition can remain as independent as possible.

Risk Factors

Something that increases the chance of developing a disease is called risk factor. For example, cigarette smoking is a risk factor for lung cancer, and obesity is a risk factor for heart disease.

Skilled Attendant at Delivery

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility.

Social Health

Social health is an individual's ability to handle and act based on different social conditions. Social health can also be defined as our ability to interact and form meaningful relationships with others. It is the ability of the people to be free from want of basic necessities and to coexist peacefully in communities with opportunities for advancement or well-being stands for absence of negative conditions and feelings and if not the total absence, then presence of more positive feelings than negative ones.

Specialist

A specialist is a person who has a particular skill or knows a lot about a particular subject. In medicine, a doctor or other health care professional who is trained and licensed in a special area of practice. Examples of medical specialists include oncologists (cancer specialists), hematologists (blood specialists). A health specialist, sometimes called a public health specialist or health education specialist, is a healthcare professional who specializes in assessing and analyzing health conditions within an environment and recommending new processes or solutions to improve the health of the citizens in that environment. These professionals also educate citizens and authority, figures about how the conditions in their environment can affect health.

Stillbirth

A baby, who dies after 28 weeks of pregnancy, but before or during birth, is called stillbirth.

Stunting Prevalence

Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard

Suicide

Suicide is the act of deliberately killing oneself. Risk factors for suicide include mental disorder, especially depression, and neurological disorders, cancer and HIV infection etc.

Surveillance

Surveillance is the continuous and systematic collection, analysis and interpretation of data. Public health surveillance is the continuous and systematic collection, orderly consolidation and evaluation of pertinent data with prompt dissemination of results to those who need to know, particularly those who are in a position to take action. It serves as an early warning system for impending outbreaks that could become public health emergencies; enables monitoring and evaluation of the impact of an intervention, helps track progress towards specified goals; and monitors and clarifies the epidemiology of health problems, guiding priority-setting and planning and evaluation public health policy and strategies.

Violence

The intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment, or deprivation is called violence. The major forms of violence are categorized as: physical, sexual, psychological attack, and deprivation.

Vital Events

A vital event refers to the live birth, death, fetal death, marriage, divorce, adoption, legitimation, recognition of parenthood, annulment of marriage, or legal separation. In Nepal, only five events are considered as vital events namely: live birth, death, marriage, divorce and migration.

Wasting Prevalence

Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard.

Well-being

It is the state of being comfortable healthy or happy. It is a combination of a person's physical, mental, emotional and social health factors.



INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE STATISTICS

Census Input of an Establishment

Total cost of materials, and supplies purchased (including own production) plus total cost of fuels purchased plus Value of electricity purchased plus Cost of industrial and other services plus change in value of stocks of materials and fuels *during the reference period.*

Census Output of an Establishment

Total value of shipments (including own consumption) plus total receipts from industrial and other services plus total cost of work done on own account plus Change in value of the stocks of finished goods, semi finished goods and goods sold in the same condition as purchased *during the reference period .*

Change in Stock

It is computed as the total value of ending stock less the total beginning stock.

Change in value of Total Stocks

Value of total stocks at the end of the year less value of total stocks at the beginning of the year.

Cost of Non-industrial Services

The cost of rent, advertisement, water transportation, communication expenses, patent right, legal advice, agent commission, travel and daily allowances and miscellaneous.

Cost of Industrial and Other Services

Cost of

- (a) Contract and commission work done by others on materials owned by the establishment.
- (b) Repair and maintenance work done by others.

Depreciation

The total depreciation cost allocated for land, building, machinery, furniture and fixtures at the end of the year.

Distributive Trade

Distributive trade refers to wholesale and retail trade, which can be defined as an activity comprising purchase of goods and their disposal by way of sale without intermediate physical transformation of goods.

Economic Census

An Economic Census (EC) is a complete enumeration of all establishments belonging to a given population at a particular time with respect to well defined characteristics located within the geographical boundaries of the country. Basically, it is the whole process of collecting, compiling, processing, analyzing and publishing economic data related to all economic units of a country. Census is a well-structured statistical operation providing timely, reliable, accurate and detailed data on the size and distribution of economic units of different categories. It is a major source of statistics on economic activities in the country.

Enterprise

An enterprise is the view of an institutional unit as a producer of goods and services. An enterprise is an economic transaction unit with autonomy in respect of financial and investment decision-making, as well as authority and responsibility for allocating resources for the production of goods and services. It may be engaged in one or more productive activities. The term enterprise may refer to a corporation, a quasi-corporation, a nonprofit institution (NPI) or an unincorporated enterprise.

Enterprise Group

Enterprises under the control of the same owner form a group to achieve economic advantages such as economies of scale, control of a wider market and an increase in domestic productivity through more effective business management.

Establishment

An economic production is an economic activity, carried out under the responsibility, control and management of an institutional unit that uses inputs of labour, capital, and goods and services to produce outputs of goods and services". Such institutional unit is called establishment. Thus establishments is an economic unit, which engages under a single ownership or control, in one or predominantly one kind of economic activity at a single physical location.

Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are physical assets expected to have productive lives of more than one year and intended for use and/or being used by the establishment. It includes land, buildings, other structures and land improvements, transport equipment, machinery and equipment, computer and software, furniture, precious goods except for trading, and other fixed assets.

Gross addition to the Fixed Assets

Addition of fixed assets during the reference year less Sales of fixed assets during the reference year

Gross Fixed Assets at the end of the Year

Fixed assets at the beginning of the year plus Gross addition to fixed assets during the year less value of loss due to the natural and human made catastrophes.

Industry

According to the System of National Accounts (SNA) and International Standard for Industrial Classification (ISIC), an industry consists of a group of Establishments engaged in the same, or similar, kinds of activity. At the most detailed level of classification, an industry consists of all the establishments falling

within a single Class of ISIC. At higher levels of aggregation corresponding to the Groups, Divisions and, ultimately, Sections of the ISIC, industries consist of a number of establishments engaged on similar types of activities. For detail see International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics 2008 or ISIC Revision 4.

In brief, industrial statistics are those statistics which provide information on economic activities, particularly in the areas of mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air- conditioning supply; and Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities. Although economic activity is understood to be much larger, including also the provision of services, the historical scope of “industry statistics” as a measurement of the goods-producing activities. Such information may cover indicators that describe the state and growth of individual goods-producing branches of the economy and indicators that describe the outputs of the physical production.

Internationally, in general “industrial statistics are statistics reflecting/indicating the characteristics and economic activities of units engaged in a class of industrial activities that are defined in terms of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 4 (ISIC, Rev.4, United Nations, 2008)”.

The recommendations made on scope of industrial statistics are relevant to a limited set of economic activities undertaken in the following areas:

- a. Mining and quarrying (section B of ISIC, Rev.4);
- b. Manufacturing (section C of ISIC, Rev.4);
- c. Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply (section D of ISIC, Rev.4);
- d. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (section E of ISIC, Rev.4).

Note: Industrial activities in international waters, such as the operation of petroleum and natural gas wells, should be included if these activities are subject to the laws, regulations and control of the country concerned.

Institutional Units

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. These units are the core units of the System of National Accounts. The main attributes of an institutional unit are: institutional unit has its own goods or assets, has a complete set of accounts including balance sheet of assets and liabilities. These units are able to take economic decision and engage in economic activities, able to incur liabilities on its own behalf.

Kind of Activity Unit

The kind-of-activity unit (KAU) is a part of an enterprise which groups together all the input factors which contribute to the performance of a specific economic activity.

Local Unit

A local unit is an enterprise or part of an enterprise (for example, a workshop, factory, warehouse, office, mine or depot) that is engaged in productive activity at or from one location.

Manufacturing

Manufacturing is defined here as the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products, whether the work is performed by power-driven machines or by hand.

Number of Employees

Number of persons who work in or for the establishment and receive pay, in cash or in kind, at a regular interval. It includes managers, administrative workers, technical workers, operative workers including contract workers; whether they are in full time or part time employment.

Number of Persons Engaged

Number of employees plus Number of working proprietors and active business partners plus Number of unpaid family and other workers working for at least one third of the normal working hours.

Other Benefits

Benefits like Housing and family education allowances directly paid by employer plus bonuses and gratuities (year end and seasonal bonuses, profit sharing bonuses) plus Payment in kind (directly paid by employer), Goods and services provided to employees free of charges or at reduced cost by the employer Including: Contribution to retirement funds, provident fund, pension, and compensation for work injuries plus Cost of education, recreational and related facilities plus Contribution to employees insurance, cost of medical and health services provided to the employees.

Retail Trade

Retail trade is selling the new or used goods to common people for personal or household uses. This is done by stores, chain stores and consumption co-operative companies as well as vending booths.

Receipt of Non-industrial Services

The receipt from rent, transportation, agency commission and miscellaneous

Receipts from Industrial and Other Services

Amount received from

- (a) Contract and commission work done for others on their materials
- (b) Repair and maintenance work done for others.

Statistical Units

A statistical unit is an entity or object or unit about which information is sought or required and for which statistics are ultimately compiled. It is the unit that provides the basis for statistical aggregates and to which tabulated data refer.

Salaries and Wages

Payments in cash or in kind to all employees. It includes direct wages, salaries and facilities (i.e. cash remuneration of current work performed, direct cash payment in respect of public holidays and other leave facilities.

SITC (Standard International Trade Classification)

The Standard international trade classification, abbreviated as SITC, is a product classification of the United Nations (UN) used for external trade statistics (export and import values and volumes of goods), allowing for international comparisons of commodities and manufactured goods.

Stock

It refers to the stock of goods owned by and under the control of the establishment as of a fixed date, regardless of where the stocks are located. Valuation should be at current replacement cost in purchaser's (market) prices. Replacement cost is the cost of an item in terms of its present price rather than its original cost.

Taxes

Comprises of sales tax, excise duty, import duty, local taxes and miscellaneous taxes etc.

Total Cost of Materials & Supplies Purchased

Cost of materials including: Cost of other materials and supplies such as lubricating oil, polishing materials etc. (including own production) plus Cost of readymade containers components, spare parts and packing materials.

Total Cost of Fuels Purchased

Cost of electricity, firewood, coal, charcoal, diesel, petrol, kerosene oil etc. purchased.

Total Value Added

Value of output less value of input

Total Stocks

Value of the following stocks under the ownership of the unit:

- (a) Materials and supplies
- (b) Fuels
- (c) Semi finished goods (work in progress)

- (d) Finished goods
- (e) Goods to be sold in the same condition as purchased.

Trade Establishment

A trade establishment is an economic unit engaged in wholesale or retail trade of goods within the national territory under a single ownership or control, i.e. under a single legal entity at a single fixed location. In other words, a trade establishment is that establishment having three characteristics: economic activity (trading), legal status (registered one) and fixed location (housed in fixed structure).

Trade Margin

Amount received by selling “goods bought and sold in the same condition as purchased” minus amount paid for purchasing “goods bought to be sold in the same condition as purchased”.

Unpaid Family Workers

Number of persons working for the establishment and do not receive regular pay. It includes working proprietors, active business partners, family members and other unpaid workers.

Value of Input

Census input plus cost of non-industrial services.

Value of Output

Census output plus income from non-industrial services plus trade margin.

Value of Shipments (Sale of Products)

Amount received from sale of

- (a) All goods produced by the establishment (Including own consumption)
- (b) Goods made by others from materials supplied by the establishment
- (c) Scrap refuse.

Wage and Salaries Facilities

Direct wages, salaries and facilities (cash remuneration of current work performed) including: Remuneration for time not worked (direct cash payment in respect of public holidays, annual vacations and other leave facilities)

Work Done on Own Account

The value of new fixed assets and additions and improvements to existing fixed assets made by own labour force.

Wholesale Trade

Wholesale trade is selling (sale without transformation) the new or used goods to retail vendors, to industry, commercial and office users and other wholesalers as well as the sale agents and dealers of the goods.



LABOUR STATISTICS

Bonded Labour

A person is considered as being in bonded labour if her/his job or activity is associated with (i) advance payments or loans; if s/he (ii) has incurred debt; (iii) a financial penalty, meaning that the terms of repayment are unspecified at the outset and/or in contravention of laws and regulations regarding the amount of interest or other repayment conditions, or the job or activity is under-remunerated (in relation to legal regulations or the labour market); (iv) does not have the freedom to leave the job/employer without threat/risks; and (v) if s/he is working in forced labour. All conditions should exist to be regarded as bonded labour.

Child Labour

Child labour may be measured in terms of the engagement of children in productive activities either on the basis of the general production boundary, or on the basis of the SNA production boundary. For the purpose of statistical measurement, children engaged in child labour include all persons aged 5 to 17 years who, during a specified time period, were engaged in one or more of the following categories of activities: (a) worst forms of child labour; (b) employment below the minimum age; and (c) hazardous unpaid household services, applicable where the general production boundary is used as the measurement framework.

Currently Economically Active Population

Currently economically active population refers all persons above a specified age whose economic activity status, based on a brief reference period such as one week.

Decent Work

Decent work sums up the aspirations of people in their working lives. It involves opportunities for work that is productive and delivers a fair income, security

in the workplace and social protection for all, better prospects for personal development and social integration, freedom for people to express their concerns, organize and participate in the decisions that affect their lives and equality of opportunity and treatment for all women and men.

Economic Activity

An economic activity is a process that, based on inputs, leads to the manufacture of a good or the provision of a service. The classification of activities divides economic activities into categories which, by aggregation, make it possible to define the sectors of activity (Agriculture, Industry, Construction, Trade, etc.). An economic activity takes place when resources such as capital goods, labour, manufacturing techniques or intermediary products are combined to produce specific goods or services. Thus, an economic activity is characterized by an input of resources, a production process and an output of products (goods or services).

An activity as defined here may consist of one simple process (for example weaving), but may also cover a whole range of sub-processes, each mentioned in different categories of the classification (for example, the manufacturing of a car consists of specific activities such as casting, forging, welding, assembling or painting). If the production process is organized as an integrated series of elementary activities within the same statistical unit, the whole combination is regarded as one activity.

Economically Active Population

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 labour force or workforce or economically active population, also shortened to active population, includes both employed (employees and self-employed) and unemployed people, but not the economically inactive, such as pre-school children, school children, students and pensioners.

Employees

Employees are all those workers who hold paid employment jobs, which are those where the incumbents hold employment contracts, which give them a basic remuneration not directly dependent upon the revenue of the unit for which they work.

Employment

Persons in employment are defined as all those of working age who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit. They comprise employed persons “at work”, i.e. who worked in a job for at least one hour; and employed persons “not at work” due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangements (such as shift work, flexi time and compensatory leave for overtime).

Employment Rate

Employment rates are defined as a measure of the extent to which available labour resources (people available to work) are being used. They are calculated as the ratio of the employed to the working age population. Employment rates are sensitive to the economic cycle, but in the longer term they are significantly affected by governments’ higher education and income support policies and by policies that facilitate employment of women and disadvantaged groups. Employed people are those aged 15 or over who report that they have worked in gainful employment for at least one hour in the previous week or who had a job but were absent from work during the reference week. The working age population refers to people aged 15 to 64. This indicator is seasonally adjusted and it is measured in terms of thousand persons aged 15 and over; and in numbers of employed persons aged 15 to 64 as a percentage of working age population.

Employment-to-Population Ratio

The employment-to-population ratio expresses the number of persons who are employed as a percent of the total working age population.

Extended Labour Force

The extended labour force is defined as the sum of the labour force plus the potential labour force. The potential labour force is defined as all persons of working age who, during the short reference period, were neither in employment nor in unemployment and: (a) carried out activities to “seek employment”, were not “currently available” but would become available within a short subsequent period established in the light of national circumstances (i.e. unavailable jobseekers); or (b) did not carry out activities to “seek employment”, but wanted employment and were “currently available” (i.e. available potential jobseekers).

Formal Employment

Formal employment is created through contractual arrangements between an incorporated company and an individual employee. In developed economies, many sectors of the economy, such as the extractive industry, manufacturing, and provisions of services, are typically part of the formal economy. This includes the energy industry. But in developing and emerging economies, informal employment is very prominent.

Forced Labour

Forced or compulsory labour is: all work or service which is exacted from any person under the threat of a penalty and for which the person has not offered himself or herself voluntarily. Bonded labour is also a form of it.

Informal Employment

Informal employment comprises persons who in their main job were: (a) own-account workers, employers or members of producers’ cooperatives employed in their own informal sector enterprises; (b) own-account workers engaged in the production of goods exclusively for own final use by their household; (c) contributing family workers, irrespective of whether they work in formal or informal sector enterprises; or (d) employees holding informal jobs, whether employed by formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises, or as paid domestic workers by households.

ISCO: International Standard Classification of Occupation

The International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) is a system of

classification of occupational information collected from population census and surveys, as well as from administrative records. The aim of ISCO is to provide an up-to-date and relevant basis for the international reporting, comparison and exchange of statistical and administrative information about occupations. ISCO is a reference classification for developing national classifications of occupation and serves as a basis for making occupational statistics internationally comparable. International custodian of ISCO-08 is ILO. Classifications of occupations are used in national contexts for the collection and dissemination of statistics from sources such as population censuses, labour force surveys and other household surveys and other sources. The classification is arranged into four hierarchy levels namely major group (10) (see Table), sub-major groups (43), minor groups (130) and unit groups (436)

In Nepal, Nepal Standard Classification of Occupation (NSCO); the Nepali version of ISCO with necessary modification according to local context need is being used.

Group Code	Major Groups of Occupation
0	Armed Forces
1	Managers
2	Professionals
3	Technicians and Associate Professionals
4	Clerical Support Workers
5	Services and Sales Workers
6	Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers
7	Craft and Related Trades Workers
8	Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers
9	Elementary Occupations

Labour Force

The labour force comprises all persons of working age who furnish the supply of labour for the production of goods and services during a specified time-reference period. It refers to the sum of all persons of working age who are employed and those who are unemployed.

Labour Force Participation Rate

The labour force participation rate expresses the labour force as a percent of the working-age population (usually those 10 years and above).

Labour Force Status

Persons may be classified in a short reference period according to their labour force status as being in employment, in unemployment, or outside the labour force; and among these, in the potential labour force.

Labour Force Survey

A labour force survey (LFS) is a household-based sample survey focused on the labour force status of the working age population and related statistics. Survey respondents are members of sampled households. The LFS seeks to provide reliable, coherent information from a socio-economic perspective about the total working age population and its components, in particular the labour force. Such surveys often allow disaggregations by personal characteristics such as sex, age, educational attainment, and in some cases, by migrant status and ethnicity as well as information about the jobs held by employed persons (e.g. occupation, economic activity and type of contract).

Labour Productivity

Measures the amount of goods and services produced by each working person. More specifically, labour productivity measures the amount of real GDP produced by an hour of labour. It can be measured in a number of ways and may also be expressed as an index.

Labour Statistics

Labour statistics contain information about a wide range of subjects - the economically active population, including statistics of employment, unemployment and underemployment; average earnings and hours of work; wage structures and distributions; labour costs; occupational injuries and disease; industrial disputes; and labour productivity.

Labour Supply

The sum of the employed and unemployed populations.

Labour Underutilization

Labour underutilization refers to mismatches between labour supply and demand, which translate into an unmet need for employment among the population. Measures of labour underutilization include time-related underemployment, unemployment, and the potential labour force. Other dimensions of underutilization of labour at the level of individuals as well as the economy are skills mismatches and lack of work.

Non-standard Forms of Employment

There is no official definition of non-standard forms of employment. Typically, the term encompasses work that falls out of the realm of the “standard employment relationship”, understood as work that is full time, indefinite, as well as part of a subordinate and bilateral employment relationship. It includes but is not limited to: temporary employment; part-time work; temporary agency work and other forms of employment involving multiple parties; and disguised employment relationships and dependent self-employment.

Normal Hours of Work

The “normal hours of work” are the hours that workers are expected to spend on work activities during a short reference period such as one day or one week, as stipulated in laws or regulations, collective agreements or arbitral awards, or establishments’ rules or customs.

Occupation

Occupation refers to the kind of work performed in a job. The concept of *occupation* is defined as a “set of jobs whose main tasks and duties are characterized by a high degree of similarity”. A person may be associated with an occupation through the main job currently held, a second job, a future job or a job previously held.

Own-use Production Work

Persons in own-use production work are defined as all those of working age who, during a short reference period, performed any activity to produce goods or provide services for own final use.

Self-employment

A self-employed person does not work for a specific employer who pays them a consistent salary or wage. Self-employed individuals, or independent contractors, earn income by contracting with a trade or business directly.

Time-related Underemployment

Persons in time-related underemployment are defined as all persons in employment who, during a short reference period, wanted to work additional hours, whose working time in all jobs was less than a specified hour's threshold, and who were available to work additional hours given an opportunity for more work.

Time-related Underemployment Rate

The time-related underemployment rate expresses the number of employed persons in time-related underemployment as a percent of total employment.

Under-employment

The condition in which people in a labor force are employed at less than full-time or regular jobs or at jobs inadequate with respect to their training or economic needs.

Unemployment

Persons in unemployment are defined as all those of working age who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate expresses the number of unemployed as a percent of the labour force (which includes persons in unemployment plus those in employment). The unemployed are persons of working age who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity.

Unpaid Family Worker

Unpaid family workers are members of the same household working without actual pay in an enterprise or farm owned by a family member.

Usually Economically Active Population

The usually economically 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.

Vulnerable Work

Persons in vulnerable work are employed in low-skilled, low-paid jobs with little job security. They are often exploited by their employers and forced to work long hours for low pay, or to work in dangerous conditions.

Volunteer Work

Persons in volunteer work are defined as all those of working age who, during a short reference period, performed any unpaid, non-compulsory activity to produce goods or provide services for others.

Wage Rates

Wage rates 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.

Work

Work comprises any activity performed by persons of any sex and age to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use.

Working-age Population

The working-age population is commonly defined as persons aged 15 years and older, although the age limits can vary from country to country.



NATIONAL ACCOUNT STATISTICS

Accumulation Account

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

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.

Accrual Accounting

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

Assets

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.

Balance of Payments

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.

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.

Balance Sheet

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 - liabilities - against the owner of those assets.

Balancing Item

A balancing item is an accounting construct obtained by subtracting the total value of the entries on the left-hand side of an account from the total value for the right-hand side (i.e. resources less uses, or liabilities less assets).

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.

Base Period

The period that provides the weights for an index is described as the *base period*.

Basic Price

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.

Capital Transfers

Capital transfers are transactions in which the ownership of an asset (other than cash and inventories) is transferred from one institutional unit to another, 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.

Capital Stock-Gross

Gross capital stock is the value of all fixed assets still in use when a balance sheet is drawn up, at the actual or estimated current purchasers' prices for new assets of the same type, irrespective of the age of the assets.

Cash Basis of Accounting

Cash basis refers to a major accounting method that recognizes revenues and expenses at the time cash is received or paid out.

Center of Economic Interest

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.

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.

Central Government

Central government is the body whose political authority extends over the entire territory of the country and which has the authority to impose taxes on all resident and non-resident units engaged in economic activities within the country.

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.

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.

Changes in Inventories (Including Work-in-progress)

Changes in inventories (including work-in-progress) 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.

C.i.f. Price

The *c.i.f.* (i.e. cost, insurance and freight price) is the price of a good delivered at the frontier of the importing country, or the price of a service delivered to resident, before the payment of any import duties or other taxes on imports or trade and transport margins within the country.

Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP)

The classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP) is a classification used to identify the objectives of both individual consumption expenditure and actual individual consumption.

Classification of Outlays of Producers by Purpose (COPP)

The classification of outlays of producers by purpose (COPP) is a classification used to identify the purposes of expenditures by producers (i.e. intermediate consumption, compensation of employees, other taxes less subsidies on production, consumption of fixed capital and gross fixed capital formation).

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.

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.

Compensation to Employees

Compensation is the combination of salaries, wages and benefits that employees receive in exchange for them doing a particular job. It can include an annual salary or hourly wages combined with bonus payments, benefits, and incentives.

Constant Price

Obtained directly by 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 volume.

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 un-incorporated 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.

Consumption

Consumption is an activity in which institutional units use up goods or services; consumption can be either intermediate or final.

Consumption Good or Service

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.

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.

COPNI (Classification of the Purposes of Non-profit Institutions)

COPNI (classification of the purposes of non-profit institutions) 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.

COPP (Classification of Outlays of Producers by Purpose)

COPP (classification of outlays of producers by purpose) is a classification used to identify the purposes of expenditures by producers (i.e. intermediate consumption, compensation of employees, other taxes less subsidies on production, consumption of fixed capital and gross fixed capital formation).

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; it is collectively owned by shareholders who have the authority to appoint directors responsible for its general management.

CPC (Central Product Classification)

The CPC (Central Product Classification) is a classification based on the physical characteristics of goods or on the nature of the services rendered.

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.

Current Transfers

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.

Disposable Income

Disposable income is derived by adding to the balance of primary incomes all current transfers, except social transfers in kind, receivable by a unit or sector and subtracting all current transfers, except social transfers in kind, payable by that unit or sector.

Dividends

Dividends are a form of property income to which shareholders become entitled as a result of placing funds at the disposal of corporations.

Domestic output

Domestic output is output produced by resident enterprises.

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.

Economic Growth Rate

The growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP).

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.

Economic Territory (of a country)

The economic territory of a country consists of the geographic territory administered by a government within which persons, goods, and capital circulate freely.

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.

Economically Active persons

Economically active persons are persons engaged in production included within the boundary of production of the SNA.

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.

Employee

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.

Exports of Goods

Exports of goods consist of exports of the following items from residents to non-residents, generally with a change of ownership being involved: general merchandise, goods for processing, repairs on goods, goods procured in foreign ports by domestic carriers, and non-monetary gold.

Factors of Production

The factors employed in the production of goods and services. These consist of the total human effort of workers as well as land (including natural resources), capital and entrepreneurship.

Final Consumption

Final consumption consists of goods and services used by individual households or the community to satisfy their individual or collective needs or wants.

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.

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.

Final Consumption Expenditure of NPISHs

Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs consists of the expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by resident NPISHs on individual consumption goods and services.

Financial Account

The financial account records the net acquisition of financial assets and net incurrence of liabilities for all institutional sectors by type of financial asset.

Financial Asset

Financial assets are assets in the form of financial claims, monetary gold; Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) allocated by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), shares in corporations, and certain of the instruments called derivatives.

Financial corporations

The financial corporations sector consists of all resident corporations or quasi-corporations principally engaged in financial intermediation or in auxiliary financial activities which are closely related to financial intermediation.

Financial derivatives

Financial derivatives are financial instruments which are linked to a specific financial instrument or indicator (foreign currencies, government bonds, share price indices, interest rates, etc.) or to a particular commodity (gold, coffee, sugar, etc.)

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.

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.

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.

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.

Financial Lease

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.

Financial Transactions

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.

First-in-first-out (FIFO)

First-in-first-out (FIFO) is an inventory valuation method based on the assumption that goods are withdrawn from inventories in the same order as they entered.

Fisher's Ideal Index (Price)

Fisher's Ideal price index is the geometric mean of the Laspeyres and Paasche price indices.

Fisher's Ideal Index (Volume)

Fisher's Ideal volume index is the geometric mean of the Laspeyres and Paasche volume indices.

FISIM (Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured)

FISIM (financial intermediation services indirectly measured) is an indirect measure of the value of financial intermediation services provided but for which financial institutions do not charge explicitly.

Fixed Assets

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.

F.o.b. Price

The f.o.b. price (free on board price) is the c.i.f. price less the costs of transportation, together with insurance charges, between the customs frontier of the exporting (importing) country and that of the importing (exporting) country.

Foreign Direct Investment

Foreign direct investment is the category of international investment that reflects the objective of obtaining a lasting interest by a resident entity in one economy in an enterprise resident in another economy; foreign direct investment is defined as ownership of 10 per cent or more of the ordinary shares or voting power (for an incorporated enterprise) or the equivalent (for an unincorporated enterprise).

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.

Functional Classifications

Functional classifications provide a means of classifying, by purpose or socio-economic objective, certain transactions of producers and of three institutional sectors - namely households, general government and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs).

GDP at Market Prices

GDP at market prices is the sum of the gross values added of all resident producers at producers' prices, plus taxes less subsidies on imports, plus all non-deductible VAT (or similar taxes).

General Government

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.

GNI (Gross National Income)

GNI (gross national income) is the aggregate value of the balances of gross primary incomes for all sectors; (GNI is identical to gross national product (GNP) as hitherto understood in national accounts generally).

Goods

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.

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.

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.

Gross Capital Stock

Gross capital stock is the value of all fixed assets still in use when a balance sheet is drawn up, at the actual or estimated current purchasers' prices for new assets of the same type, irrespective of the age of the assets.

Gross Domestic Product - Expenditure Based

Expenditure-based gross *domestic product* is total final expenditures at purchasers' prices, less the f.o.b. value of imports of goods and services.

Formula, $GDP = C + I + G + (X - M)$

Where, C = Consumer spending on goods and services (household consumption)

I = Gross capital formation (Investment)

G = Government spending on public goods and services

X = Exports of goods and services

M = Imports of goods and services

Gross Domestic Product - 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.

Formula

$$\text{GDP} = \text{CE} + \text{Gross operating surplus/mixed income} + \text{taxes} - \text{subsidies}$$

Gross Domestic Product -Production (Output) Based

Production -based gross domestic *product* is the sum of the gross values added of all resident producers at producers' prices, plus taxes less subsidies on product.

Formula.

$$\text{GDP} = \sum \text{GVA} + \text{taxes less subsidies on product}$$

Where $\text{GVA} = \text{Output} - \text{IC}$

Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices

Gross domestic product *at market prices* is the sum of the gross values added of all resident producers at producers' prices, plus taxes less subsidies on imports, plus all non-deductible VAT (or similar taxes).

Gross Fixed Capital Formation

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 land or subsoil assets) realised by the productive activity of institutional units.

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.

Gross national Income (GNI)

Gross national income (GNI) is the aggregate value of the balances of gross primary incomes for all sectors; (gross national income is identical to gross national product (GNP) as hitherto understood in national accounts generally).

Gross Saving

Gross saving is gross disposable income less final consumption expenditure.

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 at Basic Prices

Gross value added at basic prices is output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices.

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.

Growth Cycles

Recurrent fluctuations in the series of deviations from trend. Thus, a growth cycle contraction includes a slowdown as well as an absolute decline in activity, whereas a business cycle contraction includes only an absolute decline (recession).

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").

Homogeneous Production Unit

A unit of homogeneous production is a producer unit in which only a single (non-ancillary) productive activity is carried out.

Household Actual Final Consumption

Household actual final consumption consists of the consumption goods or services acquired by individual households by expenditures or through social transfers in kind received from government units or non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs).

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.

Illegal Production

Illegal production is 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.

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.

Imports of General Merchandise

Imports of general merchandise consist of most movable goods imported by residents from non-residents and that, with a few specified exceptions, undergo changes in ownership (actual or imputed).

Imports of Goods

Imports of goods consist of imports of the following items from non-residents to residents, generally with a change of ownership being involved: general merchandise, goods for processing, repairs on goods, goods procured in foreign ports by domestic carriers, and non-monetary gold.

Imports of Services

Imports of services consist of the following services purchased by residents from non-residents: transportation; travel; communications; construction; insurance; financial; computer and information; royalties and licence fees; other business services; personal, cultural, and recreational services; and government services n.i.e.

Indirect Taxes

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 but the term “indirect taxes” is not used in SNA93; rather taxes are specifically identified by their purpose (e.g. taxes on products).

Institutional Sectors

Institutional units are grouped together to form *institutional sectors*, on the basis of their principal functions, behaviour, and objectives.

Institutional Unit

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.

Insurance

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.

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.

ISIC/NSIC

ISIC is the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities; the third revision of ISIC is used in the 1993 SNA. In Nepal **NSIC: Nepal Standard Industrial Classification** the Nepali version of ISIC with necessary modification according to local context need is being used.

First ISIC was developed in 1948, and then subsequently it has been revised and updated. The latest standard classification of activities is ISIC revision 4 revised in 2008. The scope of ISIC covers productive activities, i.e., economic activities within the production boundary of the System of National Accounts (SNA). ISIC revision 4 economic activities are subdivided in a hierarchical, four-level structure of mutually exclusive categories. The categories at the highest level are called sections (21), which are subdivided into broad divisions (88). The divisions are sub-divided into groups (238) and groups into classes (419). ISIC is used as reference classification while developing the country's own national standard industrial classification.

SECTION	DIVISION	DESCRIPTION
A	01-03	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
B	05-09	Mining and quarrying
C	10-33	Manufacturing
D	35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
E	36-39	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
F	41-43	Construction
G	45-47	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
H	49-53	Transportation and storage
I	55-56	Accommodation and food service activities
J	58-63	Information and communication
K	64-66	Financial and insurance activities
L	68	Real estate activities
M	69-75	Professional, scientific and technical activities

SECTION	DIVISION	DESCRIPTION
N	77-82	Administrative and support service activities
O	84	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
P	85	Education
Q	86-88	Human health and social work activities
R	90-93	Arts, entertainment and recreation
S	94-96	Other service activities
T	97-98	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- p Producing activities of households for own use
U	99	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies

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.

Machinery and Equipment

Machinery and equipment consists of transport equipment and other machinery and equipment other than that acquired by households for final consumption.

Market Establishments

Market establishments produce mostly goods and services for sale at prices which are economically significant.

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 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.

Market Output

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.

Market prices

Market prices for transactions are the amounts of money willing buyers pay to acquire something from willing sellers.

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.

Market Producers

Market producers are producers that sell most or all of their output at prices that are economically significant.

Mixed Income

Mixed income is the surplus or deficit accruing from production by unincorporated enterprises owned by households.

Monetary Gold

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.

National Account Statistics

National accounts statistics are designed to provide a consistent and comprehensive survey of the national economy. The national accounts contain national aggregates, and give detailed descriptions of transactions between different sectors of the economy, including the rest of the world.

National Income

At the level of the total economy, *national income* is the total value of the primary incomes receivable within the economy less the total of the primary incomes payable by resident units.

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.

Non-financial Corporations

*Non-*financial corporations are corporations whose principal activity is the production of market goods or non-financial services.

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 Transactions

*Non-*monetary *transactions* are transactions that are not initially stated in units of currency; barter is an obvious example.

Non-produced Assets

*Non-*produced assets are non-financial assets that come into existence other than through processes of production.

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.

Non-Profit Institutions Controlled and Mainly Financed by Government

Non-profit institutions controlled and mainly financed by government must be properly constituted legal entities which exist separately from government but over which government exercises control.

Non-profit Institutions Engaged in Market Production

Non-profit institutions 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.

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.

Non-profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISHs)

Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) consist of NPIs which are not financed and controlled by government and which provide goods or services to households free or at prices that are not economically significant.

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”).

Output

Output consists of those goods or services that are produced within an establishment that become available for use outside that establishment.

Output Produced for Own Final Use

Output produced for own final use consists of goods or services that is retained for their own final use by the owners of the enterprises in which they are produced.

Outworker

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.

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.

Own-account Workers

Own-account workers are self-employed persons without paid employees.

Portfolio Investment

A portfolio investment is ownership of a stock, bond, or other financial asset with the expectation that it will earn a return or grow in value over time, or both. It entails passive or hands-off ownership of assets as opposed to direct investment, which would involve an active management role.

PPP (purchasing power parity)

A PPP (purchasing power parity) 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 A.

Price

The price of a good or service is the value of one unit of a particular good or service.

Primary Income

These are payable out of the value added created by production. They include compensation of employees, property incomes (interests, dividends,) and taxes on production and imports net of subsidies.

Principal Activity

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).

Produced Assets

Produced assets are non-financial assets that have come into existence as outputs from processes that fall within the production boundary.

Producer's price

A 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.

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.

Production

Production is a physical process, carried out under the responsibility, control and management of an institutional unit, in which labour and assets are used to transform inputs of goods and services into outputs of other goods and services.

Production Account

The production account records the activity of producing goods and services as defined within the SNA.

Production Boundary

The production boundary includes all production actually destined for the market, whether for sale or barter, all goods or services provided free to individual households or collectively to the community by government units or NPISHs, all goods produced for own use, own-account production of housing services and services produced by employing paid domestic staff.

Property Income

Refers to the income receivable by the owner of a financial asset or a tangible non-produced asset in return for providing funds to or putting a tangible non-produced asset at the disposal of another, institutional unit.

Public Corporations (Non-financial and Financial)

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.

Purchaser's Price

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.

Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)

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 one unit of country A's currency will purchase in A.

Quasi-Corporations

Quasi-corporations are unincorporated enterprises that function as if they were corporations, and which have complete sets of accounts, including balance sheets.

Quarterly National Accounts (QNA)

Refers to coherent, consistent and integrated sets of macroeconomic accounts and tables designed for a variety of analytical and policy purposes but compiled quarterly basis in a year.

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).

Reference rate (of interest)

The reference rate (of interest) 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).

Regional/Provincial National Accounts

Refers to coherent, consistent and integrated sets of macroeconomic accounts and tables designed for a variety of analytical and policy purposes but compiled at regional level. In Nepal, NSO is producing National account estimates for the 7 Provinces.

Rest of the World

The rest of the world consists of all non-resident institutional units that enter into transactions with resident units, or have other economic links with resident units.

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.

Resident Unit

An institutional unit (a household, an enterprise, a non-profit institution etc.) is a resident unit when it has a center of predominant economic interest in the domestic economic territory. To have a center of economic interest in a territory it should have ownership of land or ownership of structures or to engage in production in a territory for a long period (at least one year)

SAM (Social Accounting Matrix)

A SAM (social accounting matrix) 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.

Satellite Accounts

Satellite accounts provide a framework to accommodate elements which are included in the central accounts, explicitly or implicitly, plus complementary elements (either monetary or in physical quantities) and possibly alternative concepts and presentations.

Saving

Saving is disposable income less final consumption expenditure (or adjusted disposable income less actual final consumption).

SDRs (Special Drawing Rights)

SDRs (Special Drawing Rights) are international reserve assets created by the International Monetary Fund and allocated to its members to supplement existing reserve assets.

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.

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.

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.

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.

The System of National Accounts (SNA)

The System of National Accounts (SNA) is the internationally agreed standard set of recommendations on how to compile measures of economic activity. The SNA describes a coherent, consistent and integrated set of macro-economic accounts in the context of a set of internationally agreed concepts, definitions, classifications and accounting rules.

It provides an overview of economic processes, recording how production is distributed among consumers, businesses, government and foreign nations. It shows how income originating in production, modified by taxes and transfers, flows to these groups and how they allocate these flows to consumption, saving and investment. Consequently, the national accounts are one of the building blocks of macroeconomic statistics forming a basis for economic analysis and policy formulation.

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 serving households and general government units.

Total Hours Worked

Total hours worked consist of the aggregate number of hours actually worked during the period in employee and self-employment jobs.

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.

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.

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 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.

Transaction

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.

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.

Uses

The term uses refers to transactions 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.

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.

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.

Value Added-Net

Net value added is the value of output less the values of both intermediate consumption and consumption of fixed capital.

Value Added Tax (VAT)

A Value added tax (VAT) is a tax on products collected in stages by enterprises.

Wages and Salaries

Wages and salaries consist of the sum of wages and salaries in cash and wages and salaries in kind.

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 on holiday; plus ad hoc bonuses and similar payments; plus commissions, gratuities and tips received by employees.

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.

Work in Progress

A **work-in-progress (WIP)** is a partially finished good awaiting completion and includes such costs as overhead, labor, and raw materials.



POPULATION STATISTICS

Absentee Population

An individual absent from the household and gone abroad for more than six months before the census date.

Age Dependency Ratio

The ratio of persons in the ages defined as dependent (under 15 and over 60 years) to persons in the ages defined as economically productive (15–59 years).

Age Specific Mortality Rate

The total number of deaths per thousand to residents of a specified age or age group in a specified geographic area.

Ageing Index

The number of persons 60 years and above per hundred persons under age 15 years.

Age Specific Fertility Rate

Number of births to women of a particular age group, in a specific calendar year, to the mid-year population of women in that same age group.

Child Mortality Rate

Total number of deaths per thousand of children aged one to four years during a specific year divided by the mid-year population of children aged one to four years.

Child Woman Ratio (CWR)

The child-woman ratio of a population is defined as the number of children under age 5 per 1,000 women ages 15-49 in a population in a given year. This crude fertility measure, based on basic census data, is sometimes used when more specific fertility-related information is not available.

Crude Birth Rate

The total number of live births per 1,000 population in a given year.

Crude Death Rate

The total number of deaths per 1,000 population in a given year.

Defacto and Dejure Method

Population censuses typically use one of two approaches

De facto – meaning enumeration of individuals as of where they are found in the census, regardless of where they normally reside.

De jure - meaning enumeration of individuals from their permanent address regardless of where they are on census day.

Density

Number of persons usually residing per square kilometer of land area in a specific spatial area.

Emigrants

Persons who move out of a country for the purpose of establishing a new usual residence.

External Migration

The movement of people outside the boundary of a country for the purpose of establishing a new usual residence.

Fecundity

Fecundity is a woman's physiological potential to bear children

Fertility

The fertility is normally expressed as a rate indicating the average number of children a woman has during her lifetime.

Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR)

It is the average number of daughters that would be born to a woman (or a group of women) during her lifetime if she passed through her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. This rate is like the TFR except that it counts only daughters and literally measures "reproduction" that is a woman reproducing herself by having a daughter.

Household

Refers to a group of people who normally live together and share a common kitchen.

Household Head

The person whether male or female reported by the household as being mainly responsible for the maintenance and management of the household. The person should be a usual resident of the household and should be aged 10 years and above.

Immigrants

Persons who enter into a country for the purpose of establishing a new usual residence.

Infant Mortality Rate

Total number of deaths of children under one year of age per 1,000 live births in a specific period (normally one year).

In Migrants

Persons who move into a different area within a country for the purpose of establishing a new usual residence.

Institutional Household

Comprises persons whose need for shelter and subsistence are being provided by an institution. An institution is understood to be a legal body for the purpose of long-term inhabitation and provision of services to a group of persons. Institutions usually have common facilities shared by the occupants (baths, lounges, eating facilities, dormitories and so forth).

Internal Migration

The movement of people within a country for the purpose of establishing a new usual residence.

Life expectancy at Birth

It is an estimate of the average number of years a new born baby would live subject to the mortality risks prevailing for the cross – section of the population at the time of its birth.

Life Table

A tabular display of life expectancy and the probability of dying at each age (or age group) for a given population, according to the age-specific death rates prevailing at that time. The life table gives an organized, complete picture of a population's mortality.

Maternal Mortality Ratio

The number of women who die as a result of pregnancy and childbirth related complications per 100,000 live births in a given year.

Maternal Mortality Rate

The number of women who die as a result of pregnancy and childbirth related complications per 100,000 female population of reproductive age in a given year.

Median Age

Median age is the age at which exactly half the population is older and half is younger.

Natural Increase (In Population)

Population increase that is the result of births and deaths; growth occurs when the number of births in a given time period (e.g. a calendar year) exceeds the number of deaths; negative growth, or population decline, occurs when the number of deaths exceeds the number of births.

Neonatal mortality rate

It is the number of deaths to infants under 28 days of age in a given year per 1,000 live births in that year.

Net Migration Rate

Difference between in-migration and out-migration of a particular place, divided by the mid-year population of that place expressed in per 1,000 population. For international migration, difference between immigration and emigration is taken as numerator.

Net Reproduction Rate (NRR)

It is the average number of daughters that would be born to a woman (or a group of women) if she passed through her lifetime from birth conforming to the age-specific fertility and mortality rates of a given year. This rate is like GRR but is always lower because it takes into account the fact that some women will die before completing their childbearing years.

Out Migrants

Persons who move out of an area within a country for the purpose of establishing a new usual residence in a different area of the same country.

Population Census

The total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analyzing and publishing demographic, economic and social data pertaining to all persons in the country

or in a well-limited territory. In Nepal the first Population Census was conducted in 1968 B.S. and then it is being conducted at every 10 years by modified Dejure method using the concept of usual place of residence.

Population Distribution

The patterns of settlement and dispersal of a population.

Population Growth Rate

The average annual rate of change of population size during a specified period usually expressed as a percentage. It is the rate at which a population increases (or decreases) between two population censuses. This is obtained from the following formula;

$$P_t = P_0 e^{rt}$$

Where

P_t = Population at time t, P_0 = Base year population, e = Exponential, r = Exponential Growth rate, t = Time

The direct formula for calculating growth rate is:

$$r = \frac{1}{t} \ln \left(\frac{P_t}{P_0} \right)$$

Population Projection

Computation of future changes in population numbers, given certain assumptions about future trends in the rates of fertility, mortality and migration based on given base population size, structure and distribution.

Population Pyramid

Diagram, usually a bar chart depicting the distribution of a given population by age and sex. By convention, the younger ages are at the bottom, with males on the left and females on the right.

Post-neonatal Mortality Rate

It is the number of infant deaths aged between exactly 4 weeks (28 days) and under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births in a given year.

Replacement - Level Fertility

It is the level at which women in the same cohort have exactly enough daughters (on average) to “replace” themselves in the population. A Net Reproduction Rate (NRR) of 1.00 is equal to replacement level.

Sex Ratio

Sex ratio is the ratio of males to females in a given population usually expressed as the number of males for every 100 females.

Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM)

The “Singulate Mean Age at Marriage” or SMAM (developed by John Hajnal in 1953) is an estimate of the average number of years lived by a cohort of women or men before their first marriage.

Total Fertility Rate

Total fertility rate is defined as the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her child-bearing years, and bear children in accordance with current age-specific fertility rates.

Under five mortality rate

Total number of deaths per thousand of children aged under five years during a specific year divided by the mid-year population of children aged under five years.

Usual Place of Residence

Usual Place of Residence is a method of enumeration which enumerates an individual from the place where most of the time he /she resides. If in the given reference time one person has spent his time more than one place then the individual is counted from the place where he/she has spent more than 6 months of time. But if a person has intention of permanent living on some place currently though he/she has spent less than 6 months in that place is also enumerated from that place.

Youth Dependency Ratio

The number of persons age 0 to 14 years per one hundred persons 15 to 59 years.



POVERTY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT STATISTICS

Absolute Poverty

Absolute poverty is the state in which an individual lacks the means to meet certain defined basic needs. It is the condition of people unable to afford certain basic goods and services (minimum subsistence) and living below a certain income threshold. Absolute poverty line is fixed in terms of the standard of living over the entire domain of the poverty comparison.

Basic Needs

The minimum material and non-material needs required to sustain a decent standard of living.

Cost of Basic Needs Approach

This is the method of measuring poverty which estimates poverty line by fixing some basic needs criteria. The cost of basic needs approach is used to find the value of consumption necessary to meet minimum subsistence needs.

Gender Development Index (GDI)

The Gender Development Index (GDI) measures gender inequalities in achievement in three basic dimensions of human development: health, measured by female and male life expectancy at birth; education, measured by female and male expected years of schooling for children and female and male mean years of schooling for adults ages 25 years and older; and command over economic resources, measured by female and male estimated earned income.

The Gender Development Index (GDI) measures gender inequalities in achievement in three basic dimensions of human development:

Dimension	Indicators
Health	Life expectancy at birth in years (male, female)
Education	Expected years of schooling in years (male, female) Mean years of schooling in years (male, female)
Command over economic resources	Estimated earned income in PPP \$ (male, female)

The GDI is simply the ratio of female HDI value to male HDI value:

$$GDI = HDI_f / HDI_m$$

Gender Inequality Index (GII)

The Gender Inequality Index (GII) reflects gender-based disadvantage in three dimensions- reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market participation. It shows the loss in potential human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in these dimensions. It ranges between 0, where women and men fare equal, and 1, where one gender fares as poor as possible in all measured dimensions. The indicators used for the reproductive health dimension are maternal mortality ratio and adolescent fertility rate. Empowerment dimension includes share of parliamentary seats held by sex and higher education attainment levels as indicators. The labour market dimension is measured by women's participation in the workforce.

Gini Coefficient

Gini coefficient Measures the extent to which the distribution of income among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. It may take values ranging from 0 per cent, which implies perfect equality in the income distribution, to 100 per cent, which signifies absolute inequality. The Gini coefficient measures the area between a well-known curve used in Mathematics (known as the Lorenz curve) and the hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line.

Human Development Index (HDI)

The HDI measures the average achievement in a country in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent

standard of living. Calculating the HDI requires first transformation of different units of dimension indicators to a unit-free scale ranging from zero to one using the minimum and maximum values (goalposts) set for each indicator.

Dimension	Indicators
Health (a long and healthy life)	Life expectancy at birth
Education (access to knowledge)	Mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling
Income (a decent standard of living)	GNI per capita (PPP \$)

Dimension index = (actual value - minimum value) / (maximum value - minimum value)

The HDI is the geometric mean of the three-dimensional indices:

$$\text{HDI} = (I_{\text{Health}} \cdot I_{\text{Education}} \cdot I_{\text{Income}})^{1/3}$$

Human Poverty Index

Human Poverty Index measures deprivations in the three basic dimensions of human development such a lack of a long and healthy life, lack of knowledge and lack of a decent standard of living.

The human development reports website gives three formula for calculating human poverty index. The formula that is used **for Developing Countries is:**

Human Poverty Index HPI-1

$$\text{HPI-1} = \left[\frac{1}{3} (P_1^\alpha + P_2^\alpha + P_3^\alpha) \right]^{1/\alpha}$$

Where,

P_1 : Probability at birth of not surviving to age 40(times 100)

P_2 : Adult illiteracy rate

P_3 : Arithmetic average of following 3 charecteristics

- the percentage of the population without access to safe water
- the percentage of population without access to health services.
- the percentage of malnourished children under five.

And $\alpha = 3$

Multi Dimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

The multidimensional poverty index (MPI) is an index of acute multidimensional poverty. It complements traditional monetary poverty measures by capturing the deprivations that each person faces at the same time with respect to different dimensions of welfare viz: education, health and living standards. One deprivation alone may not represent poverty. The MPI requires a household to be deprived in multiple indicators at the same time. A person is multidimensional poor if he or she is deprived in some levels of weighted indicators. The MPI reflects both the incidence (H) of poverty – the proportion of the population that is multidimensional poor – and the average intensity (A) of their deprivation – the average proportion of indicators in which they are deprived. The MPI is calculated by multiplying the incidence of poverty by the average intensity across the poor. A person is identified as poor if he or she is deprived in at least one-third of the weighted indicators. Mathematically,

Multidimensional Poverty Index ($MPI = H \times A$)

In Nepal the following indicators with the following cutoff are used in multidimensional poverty calculation.

Dimension Weight and Indicators of MPI Index

Dimension	Weight	Indicators	Weight
Education	(1/3)	Years of Schooling	(1/6)
		School Attendance	(1/6)
Health	(1/3)	Child Mortality	(1/6)
		Nutrition	(1/6)
Living Standards	(1/3)	Electricity	(1/18)
		Sanitation	(1/18)
		Drinking Water	(1/18)
		Quality of Dwelling	(1/18)
		Cooking Fuel	(1/18)
		Asset Ownership	(1/18)

DEPRIVATION INDICATORS OF MPI INDEX

INDICATORS	DEPRIVED IF
Years of Schooling	no member of the household has completed five years of schooling
School Attendance	any children of school age for grades 1 to 8 are not attending school
Child Mortality	any child has died in the family
Child Nutrition	any children less than 5 years old is underweight: weight-for-age<-2SD
Electricity	the household has no electricity
Sanitation	the household does not have any type of flush toilet, non-flush composting toilet, and they are not shared
Drinking Water	the water source is other than piped water, public tap, borehole or pump, protected well, protected spring or rainwater, and the access to clean drinking water is more than a round-trip distance of 30 minutes' walk
Dwelling Quality	the construction materials of outside wall is other than cement-bonded bricks or stones and foundation is not pillar or cement-bonded (the household has a dirt, sand or dung floor)
Cooking Fuel	the household cooks with dung, wood or charcoal
Asset Ownership	a household does not own more than one radio, TV, telephone, bike, motorbike or refrigerator, and does not own a car or tractor

Palma Ratio

The Palma ratio is the share of all income received by the 10 percent people with highest disposable income divided by the share of all income received by the 40 percent people with the lowest disposable income.

Poverty

Poverty refers to an assessment of the basic costs of a minimum standard of living in a particular society and measures the number of households and/or the proportion of the population that are deemed not to be able to meet these basic needs. Poverty analysis tries to identify within each society who are the poor,

where they live and what are the characteristics that set these poor households apart from those that are better-off. The goal of the analysis is to be able to develop targeted pro-poor poverty reduction or alleviation strategies that will help to understand why some are poor and others are not.

Poverty is a result of many and often mutually reinforcing factors, including lack of productive resources to generate material wealth, illiteracy, prevalence of diseases, discriminative socio- economic and political systems, and natural calamities such as drought, floods, HIV and AIDS and man-made calamities such as wars.

Poverty Line

A poverty line typically specifies the income (or level of spending) required to purchase a bundle of essential goods (typically food, clothing, shelter, water, electricity, schooling and reliable healthcare). Or it implies a minimum consumption expenditure level required by a person to procure a standardized basket of goods and services to satisfy basic needs.

Poverty Gap Index

This is a measure of the depth/intensity of poverty. Poverty gap index is an improvement over the poverty measure headcount ratio which simply counts all the people below the poverty line in a given population and considers them equally poor.

Poverty Gap Index (PGI) is calculated as

$$PGI = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(z-y_i)}{z}$$

Where N is the total population, n is the total population of poor who are living at or below the poverty line, z is the poverty line, and y_i is the consumption of the poor individual.

Poverty Head Count Index

Percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines.

$$\text{Poverty Head Count Index} = \frac{q}{n}$$

Where, “n” is total population of the country or the community and “q” is the number of people below the poverty line.

Poverty Mapping / Small Area Estimation of Poverty

The small area estimation is defined as any of the several statistical techniques involving the estimation of parameters for small sub-populations. It is the method of producing sufficiently reliable estimates for geographic areas that are too small to obtain with precision, using direct survey estimation method. Since the SAE is largely used for mapping the poverty indicators at geographically disaggregated level, it is also known as poverty mapping.

Relative Poverty

Relative poverty is defined by the distribution of income in a country or a community. Unlike absolute poverty, which can be measured by defining the “minimum subsistence” level, relative poverty considers the income and standard of living of the non-poor. The relative poverty uses a cut-off level of income or standard of living as a proportion of the mean or median standard of living of the population.

Squared Poverty Gap Index (SPGI)

The degree of poverty measured by PGI assumes that the welfare implications of the poverty gap are proportional to the gap, irrespective of the depth of poverty. The SPGI, as the name indicates, is measured by considering the square of the poverty gaps. By squaring the poverty gaps, individuals in poorer households receive greater weight in computing the index than do those in less poor households, resulting in a better measure of welfare loss associated with the increasing severity of poverty than the poverty measure based on adding poverty gaps only.

$$SPGI = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^q \left[\frac{z - y_i}{z} \right]^2$$

All of the poverty measures can be combined into one general measure as indicated by Foster-Greer-Thorbecke (FGT).

The headcount poverty, poverty gap and poverty severity were measured using the formula of Foster J., Greer J. and Thorbeck E. (FGT, 1984) as:

$$P_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^q \left(\frac{z - y_i}{z} \right)^{\alpha}$$

where,

n = the number of individuals, z = poverty threshold of consumption

q = number of poor individuals, y_i = the consumption of the i th individual

α = the parameter that reflects society's weight where poverty incidence, gap and severity correspond to $\alpha = 0, 1$ and 2 , respectively.

Proxy Means Test (PMT)

The Proxy Means Test (PMT) is a methodology adopted to assess the level of poverty to individual household. The PMT is a statistical model that estimates the consumption level of households using the proxy variables with characteristics of being available in household questionnaires, country specific, easily observable and verifiable and not being easily manipulated.

Quintile Ratio

It is calculated as the ratio of total income received by the 20 percent of the population with the highest income (the top quintile) to that received by the 20 percent of the population with the lowest income (the bottom quintile). All incomes are compiled as equalized disposable incomes.



PRICE STATISTICS

APPI

APPI is an index that measures the average rate of change in the producer or farm-gate prices of goods sold by the farmers. Farm gate price is the amount received by the farmer from purchasers for a unit of good or services produced as output.

It excludes any kind of taxes, supplier's retail and wholesale margins and transportation cost.

Basic Price

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 and excludes taxes on products, other subsidies on production. It also exclude supplier's retail and wholesale margins, and separately invoiced transport and insurance charges.

In other words, basic price is the prices received by sellers before taxes on products are added and subsidies on products are subtracted.

Base period/ Index Reference Period

The base period generally is understood to be the period with which other periods are compared and whose values provide the weights for a price index.

However, the concept of the "base period" is not a precise one and may be used to mean rather different things. Three types of "base periods" may be distinguished:

- (i) *the price reference period, that is, the period whose prices appear in the denominators of the price relatives used to calculate the index,*
- (ii) *the weight reference period, that is, the period, usually a year, whose values serve as weights for the index.* However, when hybrid expenditure weights are used in which the quantities of one period are valued at the prices of some other period, there is no unique weight reference period,

- (iii) the index reference period, that is, the period for which the index is set equal to 100.

These three reference periods may coincide but frequently do not.

Chain Index

A chain index is an index number in which the value of any given period is related to the value of its immediately preceding period; this is distinct from the fixed-base index, where the value of every period in a time series is directly related to the same value of one fixed base period.

A index number series for a given aggregate spanning a long sequence of periods obtained by linking together 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.

Annual chaining eliminates the need to choose a base period, as the weight reference period is always the previous year, or possibly the preceding year.

Chain Linking

Joining 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. It is also known as “chaining.”

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. This sampling method is generally used in selecting products and industries for constructing IIP (MPI) and IPPI (MPPI)

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.

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

CPI is based on prices of only the goods and services consumed by the households.

CPI is based on prices paid by the households to the retailers.

Current Period

In principle, the “current” period should refer to the most recent period for which 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.

Deflation

The division of the value of some aggregate by a price index—described as a “deflator”—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.

Export Price Index (XPI)

XPI takes into account the goods and services exported by the residents of the economy. XPI is based on the prices received by the exporters.

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.

Factory Gate Price

A basic price with the “factory gate” at the pricing point, that is, the price of the product available at the factory, excluding any separately billed transport or delivery charge.

Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP)

The Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) is the consumer price index. It measures the change over time in the prices of consumer goods and services acquired, used or paid for by households.

Import Price Index

It takes into account the goods and services imported by the residents of the economy.

Index of Industrial Production (IIP)

It is the composite index that describes the **change of the volume of goods or services** produced over time.

IIP measures increase or decrease in industrial production in a given year as compared to the base year. It reflects the actual condition of different industries, as IIP measures changes in the quantity of production.

ICP/International Comparison Program

The International Comparison Program (ICP) is worldwide data-collection initiative with the goal of producing Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) which are vital for converting measures of economic activities to be comparable across economies. Along with the PPPs, the ICP also produces Price Level Indices (PLI) and other regionally comparable aggregates of GDP expenditure.

Input PPI

A measure of the change in the prices of goods and services bought as intermediate inputs by domestic producers.

An input PPI measures the rate of change in the prices of the inputs of goods and services purchased by the producer. It covers both domestically produced intermediate inputs and imported intermediate inputs. Valuation is at Purchasers' prices.

Input Price Index of Construction Sector (IPICS)

IPICS is a composite index of both construction materials and labours' wages by year.

It measures the periodical change in **purchaser's price** of the construction materials and existing wage rate of labors working in construction sector. The quarterly IPICS are compiled on **point to point basis** (the current quarter's index is compiled taking the corresponding quarter of the last fiscal year as base).

Laspeyres Price Index

A price index defined as a fixed-weight, or fixed basket, index that 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. It is also called a **“base weighted index.”**

Manufacturing Producer's Price Index (MPPI)

*MPPI is part of IPPI and assumes Manufacturing sector of the economy. It is the composite index that describes the **change of producers price of goods or services of manufacturing sector produced over time.***

Manufacturing Production Index (MPI)

*MPI is part of IIP and assumes Manufacturing sector of the economy. It is the composite index that describes the **change of the volume of goods or services of manufacturing sector produced over time.***

Market Price

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.”**

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.

Output PPI/PPI-Output

A measure of the change in the prices of goods and services sold as output by domestic producers.

An output PPI measures the rate of change in the prices of products sold as they leave the producer. It covers both output sold on the domestic market and output sold as exports. Valuation is at basic prices. PPI-output is generally based on prices received by the producers from the wholesalers.

Paasche Price Index

A price index defined as a fixed-weight, or fixed basket, index that 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. It is also called a “**current weighted index.**”

Price

A price is an amount of money paid by the buyer to the seller of a good or service as agreed upon in a transaction. Price of a commodity (goods or services) is simply the monetary value of one unit of that commodity.

Price Index

A measure reflecting the average of the proportionate changes in the prices of the specified set of goods and services between two periods of time (or between/ among different places) expressed using a percentage scale.

In other words, Price index is a measure of rate of change of prices, expressed in percentage. It compares the prices of a group of commodities (goods and services) at a certain time or place with prices of the base period (or place), respectively.

Price Level Index

The price level index (PLI) expresses the price level of a given country relative to another (or relative to a group of countries) country. It is obtained by dividing the Purchasing power parities (PPPs) by the current nominal exchange rate.

If the price level index of a country is higher than 100, the country concerned is relatively expensive compared to the one to which it is compared, while if the price level index is lower than 100, then the country is relatively inexpensive compared to the other country.

Price Relative

The ratio of the price of an individual product in one period to the price of that same product in some other period.

Producer's Price

The amount received by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of good or service produced as output. It excludes any VAT (or similar deductible tax on products) invoiced to the purchaser. It also excludes supplier's retail and wholesale margins and separately invoiced transport and insurance charges.

In other words, producers' prices equal basic prices plus taxes on products less subsidies on products (except for value-added type taxes) i.e., $\text{producer's price} = \text{Basic Price} + \text{any nondeductible tax on products} - \text{subsidies on products}$.

Producer's Price Index (PPI)

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. It is an index constructed from price data supplied by producers.

PPI measures 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. It measures the rate of change in the prices of goods and services bought and sold by producers.

Purchaser's Price

The amount paid by the purchaser 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) that the purchaser can deduct from his/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 = producer's price + supplier's retail and wholesale margins + separately invoiced transport + insurance charges + nondeductible taxes on products payable by the purchaser – *VAT that purchaser can deduct from his/her VAT liability invoiced to customers*)

In other words, purchasers' prices – the amount paid by purchasers excluding the deductible part of value-added type taxes and including any transport charges and other distribution costs paid by the purchaser in order that the purchaser can take delivery at the required time and place. We must be careful to correctly allocate transport and other distribution activities and correctly measure the taxes on subsidies on products (the adjustment for these is made at the level of the economy and will be further discussed in a later module).

Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)

Purchasing Power Parity is the amount of currency units required to purchase a common basket of goods and services for which one unit of the common/reference currency can purchase.

The PPPs can be used to convert economic measures expressed in various national currencies into a common/reference currency while also accounting for the differences in purchasing power of currencies.

The **PPP** is a **spatial price index** and is somehow analogous to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) which is a temporal price index. While the CPI compares prices across time within the same economy, PPP compares prices across economies within the same period.

Rebasing

Rebasing 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.

The Industrial Producers Price Index (IPPI)

*It is the composite index that describes the **change of producers price of goods or services produced over time.***

IIP and IPPI both are compiled for activities in ISIC Revision 4 are:

B : Mining and quarrying,

C : Manufacturing (29 NSIC, 54 CPC)

D : Electricity, gas steam and air-conditioning supply,

E : Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities.

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.

Quantity Relative

The ratio of the quantity of a specific product in one period to the quantity of the same product in another period.

Volume Index

*The **weighted average of the proportionate changes in the quantities of a specified set of goods and services between two periods of time.***

The quantities compared must be homogeneous, while the changes for the different goods and services must be weighted by their economic importance as measured by their values in one or other, or both, periods.

Value-added PPI

A value-added PPI is a weighted average of the Input PPI and Output PPI.

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.

Values are expressed in terms of a common unit of currency and are commensurate and additive across different products. In contrast to price, value is independent of the choice of quantity unit.

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.

Weights

Weight is a set of numbers between zero and one that sum to unity and that are used when calculating averages. Value shares sum to unity by definition and are used to weight price relatives (elementary price indices), when these are averaged to obtain price indices or higher level indices. It is an amount given to increase or decrease the importance of an item.

Although quantities are frequently described as weights, they cannot serve as weights for the prices of different types of products whose quantities are not commensurate and use different units of quantity that are not additive. The term “quantity weights” generally is used loosely to refer to the quantities that make up the basket of goods and services covered by an index and included in the value weights.

Weight Reference Period

The period whose value shares serve as weights for a set of price relatives or elementary price indices is called weight reference period.

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.

Wholesale Price Index (WPI)

WPI is based on prices charged by the wholesalers.



SAMPLING AND DATA MANAGEMENT

Adjustment for Statistical Purposes

A set of procedures employed to improve *coverage*, *classification*, timing or valuation of the data, conform to an accounting or recording basis, or address data quality differences in compiling specific datasets.

Administered Item

Registry item for which administrative information is recorded in an administration record.

Administration Record

Collection of administrative information for an administered item.

Administrative Data

Administrative data are those data which are derived from the operation of administrative systems. This type of data are self produced while operating an administrative work or delivering service and no separate survey or census is needed.

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.

Big Data

Data that contains greater variety, arriving in increasing volumes and with more velocity. Example of big data are Bank transaction details, telephone calls records, data about facebook comments etc.

Code

A language-independent set of letters, numbers or symbols that represent a concept whose meaning is described in a natural language.

Coding

The process of converting verbal or textual information into codes representing classes within a classification scheme, to facilitate data processing, storage or dissemination.

Coverage

The definition of the population that statistics aim to cover.

Coverage Error

Error caused by a failure to adequately cover all components of the population being studied, which results in differences between the target population and the sampling frame.

Cluster Sampling

Cluster sampling is a sampling technique used to select a sample of individuals from a larger population, where the population is first divided into groups or clusters based on certain characteristics, such as geographic location or organizational structure, and then a random sample of clusters is selected for inclusion in the study.

In cluster sampling, each cluster is considered a miniature representation of the population, and all individuals within the selected clusters are included in the sample. This method can be more efficient and cost-effective than other sampling techniques, especially when the population is widely dispersed or difficult to access.

For example, in a study of the prevalence of diabetes in a particular region, a researcher might divide the region into smaller geographic areas or clusters such as neighbourhoods or villages, and then randomly select a sample of clusters for inclusion in the study. The researcher would then collect data on all individuals with diabetes within selected clusters.

Cluster sampling has some advantages over other sampling techniques such as simple random or stratified sampling, in that it can be less time consuming and

less expensive to implement. However, it can also be less precise, as it may introduce more sampling error into the results due to the potential for greater within-cluster similarity compared to in between-cluster differences. Therefore, it is important to carefully consider the characteristics of the population and the research question when selecting a sample.

Domain of the Study

Refers to a major segment of the population for which separate statistics are needed. A domain can be either a geographical area or a specified population category, such as a region or major ethnic groups. Domains are very important for the determination of a sample size and sampling distribution of statistics.

Digital Data

Digital data is the electronic representation of information in a format or language that machines can read and understand.

Data

A representation of facts, concepts, or instructions in a formal manner, suitable for communication, interpretation, or processing by humans or by automatic means.

Data Bank

A data bank is a repository of information on one or more subjects for easy and quick retrieval whenever needed.

Data Confidentiality

A property of data, usually resulting from legislative measures, which prevents it from un-authorized disclosure.

Data Dissemination

Data dissemination is the release of information obtained through a statistical activity. Data dissemination consists of distributing or transmitting statistical data to users.

Data Integration

Data integration is the process of combining data from different sources into a single, unified view.

Data Editing

Activity aimed at detecting and correcting errors, logical inconsistencies and suspicious data.

Data Imputation

The procedure of entering a value for a specific data item, where the response is missing or unusable.

Data Library, Data Archive, Data Repository

A data library, data archive, or data repository is a collection of numeric and/or geospatial data sets for secondary use in research.

Data processing

The operation performed on data in order to derive new information according to a given set of rules.

Estimation

Refers to the process of estimating population characteristics based on the sample statistics. The characteristics may be any variable associated with a member of the population, such as age, income, employment status and the quantity may be a total, proportion, average and standard deviation.

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.

Macro Data

Observation data gained by a purposeful aggregation of statistical micro data.

Matching

An operation whereby households and individuals enumerated during a census and a post- enumeration survey are compared for similarities and differences.

Micro Data

Micro data are unit-level data obtained from sample surveys, censuses, and administrative systems. They provide information about characteristics of individual people or entities such as households, business enterprises, facilities, farms or even geographical areas such as villages or towns.

Meta Data

Information that is needed to be able to use and interpret statistics. The term ‘metadata’ describes data by giving definitions of populations, objects, variables, the methodology and the quality of the data.

Data about data, that refers to the definitions, descriptions of procedures, system parameters, and operational results which characterize and summaries statistical programs.

Multistage Sampling

Refers to the process where selection of the sample is carried out in stages. For example, select geographical areas first and within the selected geographical areas, select households to be interviewed.

Non – Probability Sampling

Refers to the selection of sampling units without using probability mechanism. It covers a variety of procedures, including the use of volunteers and the purposive choice of elements for the sample on the grounds it is a “representative” of a population.

Non – Sampling Error

Non – Sampling Error refers to inaccuracy which occurs when estimating population characteristics due to defective measurement techniques, mistakes during data collection, processing and interpreting, etc other than sampling causes.

Open Data

Data that can be freely used, re-used and redistributed by anyone.

Panel Study

Panel studies are a particular type of research study method that analyze information collected on individuals and households (and increasingly on firms, countries, or other entities) repeatedly over time.

Probability Proportional to Size Sampling

Probability proportional to size is a sampling technique used to select a sample of individuals from a larger population, where the probability of selecting each individual is proportional to their size (or importance) within the population. In probability proportional to size sampling, the larger the size of an element in the population, the greater the probability that it will be selected in the sample.

Primary Sampling unit (PSU)

Primary sampling unit refers to sampling units that are selected in the first (primary) stage of a multi-stage sample ultimately aimed at selecting individual elements.

Parameter

A parameter is a number describing a whole population

Population

A population is the entire group that we want to draw conclusions about.

Probing

The technique that is used to obtain a complete and relevant response by asking further questions.

Probability Sampling

Refers to the selection of sampling units by using probability mechanism. An essential requirement for any form of probability sampling is the existence of a sampling frame or population from which the sampled elements are selected from.

Probability Techniques widely used are: Simple Random Sampling; Systematic Sampling, Stratified Sampling, Cluster Sampling; Multistage Sampling and Probability Proportional to Size Sampling.

Quota Sampling

Quota sampling is a non-probability sampling technique used to select a sample of individuals from a larger population. In quota sampling, the population is first divided into subgroups or strata based on certain characteristics, such as age, gender, income, or education level. Then, a quota is set for each subgroup based on its proportion in the population and sample from each subgroup is selected accordingly.

Random number

Random number is a number chosen by chance i.e., randomly, from a set of numbers. All the numbers in a specified distribution have equal probability of being chosen randomly.

A random number occurs in a specified distribution only when two conditions are met. The values are uniformly distributed over a defined interval or set and it is impossible to predict future values based on past or present outcomes.

Reference Period

The period of time (day, week, month, or year) for which information is relevant.

Refusal

Situation when a household or individual refuses to answer the questions or complete the questionnaire.

Respondent

The person or organization that answers the questions or completes the questionnaire.

Sample

A sample is a group of people, objects, or items that are taken from a larger population for measurement.

Sampling

Sampling is the process of selecting a small number of elements from a larger defined target group of elements such that the information gathered from the small group will allow judgments to be made about the larger groups.

Sampling Error

A sampling error is a statistical error in the estimates of the population characteristics which arise due to the sampling causes.

Sampling Frame

Sampling frame is the total set of units from which a sample is to be selected.

Sampling Unit

It is a smallest unit or element, which is the subject of sample selection or a unit of analysis, such as a person, household or an establishment. Sampling unit may be primary, secondary etc. depending on the stages of sampling.

Sampling Weight

Sampling weights are the number of individuals in the population each respondent in the sample is representing. A sample weight is the inverse of the probability of selection of that item.

Simple Random Sampling

Refers to the selection of sampling units of size n from the population of size N . In Simple Random Sampling, each element has an equal chance of being selected

Stratified Random Sampling (or Stratified sampling)

Refers to the method of selecting a sample from a population of size N where the population is firstly sub – divided into k sub – populations called strata;

- First, stratify your sampling frame (e.g. divide it into the low, medium, high income households or males, females depending on your stratification variable).

- Second, take a random sample from each strata

(i.e. take random samples from a low income households, medium income households, high income households, or males, females. The selected random samples will constitute the final sample.)

(**Note:** you could also take Systematic samples from respective strata).

Systematic Random Sampling (or Systematic Sampling)

In this sampling method the N units in the sampling frame are arranged in a particular order Suppose $N = nk$, where n is the sample size and k is an integer, a random number less than or equal to k is selected and thereafter every k^{th} element is selected.

Statistic

A statistic is a number describing a sample.

Statistical Error

The difference between the true population parameters and the estimated statistics from a sample.

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 who are not be possible to access without incurring excessive cost).*

Questionnaire

A group or sequence of questions designed to collect information upon a subject, or a sequence of subjects, from an informant.



TOURISM STATISTICS

International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008 (IRTS 2008) defines “tourism” as a subset of travel. Tourism comprises 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. “Tourism” refers to all activities of visitors including both “tourists (over-night visitors)” and same-day visitors”. Some key concepts and definition related to tourism statistics are given below:

Arrivals

Refer to the number of arrivals of visitors and not to the number of persons. The same person who makes several trips to a given country during a given period will be counted each time as a new arrival.

Average Length of Stay (of a tourist)

Refers to the average number of nights spent by a tourist in the country visited.

Domestic Tourism

Domestic tourism comprises the activities of a resident visitor within the country of reference, either as part of a domestic tourism trip or part of an outbound tourism trip (IRTS 2008, para 2.39).

Domestic Tourism Trip

A domestic tourism trip is one with a main destination within the country of residence of the visitor (IRTS 2008, para 2.32).

Domestic Visitor

As a visitor travels within his/her country of residence, he/she is a domestic visitor and his/her activities are part of domestic tourism. In other word, Domestic visitor refers to any person residing in a country, who travels to a place within the country and outside his/her usual environment for a period not exceeding twelve months and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited. This definition covers two classes of visitors; i.e. 'Domestic tourist' and 'Domestic same-day visitor'.

Forms of Tourism

There are three basic forms of tourism: domestic tourism, inbound tourism, and outbound tourism. These can be combined in various ways to derive the following additional forms of tourism: internal tourism, national tourism and international tourism.

Inbound Tourism

Inbound tourism comprises the activities of a non-resident visitor within the country of reference on an inbound tourism trip (IRTS 2008, para 2.39).

Internal Tourism

Internal tourism comprises domestic tourism and inbound tourism, that is to say, the activities of resident and non-resident visitors within the country of reference as part of domestic or international tourism trips (IRTS 2008, para 2.40(a)).

International Tourism

International tourism comprises inbound tourism and outbound tourism, that is to say, the activities of resident visitors outside the country of reference, either as part of domestic or outbound tourism trips and the activities of non-resident visitors within the country of reference on inbound tourism trips (IRTS 2008, para 2.40(c)).

International Visitor

An international traveller qualifies as an international visitor with respect to the country of reference if: (a) he/she is on a tourism trip and (b) he/she is a non-resident travelling in the country of reference or a resident travelling outside of it (IRTS 2008, 2.42).

National Tourism

National tourism comprises domestic tourism and outbound tourism, that is to say, the activities of resident visitors within and outside the country of reference, either as part of domestic or outbound tourism trips (IRTS 2008, para 2.40(b)).

Outbound Tourism

Outbound tourism comprises the activities of a resident visitor outside the country of reference, either as part of an outbound tourism trip or as part of a domestic tourism trip (IRTS 2008, para 2.39(c)).

Purpose of a Tourism Trip (main)

The main purpose of a tourism trip is defined as the purpose in the absence of which the trip would not have taken place (IRTS 2008, para 3.10.).

Same-day Visitor (or excursionist)

A visitor (domestic, inbound or outbound) is classified as a tourist (or overnight visitor), if his/her trip includes an overnight stay, or as a same-day visitor (or excursionist) otherwise (IRTS 2008, para 2.13.).

Tourism

Tourism refers to the activity of visitors (IRTS 2008, para 2.9).

Tourism Consumption

Tourism consumption has the same formal definition as tourism expenditure. Nevertheless, the concept of tourism consumption used in the Tourism Satellite

Account goes beyond that of tourism expenditure. Besides the amount paid for the acquisition of consumption goods and services, as well as valuables for own use or to give away, for and during tourism trips, which corresponds to monetary transactions (the focus of tourism expenditure), it also includes services associated with vacation accommodation on own account, tourism social transfers in kind and other imputed consumption. These transactions need to be estimated using sources different from information collected directly from the visitors, such as reports on home exchanges, estimations of rents associated with vacation homes, calculations of financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM), etc. (TSA:RMF 2008, para 2.25).

Tourism Expenditure

Tourism expenditure refers to the amount paid for the acquisition of consumption goods and services, as well as valuables, for own use or to give away, for and during tourism trips. It includes expenditures by visitors themselves, as well as expenses that are paid for or reimbursed by others (IRTS 2008, para 4.2).

Tourism Trip

Trips taken by visitors are tourism trips (IRTS 2008, para 2.29).

Tourist (or Overnight Visitor)

A visitor (domestic, inbound or outbound) is classified as a tourist (or overnight visitor), if his/her trip includes an overnight stay, or as a same-day visitor (or excursionist) otherwise (IRTS 2008, para 2.13).

Travel / Traveller

Travel refers to the activity of travellers. A traveller is someone who moves between different geographic locations, for any purpose and any duration (IRTS 2008, para 2.4). The visitor is a particular type of traveller and consequently tourism is a subset of travel.

Trip

A trip refers to the travel by a person from the time of departure from his/her usual residence until he/she returns. It thus refers to a round trip. Trips taken by visitors are tourism trips.

Visitor

A visitor is a traveller taking a trip to a main destination outside his/her usual environment, for less than a year, for any main purpose (business, leisure or other personal purpose) other than to be employed by a resident entity in the country or place visited (IRTS 2008, para 2.9). In other word, a visitor is a traveller taking a tourism trip (IRTS 2008, para 2.33). Further, a visitor (domestic, inbound or outbound) is classified as a tourist (or overnight visitor), if his/her trip includes an overnight stay, or as a same-day visitor (or excursionist) otherwise (IRTS 2008, para 2.13).



REFERENCES

Central Bureau of Statistics (2014). Population Monograph of Nepal Vol I, II and III. National Planning Commission (NPC), Kathmandu, Nepal.

Central Bureau of Statistics, 2017. A compendium of National Statistical System of Nepal. Kathmandu, Nepal.

Central Bureau of Statistics, (2019). National Economic Census 2018: National Report. Kathmandu.

Central Bureau of Statistics, 2022. Official Statistics of Nepal: Issues and Practices. Kathmandu, Nepal.

International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008, Madrid, New York

Handbook on Poverty Statistics; Concepts, Methods and Policy use; Special Project on Poverty Statistics, United Nations Statistics Division; December, 2005.

National Bureau of Statistics, 2016. Concepts and Definitions for Official Statistics in Tanzania.

Central Bureau of Statistics, 2019. Environment Statistics of Nepal. Kathmandu, Nepal

United Nations: System of National Accounts 2008, New York, 2009.

National Sample Census of Agriculture 2010/2011; Technical and Operation Report.

Technical Notes on related terminologies prepared by various section of NSO.



Published by:

Government of Nepal

Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers

National Statistics Office

Thapathali, Kathmandu, Nepal

Te l.: Tel: 977 1 4245947, 4229406 Fax no. 997-01-4227720

Email : info@cbs.gov.np website : www.nsonepal.gov.np