

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

A

Abortion

Foetal loss excluding stillbirths, usually during the first 20 weeks of gestation. Induced abortions are those initiated voluntarily with the intention of terminating a pregnancy. All other abortions are called spontaneous, even if an external cause is involved such as injury or high fever.

Accommodation

Refers to any facility that regularly provides overnight accommodation to tourists.

Accommodation Type

Accommodation establishments are divided into five types for the purposes of the survey. They follow the New Zealand Accommodation Classification (NZAC) system.

Hotel- includes both hotels and resorts.

Motel- includes motor inns and motels.

Hosted- includes private hotels, guest houses, bed and breakfasts, and holiday farm (farm-stays) accommodation.

Backpackers/Hostels.

Caravan Parks/Camping Grounds.

Accounts

For each enterprise, sector or the economy as a whole, it is possible to compile a set of accounts comprising: a production account, a generation of income account, an allocation of primary income account, a secondary distribution of income account, a use of income account, a capital account and a financial account. The rest of the world account consists of the external account of goods and services, external account of primary incomes and current transfers, capital account and financial account. The income accounts are linked to the capital account via saving, and to the production account via operating surplus. The financial account is linked to the capital account via net lending. Due to unavailability of information the Central Bureau of Statistics is not able to produce financial accounts.

Acquisition less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

Non-produced non-financial assets consist of land, other tangible assets that may be used in the production of goods and services and intangible assets. Changes in the value of these assets owned by institutional units resulting from transactions with other institutional units are recorded in the capital account. The changes recorded in the capital account consist of the total value of the assets acquired during the accounting period less the total value of the assets disposed of.

Actual Share

Occupied Rooms of an Individual category / Grand Total of Occupied Rooms

Adjustment for change in net equity of households in pension funds

The reserves of private funded pension schemes are treated in SNA as being collectively owned by the households with claims on the funds. The payment of pension contributions into the funds and the receipts of pensions by pensioners are, therefore, not transfers between different institutional units. They constitute the acquisition and disposal of financial assets. In order to achieve that the balance of the pension contributions over pension receipts does not enter into household saving, it is necessary to add back pension contributions to and subtract pension receipts from, the disposable income of households recorded in the secondary distribution of income accounts in order to get back a figure for saving of households that is the same as what it would have been if pension contributions and pension receipts had not been recorded as current transfers in the secondary distribution of income account.

Adjustment for taxes less subsidies on products

Taxes on products are taxes that are payable per unit of some product when it is produced, delivered, sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of by its producer. Subsidies on products are subsidies that are payable per unit of a product when it is produced, delivered, sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of by its producer. Subsidies on products can be considered as negative taxes on products. Taxes less subsidies on products are elements between purchaser values and basic values.

Adjustment for trade and transport margins

Trade and transport margins are elements separating purchaser values of commodities from basic values. Since the output of domestic industries are valued at basic prices and the imports of individual

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

commodities are valued at c.i.f. price, the adjustment for trade and transport services is necessary in order to derive at the supply of commodities at purchasers prices.

Age Dependency Rate

The age dependency rate is the ratio between the number of persons aged 0-15 and 65+ and the number of persons aged 15-65 years at the end of the year.

Age Pyramid

A graph illustrating age-sex composition of a population. Five-year age groups are stacked successively atop each other, beginning with the youngest age-group. The total population in absolute numbers is used as a horizontal scale. Male population is plotted on the left and female population on the right side of the graph. This creates a pyramid-like figure which visually reveals unique aspects of the age-sex population structure.

Age Specific Death Rate (ASDR)

Age Specific Death Rate relate to the total number of deaths for a certain age group.

Age Structure of the population

The Age Structure of the population is the distribution of the population in the different age groups.

Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR)

Age Specific Fertility Rate is the total number of live births during the year to women in a certain age-group related to the total number of women in that age-group at the mid-year. It measures the number of births for a certain age group of the mother.

Age-Specific Legitimacy Rate (ASLR)

The Age-Specific Legitimacy Rate relate to the total number of legitimate or illegitimate live births for a certain age group of child-bearing women.

Ageing Index

The ageing Index is calculated as the number of persons 60 years old or over per hundred persons under age 15.

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

Allocation of primary income account

The allocation of primary income account includes, for each sector, property income receivable and payable, compensation of employees and taxes on production and imports less subsidies receivable. These transactions must also be included for the rest of the world. Its balancing item is primary income/net national income.

Apartment/Villa

This unit group comprises accommodation arranged in rooms, providing limited hotel services including daily bed-making and cleaning of the room and sanitary facilities.

Armed forces

Persons who are currently serving in the armed forces, including auxiliary services, whether on a voluntary or compulsory basis, and who are not free to accept civilian employment. It includes conscripts enrolled for military training or other services for a specified period of time.

Association:

Administrative body founded through association of a group of people (members) with the intention to promote non-commercial goals, is constituted of an executive board and based on statutes.

Asycuda

Asycuda is a computerized customs management system which covers most foreign trade procedures. The system handles manifests and customs declarations, accounting procedures, transit and suspense procedures.

Average Daily Rate (ADR)

Total Net Room Revenue / Total Room Nights of Occupied Rooms

Average Household Size

The Average Household Size is the number of people living in households by the total number of households.

Average Revenue Per Available Room (RevPAR)

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

Total Room Net Revenue / Total Room Nights

B

Branch

A branch meets the following characteristics:

- a central management
- often the same name as Head-office
- generally similar economic activities as Head-office
- both branch and Head-office are part of one legal unit

Business & Leisure

Comprises all business and professional activities outside the usual environment. The visitor takes the tourist trip because of requirements related to his/her occupation or the economic activity of the production unit for which he/she works. Furthermore, the decision to take the trip and the financing of it, are decisions often made by someone other than the business traveler. Afterwards they will add a holiday to their trip, that way having two purposes.

Business Count

The Business count provides information about the structure of businesses and their economic activities. It also gives a clear view of all economical activities in Aruba. These activities consist of the production of goods and services by companies, institutions, organizations and independent professionals.

C

C.i.f. / f.o.b. adjustment on imports

In the supply table total imports are valued at f.o.b. (free on board) price. However, imports of individual products are valued at c.i.f. (cost, insurance, freight) prices. The imports of products valued at c.i.f. prices include the value of imports of products valued f.o.b., transport services and insurance services. The f.o.b. price can be considered as the purchasers price that would be paid by an importer taking delivery of the

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

goods after it has been loaded on to his own carrier, or other carrier, at the exporters frontier after payment of any export taxes or the receipt of any tax rebates. A global c.i.f. / f.o.b. adjustment on imports is added in order to reconcile the different valuation used for total imports and the imports of individual products.

C.I.F. Import Value

The C.I.F. (cost, insurance, and freight) value represents the landed value of the merchandise at the port of arrival.

Capital account

The capital account records the net transactions in real assets and shows whether this capital expenditure is financed from saving generated within the current period or from borrowing.

The capital account includes the following transactions: gross capital formation, consumption of fixed capital, changes in inventories, acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets, and capital transfers payable and receivable. The balancing item is net lending/net borrowing.

Capital transfers

Capital transfers are unrequited transfers in cash or in kind which are not considered by the recipient as adding to current income, nor by the donor as reducing current income. Examples are unilateral transfers of capital goods, legacies, and investment grants.

Chain linking

Each time the CPI is revised, the new series is calculated using a new regimen and a new set of expenditure weights. This is linked to the old series to form a continuous long-term series by chain-linking. The new index is given a base value of 1000, and all index numbers based on the superseded regimen are scaled to the same base as the new (revised) index.

eg If in the rebase year the existing index was 1350, then this figure would be reset to 1000 by multiplying it by $1000/1350$. All existing index numbers based on the superseded regimen would be adjusted by this same link factor.

Changes in inventories

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

Transactions involving inventories are treated in the same way as transactions involving any other asset, whether non-financial or financial. Thus, the value of changes in inventories recorded in the capital account is equal to the value of the inventories acquired by an enterprise less the value of the inventories disposed of during the accounting period.

Charter

These are to be considered non-scheduled flights. Usually they are cheaper than the scheduled flights and operate only during a certain period of time to a particular destination.

Child-Women ratio

This ratio indicates the number of children under 5 years old to women of child bearing age (per 100 women). This measure is very crude, but is directly related to fertility. If fertility is high then this measure will be high.

Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG)

The COFOG is a detailed classification of the functions, or socio-economic objectives, that general government units aim to achieve through various kinds of outlays.

COFOG divides the government sectors in ten divisions: These are:

1. General public services
2. Defense
3. Public order and safety
4. Economic affairs
5. Environmental protection
6. Housing and community amenities
7. Health
8. Recreation, culture and religion
9. Education
10. Social protection

Clerks

The main tasks are secretarial duties, operating word processors and other office machines, recording and computing numerical data, and performing a number of customer-oriented clerical duties, mostly in

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

connection with mail services, money-handling operations and appointments.

Co-operative association:

A business form that has the advancement of the material interests of its members as main purpose.

Commission

The amount charged with remuneration to authorized agents for rooms business secured for the hotel including travel agents= commissions.

Company

At times there are units that form part of a bigger business entity. These businesses have more than one establishment, the so-called branches; in these cases one of the establishments is the Head-office. These branches form together with the Head-office one business entity / company. However most businesses consist of just one establishment.

Company

Company is an organization with at least one employee on its payroll.

Company according to foreign law:

These are legal forms of business from other countries for example S.A. from Venezuela, Ltd. from U.S.A., S.P.A. /S.R.L. from Italy and P.L.C. from the United Kingdom.

Compensation of employees

Compensation of employees is defined as the total remuneration, in cash or kind, payable by an enterprise to an employee in return for work done by the latter during the accounting period. It includes contributions paid on employees' behalf to superannuation funds, private pension schemes, casualty and life insurance schemes, etc.

Compensation of employees to/from the rest of the world

Compensation of employees covers the compensation residents of one country earned from employment

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

in another country. Employees working in another country for a period of 12 months or less, belong to the country they reside in.

Complimentary Rooms

Those rooms occupied by hotel guests on a gratis basis.

Construction industry

Construction as an industry refers to all activities that revolve around construction. A few examples are: site preparation, building of complete constructions or parts thereof; civil engineering, building installation, building completion and renting of construction or demolition equipment with operator.

Consumption of fixed capital

The value of depreciation at ordinary rates allowed for taxation purposes, plus an estimate of the normal rate of accidental damage.

Cost of goods sold

Cost of goods sold represents the values of products bought for resale at purchase prices plus freight in cost.

Direct costs are costs related to a particular cost object. Most of these costs are related to goods and/or services purchased.

Country

Country of Origin and Destination - The country where the merchandise was last shipped.

Craft and related trade workers

The main tasks of these occupations are of extracting raw materials, constructing buildings and other structures, and making various products including handicraft.

Cross classification table of industry and sector data (CCIS)

The CCIS table cross classifies output, intermediate consumption, value added, compensation of

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

employees, other taxes less subsidies on production, operating surplus and consumption of fixed capital by economic activities and sectors. Please refer to the other sections of this chapter for the sources, definitions, method of estimation and valuation of the aforementioned aggregates.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR)

Crude Birth Rate is the total number of live births in a certain year per 1000 mid-year population. This measure is also very crude as it includes the total population, all ages and both sexes.

Crude Death Rate (CDR)

The Crude Death Rate is the number of deaths in a year divided by the total population at mid-year per 1000 persons. It is a poor measure of mortality since it does not take into account the age structure of the population.

Crude Divorce Rate

The Crude divorce Rate is the number of divorces per 1,000 total population in a certain year.

Crude Marriage Rate

The Crude Marriage Rate is the number of marriages per 1,000 total population in a given year.

Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.

Taxes are compulsory, unrequited payments, in cash or in kind, made by institutional units to government units. Current taxes on income, wealth, etc., consist mainly of taxes levied on the incomes of households and corporations.

Current transfers

These include all transfers of income not specifically included in other categories of the secondary distribution of income account. The transfers are made from current income and added to the current income of recipients for such purposes as consumption or production expenditure, e.g. gifts, net casualty insurance premiums and insurance claims.

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

D

Dependency Ratio (014)

The number of people aged 014 years per 100 people aged 1564 years.

Dependency Ratio (65+)

The number of people aged 65+ years per 100 people aged 1564 years.

Dependency Ratio (65+)

The number of people aged 65+ years per 100 people aged 1564 years.

Direct manufacturing

Direct manufacturing costs are costs related to a particular cost object. Included are raw materials, direct labor and other direct expenses.

Disposable income

This is the total income of Aruban residents from all sources available for final consumption or saving.

Divorce Rate

The Divorce Rate (also called the Crude Divorce Rate) is the number of divorces per 1,000 total population in a given year.

Domestic product, net

This aggregate is equivalent to gross domestic product after the deduction of allowances for consumption of fixed capital. The total market value of goods and services produced in Aruba after deducting the cost of goods and services utilized in the process of production. This includes the deduction of allowances for the consumption of fixed capital.

Doubling Time

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

Number of years it would take a country to double its population, given the current growth rate remains constant.

E

Economically Active Population (EAP)

Economically Active Population (EAP) = Employed Persons (E) + Unemployed Persons (U)

Elementary occupations

This major group covers occupations which require the know-how and experience to perform simple and routine tasks involving the use of hand-held tools and, in some cases, considerable physical effort. Only in a few cases do these occupations require personal initiative and judgment. The main tasks are selling goods in the street, door keeping and property watching, as well as cleaning, washing, and pressing, and working as laborers in mining, agriculture and fishing, construction and manufacturing.

Emigration Rate

The Emigration Rate is the number of emigrants departing an area of origin per 1,000 population at that area of origin in a given year.

Employee

A person who works for compensation, whether direct or indirect, for another in return for stipulated services. An employee may work on an hourly, daily, or annual wage basis. In this publication we consider these persons employees on pay roll. Working proprietors and family members are considered as employees not on pay roll.

Employers social contribution

Social contributions AOV/AWW consist of the mandatory payments to social security funds for old age and widow/orphan pensions made by employers for the benefit of their employees.

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

Employment Rate

Number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The employment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Establishment

A unit with a permanent geographical location on Aruban territory, where one or more economic activities take place. A taxi or boat does not have a permanent geographical location and is therefore not considered as an establishment (in this case the house address of the owner or the office address is considered as an establishment). Apart from that, the establishment must be clearly visible for the public, accessible to everyone and generally indicated by a nameplate.

Excluded from payroll

Owners and unpaid family workers are treated as self-employed. The self employed persons receive mixed incomes (not only salary but also secondary benefits) and not compensation of employees. They are excluded from the payroll.

Export

All goods leaving the country which are properly cleared through the Customs.

Export (Total)

See General Export

Exports of goods and services

Exports of goods and services consist of purchases, barter, or receipts of gifts or grants, of goods and services by Aruban residents and purchased by the rest of the world. Exports of merchandise are valued free-on-board (f.o.b.).

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

F

F.O.B. Export Value

The F.O.B. (Free on Board) referred to as "Freight on Board". A term used in shipping to refer to the place where the buyer becomes responsible for the shipment and the shipping charges.

Fair Share

The total number of rooms for a category / Grand total of rooms

Final consumption expenditure

Final consumption expenditure consists of the expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by resident households, resident non-profit institutions serving households and general government on consumption goods and services.

Final consumption expenditure:

1. Private Households - All expenditures on consumer goods and services, including expenditure on durables such as motor vehicles and furniture, payments made by the government on behalf of households, and the imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings. Households consist of Aruban residents, and consumption expenditure relates to their expenditures both within Aruba and overseas.
2. General Government Services and Private Non-profit Services to Households - Total current expenditure by these producers less the value of any sales or own account capital formation (that is, the total net current costs incurred in providing the services).

Financial corporations sector

Financial corporations are incorporated and unincorporated enterprises, which are primarily engaged in financial transactions in the market consisting of both incurring financial liabilities and acquiring financial assets. The financial corporations sector consists of the banking sector, insurance companies, pension funds, financial auxiliary corporations, and other financial institutions

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)

A large proportion of the income of banks and financial institutions consists of an excess of interest and other property income over payments rather than from direct charges for services. This income is recorded in the allocation of primary income accounts rather than as an item of gross output in the production account, operating surplus would be negative. To overcome this a service charge is imputed, equal to net interest and other property income. Conceptual problems of how to allocate the charge to the users of services provided by financial institutions, (such as whether to allocate on the basis of the number or value of loan transactions), are overcome by creating a nominal industry which pays the total charge. The nominal industry has no gross output and makes a negative contribution to GDP. Its negative operating surplus counteracts the increased operating surplus of all other industries, which are not recorded as paying any of the imputed bank service charges.

Foundation:

An administrative body, founded through a notary act and with no membership that intends to accomplish the purposes mentioned in the statutes by means of using the capital allocated.

Freelancer

A person who works for compensation for another in return for stipulated services, but is not on the pay roll of the establishment is considered to be a freelancer, day laborer or temporary worker.

Full-time equivalent jobs

Full-time equivalent jobs measures total days worked (excluding holidays, vacations, weekends, sick leave, etc.) divided by average annual days worked in full-time jobs.

G

GAC

Geographical Address Classification: Partition of Aruba in regions and zones in a hierarchical order

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

General Export

General Export combined total of national exports and re-exports of nationalized goods (re-exports is the outward movement of nationalized goods plus goods that move outward in their unaltered state after having been imported from bonded warehouses or free zones).

General Fertility Rate (GFR)

This rate expresses births in a given year relative to the number of women in the reproductive age (15-49). This measure is significant for the age and sex structure.

General government sector

The general government sector according to SNA 1993 consists of the public authorities corresponding to the different ministries, the Dienst Openbare Werken (DOW), the Landsontwikkelingsproject (LOP), the Sociale Verzekeringsbank (SVB), the Algemene Ziektekostenverzekering (AZV), and the private non-profit institutions with salary subsidy from the government. From 2000 onwards Fondo Desaroyo Aruba (FDA) is included in the general government sector. The Staten van Aruba (Staten) and the Algemene Rekenkamer Aruba (ARA) are expected to publish their own annual report for the year 2000 onwards.

General Import

General Import measures the total physical arrivals of merchandise from foreign countries, whether such merchandise entered into the economic territory of Aruba (the free circulation area), into bonded warehouses or entered into the Free Zone of Aruba under Customs custody.

Generation of income account

The generation of income account shows how net value added is distributed to factors of labor and capital, government and flows to and from the rest of the world. The generation of income account measures operating surplus/mixed income. This balancing item is important for institutional sectors. Transactions included in this account are: compensation of employees, taxes on production and imports and subsidies.

Gini Coefficient

The Gini coefficient was developed by the Italian statistician Corrado Gini. It is a measure of the income inequality in a society. The Gini coefficient is a number between 0 and 1, where 0 means perfect equality (everyone has the same income) and 1 means perfect inequality (one person has all the income, everyone else earns nothing). While the Gini coefficient is mostly used to measure income inequality, it can be used

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

to measure wealth inequality as well. Lorenz curve is A, and the area underneath the Lorenz curve is B, the Gini coefficient is $A/(A+B)$. This is often expressed as a percentage.

GIS

Geographic Information System

Glossary

A list of often difficult or specialized words with their definitions

Golf

They usually go to a destination which can offer them a good golf course, where their main purpose of visiting is to play golf most of the time at that particular destination.

Gross capital formation

Gross capital formation is measured by the total value of gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables. Gross fixed capital formation is equal to the total value of producers acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realized by the productive activity of institutional units.

Gross domestic product (GDP)

The total market value of goods and services produced in Aruba after deducting the cost of goods and services utilized in the process of production, but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital.

Gross fixed capital formation

Gross fixed capital formation is equal to the total value of a producers acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realized by the productive activity of institutional units.

Gross income

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

Gross income is defined as: the total remuneration, in cash or kind, payable by an enterprise to an employee in return for work done by the latter during the accounting period. It does not include any taxes payable by the employee or employer. All data on salary are presented in Aruban florins.

Gross national income (GNI)/ gross national product (GNP)

The income accruing within a given period to Aruban residents from their services in supplying factors of production in Aruba and overseas, plus taxes on products less subsidies, and before the deduction of allowances for the consumption of fixed capital.

Gross profit

Sales minus cost of goods sold/direct manufacturing cost/cost of sales.

Gross profit margin

Gross profit margin is defined as gross profit divided by total sales.

Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR)

The gross Reproduction Rate is the number of daughters who would be born to a woman completing her reproductive life at current age-specific fertility rates.

Growth Rate

The Growth Rate is the rate at which a population is increasing (or decreasing) in a given year due to natural increase and net migration, expressed as a percentage of the base population.

Guest house

Can be considered a private accommodation, due to the fact that the dwellings are rented from private individuals or professional agents.

H

Harmonized System

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

The Harmonized system is defined at the 2-, 4-, 6-, and 8-digit level for both imports and exports. At a six-digit level, the Harmonized System codes are the same between imports and exports (and are the same as used by most industrialized countries of the world). In the near future Aruba will adopt the 8-digit level, leading to a much more detailed publication.

Honeymoon

This can be considered as a vacation with the difference that the travel party consists of a couple who has just gotten married and is celebrating that important event of their lives by means of vacation.

Hotel

Hotels are typified as being arranged in rooms, exceeding a specified minimum, coming under a common management and providing certain services, including room service, daily bed-making and cleaning of sanitary facilities.

Hotel industry

The hotel industry includes all types of accommodation. A few examples of accommodation are hotels, resorts, apartments and villas.

Household

A household may either be (a) a one-person household, i.e. a person who makes provision for his or her own food or other essentials for living, without combining with any other person to form part of a multiperson household or (b) a multiperson household, i.e. a group of two or more persons living together who make common provision for food or other essentials for living.

A criterion, to determine if persons belong to the same household is to detect whether these persons use a common room. Another important indicator is that the persons share their meals. In this respect, we must note that a live-in housemaid sometimes belongs to the household where she works and sometimes not. It all depends on whether or not the housemaid has her own quarters where she lives, separately and almost independently, after her daily work.

Households sector

Apart from the households also the one-man businesses and the non-profit institutions serving households are included in the households sector. Although the non-profit institutions serving households are found to be a separate institutional sector in SNA, in the sector accounts of Aruba they are included with the

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

households sector. Presently, the available information on the non-profit institutions serving households is considered insufficient to guaranty reliability and confidentiality if put in a separate account.

Householders in their capacity as owner-occupiers of dwellings and as employers of domestic services are included in this sector. It has proven difficult to set up the accounts of the households sector, since the data on economic transactions in this sector is significantly lacking. For this reason the households sector has been treated as a residual sector in a number of cases.

I

Immigration Rate

The Immigration Rate is the number of immigrants arriving at a destination per 1,000 population at that destination in a given year.

Import

All goods entering any of the sea or air ports of Aruba properly cleared through the Customs or remaining under Customs control, whether the goods are for direct consumption, for merchandising, for warehousing or for further processing.

Import (Total)

See General Import

Imports of goods and services

Imports of goods and services consist of purchases, barter, or receipts of gifts or grants, of goods and services by Aruban residents from the rest of the world.

Index of Ageing

Ratio of 0-14 population to the 65+ population. Aging of the population refers to the gradual process in which the proportions of adults and elderly increase in a population while the proportions of children and young persons decrease.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

Infant Mortality Rate is defined as the ratio of deaths under age one during the year in relation to the number of live births during the year, expressed per 1000 live births.

Institutional sector accounts

This section describes the methodologies, concepts and definitions used in the compilation of the sector accounts. The economy consists of four domestic institutional sectors, namely non-financial corporations, financial corporations, general government and households (including non-profit institutions serving households). Transactions of residents with non-residents are presented in the rest of the world account. For each economic sector a set of accounts is compiled.

Intermediate consumption

Intermediate consumption consists of the value of the goods and services, which are used up in the production process, excluding fixed assets. Valuation is at purchaser's values.

Intermediate consumption of industries

Intermediate consumption consists of the value of the goods and services which are used up in the production process, excluding fixed assets.

International General Trade System

CBS is utilizing the International General Trade System for the processing and publication of all import and export data by commodities and by country for the island of Aruba.

International Standard Classification of all Occupations

The ISCO provides a systematic classification structure which encompasses all occupations of the economically active population. The ISCO was used to classify vacancies.

The classification structure consists of four levels: major groups, sub-major groups, minor groups, and unit groups. There are ten major groups.

The ten major groups of the ISCO classification are:

1. Legislators, senior officials and managers;
2. Professionals;
3. Technicians and associate professionals;

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

4. Clerks;
5. Service workers, shop and market sales workers;
6. Skilled agricultural and fishery workers;
7. Craft and related trade workers;
8. Plant and machine operators and assemblers;
9. Elementary occupations;
0. Armed forces.

International Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities

The ISIC system uses a 4-digit code to classify the economic activities of businesses and other economically active organizations in a country. The hierarchy in the classifications of the branch of industry is made up of divisions (2-digit codes), major groups (3-digit codes) and groups (4-digit codes).

ISIC-III tabulation categories are as follows:

- A - Agriculture, hunting and forestry
- B - Fishing
- C - Mining and quarrying
- D - Manufacturing
- E - Electricity, gas and water supply
- F - Construction
- G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
and personal and household goods
- H - Hotels and restaurants
- I - Transport, storage and communications
- J - Financial intermediation
- K - Real estate activities
- L - Public administration and defense; compulsory social security
- M - Education
- N - Health and social work
- O - Other community, social and personal services
- P - Other services activities
- Q - Extraterritorial organizations and bodies

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

J

Jobs

Filled posts in companies, thus an explicit or implicit contract between a person and a company to perform work in return for compensation for a defined period or until further notices.

L

Labor Force

Civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the Labor Force Survey reference week, were employed or unemployed. Thus the employed and unemployed population.

Large establishment

Establishments with 50 or more employees is considered in this publication to be large establishments.

Large-size company

Large-size company is a company with 100 or more full-time equivalent jobs

Legal unit

A legal unit possesses legal independency, which is often proven by the separate formulating of the balance sheets and the profit and loss account. A (legal) person can be a (part) owner of several legal units. A (legal) person can also operate several legal units.

Legislators, senior officials and managers

This major group consists of occupations in which policy-making and high-level management play a primary role, both in the private and in the public sector. Lower-level managers do not belong to this category

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

Liberal profession:

Person professionals who are independent and offer their (specialized) service for a fee. They are chosen by clients because of their personal (professional) capacity. The service offered should be fulfilled by themselves, thus should not be delegated to others. Examples of such persons are: accountants, architects, physicians, notaries, artists etc.

Life Expectancy

The expectation of life (or Life expectancy) is the number of years which an individual at a given age can expect to live at present mortality levels.

Limited company / Incorporated company (NV):

Legal form of business where the possessions are in hands of the shareholders, where each one has invested a certain amount in the business capital. Unlike the previous mentioned partnership, the owners (the shareholders) are not legally responsible for the conducted policy and thereof arising obligations.

Limited Partnership (with one or more managing partners):

Form of partnership between one or more managing partners, whom bear whole legal responsibility, and one or more capital providing partners (commandite partners). The legal responsibility of the commandeer partner(s) is partial (according the size of his financial participation). The position of the managing partners is comparable with that of the members of a Partnership.

Lorenz Curve

The Lorenz curve was developed by Max O. Lorenz as a graphical representation of income inequality. It can also be used to measure inequality of assets or other distributions. In discussions of personal income, we frequently make statements such as, "the bottom twenty percent of all households have ten percent of the total income". The Lorenz curve is based on such statements; every point on the curve represents one such statement. The Lorenz curve is a graph that shows, for the bottom x% of households, the percentage y% of the total income which they have. The percentage of households is plotted on the x axis, the percentage of income on the y axis. A perfectly equal income distribution in a society would be one in which every person has the same income. In this case, the bottom N% of society would always have N% of the income. Thus a perfectly equal distribution can be depicted by the straight line $y=x$; we call this line the line of perfect equality. A perfectly unequal distribution, by contrast, would be one in which one person has all the income and everyone else has none. In that case, the curve would be at $y=0$ for all

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

$x < 100$, and $y = 100$ when $x = 100$. We call this curve the line of perfect inequality. Note that it is impossible for the Lorenz curve to rise above the line of perfect equality, or sink below the line of perfect inequality. The Lorenz curve is used to calculate the Gini coefficient, which is the area between the line of perfect equality and the Lorenz curve, as a percentage of the area between the line of perfect equality and the line of perfect inequality.

M

Manufacturing industry

The manufacturing industry represents enterprises engaged in the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products. A few examples are: food products, beverages, wood products, publishing, printing, metal products and furniture.

Marriage Rate

The Marriage Rate (also called the Crude Marriage Rate) is the number of marriages per 1,000 total population in a given year.

Marriage/Divorce Rate

The divorce rate measures the number of divorces per 100 marriages in a certain year.

Median Age

The median age of the population is the age that divides the population into two equal halves. Fifty percent of the population is older than the median age and fifty percent are younger. The median age is an important measure to find out about the general aging of the population. A median age lower than 20 is normally an indication of a young age structure. And a median age higher than 30, is an indication of an older age structure.

Median wages and salaries

Median represents the value of the midpoint variable when data are arranged in ascending order.

The median wages and salaries are used instead of the more common average because outlying values have strong influences on averages and tend to give a biased presentation of the reality.

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

Medium-size company

Medium-size company is a company with 10 or more but less than 100 full-time equivalent jobs.

Mid-year Population

The mid-year population is the population at June 30, when using the total population.

N

National income, net

This aggregate is equivalent to gross national product after the deduction of allowances for consumption of fixed capital. It is a measure of income accruing to Arubans from supplying factors of production in Aruba and overseas, plus taxes on products less subsidies.

Native Population

Classification based on population classified by country of birth. Persons born in the country of enumeration are native born, others are foreign-born.

Natural Growth Rate

Natural Growth Rate (Rate of Natural Increase) is the rate at which a population is increasing (or decreasing) in a given year due to a surplus (or deficit) of births over deaths, expressed as a percentage of the base population.

Net lending to the rest of the world

The excess of Aruban's net acquisition of financial assets over its net incurrence of liabilities, recorded in the Capital Account.

Net lending/net borrowing

The balancing item of the capital account, net lending/net borrowing, is defined as net saving plus capital

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

transfers receivable minus capital transfers payable minus the value of acquisitions less disposals of non-financial assets less consumption of fixed capital.

Net Migration (Rate)

Net Migration is the net effect of immigration and emigration on an area's population, expressed as increase or decrease per 1,000 population of the area in a given year.

Net Reproduction Rate (NRR)

The Net Reproduction Rate is the number of daughters who would be born to a woman according to current age-specific fertility and mortality rates.

Net Revenue

Total revenue less allowances constitutes net revenue.

Non-distributed transactions sector

In the case of the transactions taxes minus subsidies on products and financial services indirectly measured a nominal sector was used. Due to lack of information these transactions cannot be allocated to sectors. As a solution to this problem a nominal sector was introduced paying the taxes minus subsidies on products and consuming financial services indirectly measured. This nominal sector is the non-distributed transactions sector.

Non-financial corporations sector

The non-financial corporations sector consists of institutional units, which are principally engaged in the production of market goods and non-financial services. Corporate producers are incorporated enterprises, co-operatives and other forms of business associations that are recognized as independent legal entities. The following institutional units are included: business partnerships between limited liability companies and/or other incorporated organizations; incorporated non-profit enterprises mainly engaged in the productive activities described above; quasi-corporations; and non-profit organizations and associations mainly serving business enterprises and entirely or mainly financed and controlled by business enterprises.

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

Non-revenue room

Rooms which are vacant or out-of-order.

Number of Rooms Available

Number of guest rooms in the room renting property, less permanent house use.

O

Occupancy Rate

Total room nights of occupied rooms / Total room nights

Occupation

Occupation refers to the kind of work done, by the person employed. To classify the data on occupation, the International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO-88) has been used. The ISCO provides a systematic classification structure which encompasses all occupations of the economically active population. The classification structure consists of four levels: major groups, sub-major groups, minor groups and unit groups. There are ten major groups.

Occupied room nights

The amount of nights the rooms were occupied by guest (paid or complimentary)

Old-age Dependency Ratio

The old-age dependency ratio is the number of persons 65 years and over per one hundred persons 15 to 64 years.

One-man business:

One person is owner of all the possessions of the company and is responsible for all debt with his whole private capital.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses are all expenses associated with generating revenues, other than cost of goods sold, direct manufacturing costs and direct costs. Included are personnel expenses, selling expenses,

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

accommodation expenses, transportation expenses, general expenses and depreciation.

Operating income

Gross profit minus operating expenses.

Operating margin

Operating margin is defined as operating income divided by total sales.

Operating surplus/ mixed income, gross

Operating surplus/mixed income is a measure of the surplus accruing from the production process before deducting any explicit or implicit interest charges, rents or other property incomes payable on the financial assets, land or other tangible non-produced assets required to carry on the production.

Operating surplus/mixed income

Operating surplus/mixed income is a measure of the surplus accruing from the production process before deducting any explicit or implicit interest charges, rents or other property incomes payable on the financial assets, land or other tangible non-produced assets required to carry on the production. The operating surplus can be expressed in gross or net terms depending the inclusion of the item consumption of fixed assets.

Other taxes less subsidies on production

Taxes (subsidies) on production consist of all taxes (subsidies) except taxes (subsidies) on products that enterprises incur (receive) as a result of engaging in production.

Out-of order rooms

Those rooms removed from salable inventory due to renovation, temporary fault or problem rendering them inadequate for occupancy.

Output

Output consists of those goods and services produced within an establishment and supplied to units other

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

than the producing units.

1. Market production - The total value of all goods and services produced during the year, including stocks of work-in-progress.
2. Non-market production This consists of goods and individual and collective services produced by non-profit institutions serving households or general government that are supplied free or at prices that are not economically significant to other institutional units or the community as a whole.

Output of industries

Output consists of those goods and services produced within an establishment and supplied to units other than the producing units.

P

Package Tour

A package tour comprises a number of tourist products which are purchased by the visitor as a single entity. There is one single charge for the whole package, which is usually cheaper than the aggregated cost of the items if purchased separately by the visitor. It is identified as a separate item because visitors who are supplying their expenditure breakdown cannot reliably break down their package expenditure into its component parts.

Paid rooms occupied

Rooms occupied by a guest on a paid basis.

Parent company

A parent company is a company that owns or controls subsidiaries through the ownership of voting stock. It is usually an operating company in its own right. Where it has no business of its own, the term Holding company is often preferred.

Partial Economic Activity Index (PEAI)

For short-term indicators, the volume development is often based on a limited number of indicators which

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

are thought to be representative for the volume growth of an industry. The weighting of the industries together, according to their share in the GDP, results in the Partial Economic Activity Index. The PEAI describes, thus, the volume development of the industries involved.

Participation Rate

Total labor force expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The participation rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the labor force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Partnership:

Cooperation between two or more persons, who act as owners of a company and who have profit as their main purpose. At least one partner is legally responsible for the conducted policy and the thereof arising obligations.

Partnership:

Form of business consisting of two or more persons practicing the same profession. They bring capital, material and/or labor into a common association. A partnership does not have a profit motive.

Percentage of shares owned by non-residents

Of each establishment an estimate of the shares attributed to persons and companies was asked for.

Place of Residence

Consists of the place where the respondent has lived for most of the past year (12 months), or for a shorter period, if the respondent intends to return within 12 months to live there.

Plant and machine operators and assemblers

The occupations within this major group are involved in operating and monitoring mining, processing, and production machinery and equipment, as well as driving vehicles and operating mobile plants, or assembling needed component parts. These occupations require the know-how and the experience to operate this kind of machinery.

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

Population Density

Population density is the average number of persons per square kilometer.

Production account

The production account shows the current value of goods and services produced and the costs associated with that production. The following transactions can be found in the production account: intermediate consumption (excluding FISIM), financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM), consumption of fixed capital, output and taxes less subsidies on products. The balancing item is gross value added/gross domestic product or excluding consumption of fixed assets the balancing item is net value added/net domestic product.

Professionals

This major group includes occupations that require a high level of professional knowledge and experience in the field of physical and life sciences or social sciences and humanities. The tasks of the members of this group consist of increasing know-how and experience, applying scientific concepts and theories to the solution of problems, and imparting their knowledge in a systematic manner.

Property Income

Property income may be defined as the income receivable by the owner of a financial asset or a tangible non-produced asset in return for providing funds to, or putting the tangible non-produced asset at the disposal of another institutional unit. This income is mainly in the form of interest, dividends, and rents.

Purpose of Visit

The main purpose of visit refers to the reason in the absence of which, the trip would not have taken place or the given destination would not have been visited. The data will be presented for the following groups:

Q

Quantities

Quantities are expressed as net weight in thousand of kilos (Weight in kg). Blanks on quantities indicate that there was no transaction for that commodity code.

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

R

Rate of demographic ageing

The rate of demographic ageing is the rate of increase of the relative share of the population 60 year or over compared to the share of this population for the preceding year.

Rate of Natural Increase (Natural Growth Rate)

Rate of Natural Increase (Natural Growth Rate) is the rate at which a population is increasing (or decreasing) in a given year due to a surplus (or deficit) of births over deaths, expressed as a percentage of the base population.

Recreational and sporting activities

This division includes radio and television activities, sporting activities, casino activities, lotteries, water sport activities, etc.

Renting and business activities

Renting and business activities represent companies which main activities are mostly services. Some examples include: renting of land transport equipment; renting of construction and civil engineering machinery and equipment; computer and related activities; legal activities; accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; business and management consultancy activities; architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy; advertising; security activities and building-cleaning activities.

Replacement Level Fertility

Replacement Level Fertility is the level of fertility at which women in the same cohort have exactly enough daughters (on average) to 'replace' themselves in the population.

Rest of the world

The rest of the world consists of non-residents entering into transactions with residents. It should be noted that the rest of the world account is presented from the viewpoint of a non-resident. Interest paid to non-residents, for example, is shown as a positive amount representing the interest non-residents earned in

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

Aruba. Similarly, net lending with the rest of the world is shown as a positive total, reflecting that the rest of the world is a net lender to Aruba.

Restaurants and bars

This industry represents all restaurants and bars, with the exception of restaurants and bars owned by hotels. Sales and expenses of the latter are integrated in the hotel industry. Examples of restaurants and bars in this industry are: fast food restaurants and cafeterias, full service restaurants, catering companies, bars, nightclubs, etc.

Retail trade industry; excluding retail trade of motor vehicles and automotive fuel

Companies representing this division are retailers. Some examples of retailers in this division are: retail sale in non-specialized stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating, retail sale of household appliances, articles and equipment, retail sale of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods, retail sale of souvenirs and handcrafts, retail sale of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles, etc.

Retail trade of motor vehicles and automotive fuel

This division includes retail sales of new and second-hand motor vehicles and motorcycles, maintenance and repair, sales of parts and accessories, washing, polishing and towing of vehicles, etc. Also included are the retail trade of automotive fuel and lubricating or cooling products.

Revenue attributed to non-resident persons / companies

Of each establishment an estimate of the gross sales attributed to persons and companies was asked for.

Rooms Occupied by guest

Total paid rooms occupied and complimentary rooms.

S

Sales

Sales are inflows of assets received in exchange for products or services provided to customers.

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

Saving

Saving is the residual item in the use of income account after all current receipts and disbursements have been accounted for.

Secondary distribution of income account

The secondary distribution of income account covers the redistribution of income. Included in this account are payments and receivables of current taxes on income, wealth, etc., social contributions, social benefits (in cash) and other current transfers. Social benefits in kind are not included in the accounts of Aruba due to lack of data. The balancing item of this account is disposable income. Disposable income is the income, which can be used for final consumption expenditure and saving.

Service Charge

Charges for services which are added to the customer's bill at a percentage of the sale and are not required to be paid to personnel should be recorded here.

Service workers, shop and market sales workers

The main tasks of this major group are the provision of services related to travel, housekeeping, catering, personal care, protection of individuals and property, and the maintenance of law and order, or selling goods in shops or at the market.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio gives the number of males per 100 females.

Sex Ratio at Birth

The ratio of males to females at birth expressed as the number of males for every 100 females.

Skilled agricultural and fishery workers

The main responsibilities of this group are growing crops, breeding or hunting animals, catching or

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

cultivating fish, conserving and exploiting forests and, especially in the case of market-oriented agricultural and fishery workers, selling products to purchasers and marketing organizations, or at the market.

Small-size company

Small-size company is a company with less than 10 full-time equivalent jobs.

Social Accounting Matrix (SAM)

Social Accounting Matrix is a single accounting framework, which provides detailed linkages between supply-use table and the institutional sector accounts, and certain social-economic aspects.

Social benefits (in cash)

Social benefits are current transfers received by households intended to provide for the needs that arise from certain events or circumstances. Included are all monetary benefits paid to individuals and households by public authorities, private non-profit organizations and private enterprises, e.g. unemployment benefits, national superannuation and education scholarships.

Social contributions

Social contributions are actual or imputed payments to social insurance schemes to make provision for social insurance benefits to be paid. They may be made by employers on behalf of their employees or by employees, self-employed or non-employed persons on their own behalf.

Special Export

Special Export (Export and Transit of goods, released from warehouse) combined total of exports of national merchandise wholly or partially produced or manufactured in the country and the export of goods included in special imports and then exported in their unaltered state.

Temporary Import and Temporary Export (Direct Transit) goods merely being transshipped or moving through the country for purposes of transport only.

Special Import

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

Special Import (Import and Storage of goods in warehouse) combined total of imports both for direct domestic consumption and for transformation and repair. It also registers the withdrawals from bonded warehouses and/or free zones for domestic consumption.

Special Trade System

See Special Import and Special Export

Subsidiary

A subsidiary is a company whose voting stock is more than 50% owned by another firm.

Subsidies

Subsidies are current unrequited payments that government units make to enterprises on the basis of the levels of their production activities or the qualities or values of the goods or services, which they produce, sell or import.

Subsidies on products

Subsidies on products are subsidies that are payable per unit of a product when it is produced, delivered, sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of by its producer. Subsidies on products can be considered as negative taxes on products.

Supply table

The supply table gives information about the resources of goods and services. In the rows, the various types of products are presented according to CPC (Central Product Classification). There are two additional rows for adjustment items, one for the c.i.f. / f.o.b. adjustment on imports and one for direct purchases abroad by residents (expenditures abroad).

In the columns of the supply table different types of information are presented.

1. Output of industries
2. Imports of goods and services
3. Adjustment items:
 - C.i.f. / f.o.b. adjustment on imports

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

Trade and transport margins

Taxes less subsidies on products

T

Taxes on production and imports

Taxes on production and imports consist of taxes on products payable on goods and services when they are produced, delivered, sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of by their producers. They include taxes and duties on imports and other taxes on production.

Taxes on products

Taxes on products are taxes that are payable per unit of some product when it is produced, delivered, sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of by its producer. Taxes on products are elements between purchaser values and basic values.

Technicians and associate professionals

This major group requires technical know-how and experience in one or more fields of physical and life sciences, or social sciences and humanities. The main tasks consist of carrying out technical work connected with the application of concepts and operational methods in the above-mentioned fields, and in teaching at certain educational levels.

Teenage Fertility Rate (<20 yrs)

Specific number of live births per 1,000 women ages 19 or younger.

Timeshare resort

This unit group consists of establishments that, besides providing accommodation, have another specialized function. The visitor can buy a time share interval of the resort and this gives him/her the right to stay one or more weeks each year at the resort. On a yearly basis he/she has to pay a certain amount for maintenance fee.

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

Total Dependency Ratio

The Total Dependency Ratio is a demographic measure of the ratio between the older (65 yrs and older) and the younger (14 yrs. and younger) part of the population with the potential labor population (between 15 and 64 yrs.). It gives an indication of the number of persons who have to be supported, per person in the active age groups.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

The Total Fertility Rate is the average number of children a woman would have during her lifetime if she were to experience fertility rates of the period of each age. It includes all age categories of the women in order to measure the total fertility on the island.

Total net room revenue

Total net room revenue including service charge and net of rebates / wholesalers commission and for time share properties only, net of maintenance fee.

Total number of guests

Number of registered guests in each category of occupied rooms.

Total Room Nights

The total number of rooms available in a property multiplied by the respective number of days in a month.

Total room nights of non-revenue rooms

Total room nights of non-revenue rooms which are vacant or out of order.

Total room nights of occupied rooms

The amount of nights the rooms were occupied by guest (paid or complimentary)

Total room nights of units occupied by exchange

Total room nights of rooms that are occupied by a person in an exchange program.

Total room nights of units occupied by owners

Total room nights of rooms that are occupied by the time-share owner.

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

Total room nights of units put into rental program/pool

Total room nights of rooms that are occupied by a person in a rental program / pool. Transient business of a timeshare property.

Total Tourism Expenditure

All travel related expenditures made by stay-over visitors, before, during, and immediately after a trip. The total tourism expenditure is the tourism expenditure in Aruba plus the estimated accommodation part of pre-paid packages.

Tourism

Comprises the activities of persons traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes.

Tourism Expenditure in Aruba

The total consumption expenditure made by visitor (during his/her stay in Aruba) or on behalf of a visitor for and during his/her trip and stay at destination. Tourism expenditure encompasses a wide variety of items, ranging from the purchase of consumer goods and services inherent in travel and stays to the purchase of small durable goods for personal use, souvenirs and gifts for family and friends.

Tourist (overnight visitor)

Is a visitor who stays at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in the place visited.

Transport, storage and communication industry

Transport, storage and communication represents land transport, air transport, supporting and auxiliary transport activities, activities of travel agencies, post and telecommunications.

U

Unemployed

All people in the working-age population who during their reference week were without a paid job, were available for work and:

(a) had actively sought work in the past four weeks ending with the reference week, or

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

(b) had a new job to start within four weeks.

Unemployment Rate

Number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labor force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labor force for that group.

Use of income account

The use of income account shows for those sectors, which have final consumption, how disposable income is allocated between final consumption and saving. In SNA, only general government, non-profit institutions serving households and households have final consumption. In addition, the use of income account includes an adjustment item for both households and pension funds, which relates to adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds.

Use table

The use table provides information on the uses of goods and services, and also on cost structures of the industries. The use table can be divided into the use of goods and services sub matrix and the value added sub matrix.

The use of goods and services sub matrix shows the various types of products at the level of CPC sections in the rows. There is one row for the adjustment item direct purchases abroad by residents (expenditures abroad). The use table exhibits in the columns the following information:

1. Intermediate consumption of industries
2. Exports of goods and services
3. Final consumption expenditure
4. Gross capital formation

The value added sub matrix consists of the following items:

1. Other taxes less other subsidies on production
2. Compensation of employees
3. Operating surplus/ mixed income, gross

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

V

Vacant rooms

Those saleable guest rooms that were not occupied during the period.

Vacation

A trip mainly undertaken for relaxation. It is the visitor who decides to take the tourist trip as an activity disconnected with his/her occupation, where the trip is usually financed by household funds.

Value added

The value added is equal to the gross output minus the value of their intermediate consumption.

Value added, gross

The value added of all sectors is equal to the gross output of all sectors minus the value of their intermediate consumption (including FISIM).

Visitor

Any person traveling to a place other than that of his usual environment for less than 12 consecutive months and whose main purpose of travel is one other than the exercise of a remunerated activity from within the place visited.

W

Wages and salaries

Wages and salaries refer to gross annual earnings before deductions for taxes and compulsory social security contributions. These include basic wages, premium pay for overtime and shift work, bonuses. They also comprise remuneration for time not worked such as annual leave, vacation, public holidays and other time off with pay.

Central Bureau of Statistics

Glossary of Terms

Wholesale trade industry

The industry wholesale trade represents all wholesalers on the island, including wholesalers operating in the free zone. Some examples of wholesalers in this division are: wholesalers of food, beverages, tobacco and household goods.

Working Age Population

Working Age Population is the Economically Active Population and the Economically Inactive Population.

Working population

All employees plus freelancers are considered as the working population.

Y

Yearly household income

Income refers to gross income on a yearly basis. All data on income are presented in US\$. The yearly income includes salaries and wages from employment, profits from businesses, pension, welfare, alimony, etc. The yearly household income is the sum of the separate incomes of all members of the household.

Youth Dependency Ratio

The youth dependency ratio is the number of persons 0 to 14 years per one hundred persons 15 to 64 years.