

Ajman Statistics and Competitiveness Center Glossary

Chapter One:

Vital Statistics and Population

Term	Definition	Source
Death	The permanent cessation of all the vital signs at any time after the live birth.	Principles and recommendations for establishing a Vital Statistics System- Rev. 2- Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistic Division, Page12, United Nations.
Live birth	The complete expulsion or taking out of the pregnancy outcome (fetus) from the mother's body, regardless of the pregnancy period, provided that the born baby is breathing or showing any signs of life after separated from his mother.	Principles and recommendations for establishing a Vital Statistics System- Rev. 2- Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistic Division, Page12, United Nations.
Foetal death	The death of the fetus before the complete expulsion from the mother's body, regardless of the pregnancy period. After separation, death is confirmed if the fetus does not breathe or show no other vital signs.	Principles and recommendations for establishing a Vital Statistics System- Rev. 2- Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistic Division, Page12, United Nations.
Marital status	The personal status of each individual in terms of the Marriage Laws or traditions in his country. The categories of the marital status, to be determined, are, at least, as follows: a bachelor (the person who has never got married before), a married person, a widow who has not got married again, a divorced person who has not got married again , a married person but separated from spouse.	Principles and recommendations of population and housing census- Rev.2 – Series M, Issue No.76 of 2009, Page No.146- The United Nations.
Married person	The man who is married to one woman or more, or the woman who is married to a man. The person, whether a male or female, is deemed as married if his marriage contract has been concluded, even if no copulation occurred.	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority, page No.5 - The Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.
Divorce	The legal dissolution of marriage bond. In other words, the separation between husband and wife in a manner enabling each of them to marry again in accordance with the religious or civil provisions.	Principles and recommendations for establishing a Vital Statistics System- Rev. 2- Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistic Division, Page No.12, United Nations.
Never married	The person, whether a male or female, who has never married.	Handbook of the important terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority, page No.5 - The Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.
Annulment of marriage	Voidance of marriage by a competent authority in accordance with the Laws of the country, so that such marriage becomes null and void.	Principles and recommendations for establishing a Vital Statistics System- Rev. 2- Department of Economic and Social

Term	Definition	Source
		Affairs, Statistic Division, Page12, United Nations.
Widow	The husband or wife whose spouse died, without being married to another spouse even under marriage contract only without copulation.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.21 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Fertility along the age	All children born alive, except the foetal deaths, along the woman's age for a specific period.	Principles and recommendations of population and housing census- Rev.2 – Series M, Issue No.76 of 2009, Page No.153- The United Nations.
Fertility	Fertility is the woman's ability to give birth. It can be evaluated by several indicators. The overall fertility rate is the number of corresponding deliveries per 1000 women in the age group of 15 to 49 years old.	Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division - World Population Prospects, Revision 2010- United Nations.
General fertility rate	The number of live births in a certain year per each 1000 women in pregnancy age (15 to 49 years old) at the middle of that year.	The Standard Handbook of Statistical Concepts and Terminology – The Economic Affairs – 3 rd Edition, 2013 – page No.266 – Gulf Cooperation Council.
Natural increase rate	The difference between crude birth rate and crude death rate in a certain year.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.13 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Total live births	Total number of the live births of the woman along the period(s) during which she was married to one man or more (along the period of her reproductive life) until the date of the time reference, whether the children born are still alive or some or all of them died.	The Standard Handbook of Statistical Concepts and Terminology – The Economic Affairs – 3 rd Edition, 2013 – page No.80 – Gulf Cooperation Council.
Age	The estimated or calculated period between date of birth and the date of the visit, which is expressed in complete years, with months and days of whatsoever number ignored.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.18 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Age at marriage time	The individual's age in complete years at the time of marriage conclusion.	Principles and recommendations of population and housing census- Rev.2 – Series M, Issue No.76 of 2009, Page No.165- The United Nations.
Crude deaths	The deaths of population during a specified period. The crude death rate represents the number of these deaths per 1000 population during a certain year.	The Standard Handbook of Statistical Concepts and Terminology – The Economic Affairs – 3 rd Edition, 2013 – page No.62 – Gulf Cooperation Council.
Annual population growth rate	The rate at which the population number increases (or decreases) on annual basis during a certain period, due to the natural increase and net immigration. The rate is expressed as percentage out of the primary population number.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.13 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Age structure of population	The numerical or proportional distribution of population as per the different age groups. Each of these groups represents the	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page

Term	Definition	Source
	individuals whose ages fall within this group. Usually, population are divided into 5-years age groups.	No.13 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Migration	Individuals' movement from a place to another across the political or administrative boundaries.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.14 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
International migration	Individuals' movement from/to the country across its political boundaries.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.14 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Internal migration	Individuals' movement from a region to another across the administrative borders but within the country's political boundaries.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.15 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Internal Immigration rate	Number of the population arriving at a region within the boundaries of a country per 1000 population of this region in a certain year.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.15 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
International Immigration rate	Number of the population departing a region within the boundaries of a country per 1000 persons of the population of this region in a certain year.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.15 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Religion	The spiritual creed in which the individual believes or to which he belongs.	Principles and recommendations of population and housing census- Rev.2 – Series M, Issue No.76 of 2009, Page No.148- The United Nations.
Nationality	The name of the country to which the individual belongs in political terms, regardless of his place of birth. For the persons holding more than one nationality, the nationality under which the individual has entered into the country shall be considered as the one he belongs to.	The Standard Handbook of Statistical Concepts and Terminology – The Economic Affairs – 3 rd Edition, 2013 – page No.66 – Gulf Cooperation Council.
Annual population growth rate	The rate at which the population number increases (or decreases) on annual basis during a certain period, due to the natural increase and net migration. The rate is expressed as a percentage out of the primary population number.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.13 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Average number of individuals in the dwelling	The rate of individuals reside at the dwelling.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.21 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Head of family	One of the family members whose age is 15 year old or above and who is considered by the family as their head. Usually, family head is responsible for spending on and supporting the family. The head of family is not necessarily the eldest member or the one of the highest income or to be a male. The	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority, page No.23 - The Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.

Term	Definition	Source
	family head does not necessarily have a kinship with some or all of the family members.	
Private families	The individuals working for the families, such as home servants, private drivers, private home guards, gardeners....etc.	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority, page No.14 - The Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.
Group family	A group of individuals (2 persons or more), regardless of their nationalities, who share one dwelling and may share food also. Usually, they have no kinship. Mostly, this family consists of one gender: males or females.	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority, page No.14 - The Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.
National private family	One individual or more of Emirati nationality who share house and food together and most of them are relatives. This family has a head as agreed by the family members.	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority, page No.14 - The Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.
Non-national private family	One individual or more of non- Emirati nationality who share house and food together and most of them are relatives. This family has a head as agreed by the family members. The family is considered non-national, if the family head is not Emirati national and his wife is not a national, even if she has national children from ex-husband.	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority, page No.14 - The Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.
Household	One individual or more sharing a dwelling and one or more of living arrangements. They form one living unit that spends on its consumption needs, such as goods and services, from the income gained whether by one family member or more. These individuals may be relatives, and in this case there will be a family head. But if they are not relatives, then there will be no family head.	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority, page No.14 - The Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.
Household headed by a woman	The household without adult male, whether due to divorce, separation, migration, not getting married or widowhood.	Glossary of Gender, Employment and Informal Economy, page No.82 - International Labour Organization – Regional Office for Arab Countries – Center of Arab Women for Training and Research "CAWTAR".
Family	A group of individuals who are related by kinship and constitute one household, whether in whole or in part.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.16 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.

Chapter Two: Labour Force

Term	Definition	Source
Labour force	It includes all persons, whether employed or unemployed.	Glossary of Gender, Employment and Informal Economy, page No.48 - International Labour Organization – Regional Office for Arab Countries – Center of Arab Women for Training and Research "CAWTAR".
labor	All persons employed, including the public servants.	Glossary of Gender, Employment and Informal Economy, page No.86 - International Labour Organization – Regional Office for Arab Countries – Center of Arab Women for Training and Research "CAWTAR".
Establishment	It is a unit engaging in producing the goods or services offered for sale or bartering. In terms of legal regulation, the establishment may be a company (including quasi-company), non-profit organization, non-joint stock establishment owned by government institutions or private non-joint stock establishment.	Glossary of Gender, Employment and Informal Economy, page No.20 - International Labour Organization – Regional Office for Arab Countries – Center of Arab Women for Training and Research "CAWTAR".
Employment status	The relation of a 15 years old or above individual, who is a part of the manpower, with the existing economic activity during the period of time reference.	The Standard Handbook of Statistical Concepts and Terminology – The Economic Affairs – 3 rd Edition, 2013 – page No.89 – Gulf Cooperation Council.
Working for a wage	Any person performed some works during the referential period for a wage or salary, whether cash or in-kind.	Glossary of Gender, Employment and Informal Economy, page No.20 - International Labour Organization – Regional Office for Arab Countries – Center of Arab Women for Training and Research "CAWTAR".
Self-employed	Any person performed some works during the referential period, in order to make profit or gain, whether cash or in kind, for his family.	Glossary of Gender, Employment and Informal Economy, page No.15 - International Labour Organization – Regional Office for Arab Countries – Center of Arab Women for Training and Research "CAWTAR".
Establishment owner but not working	Any person who owns an establishment, whether commercial or service establishment or a farm, who ceased work on temporary basis during the referential period for a particular reason.	Glossary of Gender, Employment and Informal Economy, page No.15 - International Labour Organization – Regional Office for Arab Countries – Center of Arab Women for Training and Research "CAWTAR".
Employer	The self-employed person who works for his own economic interest or with one partner or a few number of partners. In such capacity, this person employs one person or more to work as his employees on permanent basis (including the referential	Glossary of Gender, Employment and Informal Economy, page No.17 - International Labour Organization – Regional Office for Arab Countries – Center of Arab Women for Training and Research "CAWTAR".

Term	Definition	Source
	period). The person holds this capacity also makes the executive decisions that affect the establishment.	
Job	A set of tasks and duties performed by one person. Any person may occupy more than one job at the same time.	Glossary of Gender, Employment and Informal Economy, page No.46 - International Labour Organization – Regional Office for Arab Countries – Center of Arab Women for Training and Research "CAWTAR".
remote working	The work done by a person at home or any other place he chooses, other than the employer's premises, for a wage. This work shall lead to an outcome or a service in accordance with the employer's specifications.	Glossary of Gender, Employment and Informal Economy, page No.37 - International Labour Organization – Regional Office for Arab Countries – Center of Arab Women for Training and Research "CAWTAR".
Unable to work (permanent disability)	The person who is unable to work, due to an impairment, illness, incident...etc.	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority- page No.3
Unemployed	The 15 years old or above individual who is able and ready to work and looks for a job, but he does not work.	The Standard Handbook of Statistical Concepts and Terminology – The Economic Affairs – 3 rd Edition, 2013 – page No.90 – Gulf Cooperation Council.
Unemployed person who never worked before	The 15 years old or above individual who is able and ready to work and looks for a job for the first time. This person does not work during the four weeks prior to the interview day. He had never worked in the UAE before.	The Standard Handbook of Statistical Concepts and Terminology – The Economic Affairs – 3 rd Edition, 2013 – page No.90 – Gulf Cooperation Council.
Unemployed person who worked before	The 15 years old or above individual who is able and ready to work and looks for a job. This person does not work during seven days prior to the interview date. He had worked before inside the UAE.	The Standard Handbook of Statistical Concepts and Terminology – The Economic Affairs – 3 rd Edition, 2013 – page No.90 – Gulf Cooperation Council.
Full time student	An individual in any of the stage of formal education who completely dedicates his time to study.	The Standard Handbook of Statistical Concepts and Terminology – The Economic Affairs – 3 rd Edition, 2013 – page No.90 – Gulf Cooperation Council.
A typical work	The work that includes diverse and increasing forms of work and use, which is featured with flexibility and poor protection, such as part-time work, casual and seasonal work, work sharing, work under employment contract of fixed term, temporary work via agency, remote working, self-employment and contributory family work.	Glossary of Gender, Employment and Informal Economy, page No.2 - International Labour Organization – Regional Office for Arab Countries – Center of Arab Women for Training and Research "CAWTAR".
Casual workers	The workers employed under an implied or explicit employment contract, which is expected to extent to a short period that is determined by the national circumstance. In this pattern, workers can be classified into	Glossary of Gender, Employment and Informal Economy, page No.4 - International Labour Organization – Regional Office for Arab Countries –

Term	Definition	Source
	employees and self-employed persons according to the characteristics of their employment contracts.	Center of Arab Women for Training and Research "CAWTAR".
Dependents	The persons authorized, under their kinship relation with the concerned person, to get benefit from the social security benefit based on the rights of the secured person himself (e.g. benefits of heirs, widows and orphans).	Glossary of Gender, Employment and Informal Economy, page No.10 - International Labour Organization – Regional Office for Arab Countries – Center of Arab Women for Training and Research "CAWTAR".
Economically-active population	All persons of both genders who represent the manpower needed for producing the goods and economic services, according to the definition set out in the UN's system of national accounts during a particular referential time period.	Glossary of Gender, Employment and Informal Economy, page No.14 - International Labour Organization – Regional Office for Arab Countries – Center of Arab Women for Training and Research "CAWTAR".
Economically self-sufficient	The 15 year old or above individual who is able to work but he does not work nor looks for a job, due to being economically self-sufficient, as he has income from the benefits he received or the properties he has, such as investments or real estate properties or other sources.	The Standard Handbook of Statistical Concepts and Terminology – The Economic Affairs – 2 nd Edition, 2010 – page No.91 – Gulf Cooperation Council.

Chapter Three: Economy & Money

Term	Definition	Source
Legal entities	Institutional units established for purposes of production. Mostly, these units are companies and non-profit organizations or government units.	Updates and amendments to the System of National Accounts 1993 – Series W- Issue No.2- Rev. 4- Addendum No.1 – page No.111- United Nations.
Company	A particular legal entity established under the Law. This entity is recognized independently by the remaining institutional units that may hold shares in the company's equity. The company's existence is represented by its address and name registered in a particular register kept for this purpose.	The System of National Accounts 2008 – Series W- Issue no.2- Rev. 4- Addendum No.1 – page No.147- United Nations.
External works	Unwanted or detrimental services that are performed without the consent of the affected units. These works are non-cooperative ones of undesirable consequences, which are usually in contradiction to the market transactions.	The System of National Accounts 2008 – Series W- Issue No.2- Rev. 4- Addendum no.1 – page No.124- United Nations.
Non-profit organizations	The organizations serving the sector of households. All non-profit organizations, except the ones controlled by the government, provide goods and services to the household sector or to the community in general.	The System of National Accounts 2008 – Series W- Issue No.2- Rev. 4- Addendum No.1 – page No.145- United Nations.
Partnerships	Separated legal entities that acts like companies, but the members thereof enjoy limited liabilities only. Therefore, the partners are the shareholders and the directors at the same time.	Updates and amendments to the System of National Accounts 1993 – Series W- Issue no.2- Rev. 4- Addendum No.1 – page No.101- United Nations.
Holding companies	The companies controlling a group of affiliates. The main business of these companies is to own and manage this group of affiliates.	Updates and amendments to the System of National Accounts 1993 – Series W- Issue No.2- Rev. 4- Addendum No.1 – page No.101- United Nations.
Financial companies	The sector of financial companies consists of all resident companies and quasi-companies primarily engaging in financial brokerage or secondary financial businesses, which are closely related to financial brokerage.	Updates and amendments to the System of National Accounts 1993 – Series W- Issue no.2- Rev. 4- Addendum no.1 – page No.101- United Nations.
Non-financial companies	The companies whose main business is to produce goods for the market or non-financial services.	Updates and amendments to the System of National Accounts 1993 – Series W- Issue no.2- Rev. 4- Addendum no.1 – page No.101- United Nations.
Branch	A one-person establishment, which is affiliated to a non-resident unit that is known as the establishment.	System of National Accounts 2008 – Series W- Issue no.2- Rev. 4- Addendum no.1 – page No.725- United Nations.
Parent company	The company that controls more than half of the shareholders' votes in another	Updates and amendments to the System of National Accounts 1993 – Series W- Issue

Term	Definition	Source
	company, or the company that holds shares in another company and enjoys the right to appoint or dismiss the majority of directors of that company.	No.2- Rev. 4- Addendum No.1 – page No.102- United Nations.
Main economic activity	The activity undertaken by the establishment, which provides the largest share of the total value of the establishment's production.	The Standard Handbook of Statistical Concepts and Terminology – The Economic Affairs – 3 rd Edition, 2013 – page No.112 – Gulf Cooperation Council.
Normal maintenance and repair works (for the fixed assets)	The activities performed by the owners or users of the fixed assets on periodic basis, in order to be able to use the assets along the expected useful life thereof (the costs of these works are current costs that cannot be avoided, in order to keep the fixed assets useable).	Updates and amendments to the System of National Accounts 1993 – Series W- Issue no.2- Rev. 4- Addendum No.1 – page No.83- United Nations.

Chapter Four: External Trade and Foreign Investment

Term	Definition	Source
Goods and services exports	Goods and services exports consist of the sale or bartering of goods and services, or giving such goods and services as gifts and donations from resident units to non-resident units.	Updates and amendments to the System of National Accounts 1993 – Series W- Issue no.2- Rev. 4- Addendum no.1 – page No.102- United Nations.
Goods and services imports	Goods and services imports consist of the purchase or bartering of goods and services, or receiving such goods and services as gifts and donations from non- resident units to resident units.	Updates and amendments to the System of National Accounts 1993 – Series W- Issue no.2- Rev. 4- Addendum no.1 – page No.123- United Nations.
Re-export	The goods that were previously imported and subjected to all customs procedures, and then they are re-exported without making any clear modification thereto.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.161 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Investment	Expenditure on the capital assets during a specified period. It can be defined also as the addition of new productive capacities to the productive assets existing in the society, through the establishment of new projects or the expansion of the existing projects. Thus, investment is the net increase in the society's real capital.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.194 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Foreign investment	Owning the assets of establishments making business in a country by an establishment or individual in another country.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.194 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Direct foreign investment project	A project that has a legal personality, in which an investor residing in another economy has 10% or more of the normal shares or equity of this project. The direct foreign investment projects include the entities defined as affiliated or participating entities or the projects of legal personality that are wholly owned by the investor.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.195 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Direct investment establishment	This includes the affiliated companies (wholly-owned, majority-owned or minority-owned) or the company's branch. The term "establishment" is used to refer to all types of these establishments.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.195 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Inward direct foreign investment	The case where a company purchased another business or establishes new operations of a company existing in a country other than the one where the investing company is based.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.194 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Outward direct foreign investment	The expansion of the economic activity of the foreign investment company to cover another foreign country.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.194 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.

Term	Definition	Source
National exports	Transfer of the ownership of goods from the residents in a country to non-residents. The exports are valued at the market value at the customs borders of the country. The relevant FOB data are arranged at the country's customs clearance centers.	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority- page No.16 - the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.
Purchasing power of money	The quantity of goods and services that can be obtained against the currency unit.	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority- page No.17 - the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.
C.I.F. value	It is the value of the commodity imports based on C.I.F value. It means the commodity or goods price, including full cost at the country of origin, on the board of transporting means towards the importing country, plus the charges of insurance and freight costs, until reaching the entry customs post of the importing country, which is the final destination of the goods.	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority- page No.17 - the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.
F.O.B. value	It is the value of the commodity exports based on F.O.B. principles. This means the valuation of the exported goods or commodity at the cost price when loaded on the board of the means of freight or transportation at the borders of the exporting country.	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority- page No.18 - the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.
Direct investment	One of the categories of cross-border investment, which is related to a resident in an economy who has control or high influence on the management of an establishment residing in another economy.	Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual- Version 6 – 2009- page No.100 - International Monetary Fund.
Other investments	Other investments are a remaining category, which includes the positions and transactions, excluding the ones listed in direct investment, portfolio investment, financial derivatives, subscription options given to the employees and the reserve assets.	Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual- Version 6 – 2009- page No.111 - International Monetary Fund.
Passed funds	The funds passed via an establishment residing in an economy to an affiliated establishment, where such funds do not settle down in the economy of that establishment.	Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual- Version 6 – 2009- page No.105 - International Monetary Fund.
Oil exports	The total quantity of crude oil and natural gas going out of the geographic borders of the country towards the importing countries.	The Standard Handbook of Statistical Concepts and Terminology – The Economic Affairs – 3 rd Edition, 2013 – page No.199 – Gulf Cooperation Council.
Commodity exports	This means all the commodities locally produced or manufactured in full, which were subjected to industrial processes that changed the shape and value of these commodities. These commodities are	The Standard Handbook of Statistical Concepts and Terminology – The Economic Affairs – 3 rd Edition, 2013 – page No.132 – Gulf Cooperation Council.

Term	Definition	Source
	intended to export abroad after fulfilling the customs procedures required.	
Service exports	The service provided by a resident to a non-resident consumer, including transportation, travel, communication, construction, insurance, financial services, computer and information services, franchises, license charges, labor services, personal, social, cultural and entertainment services and the government services.	The Standard Handbook of Statistical Concepts and Terminology – The Economic Affairs – 3 rd Edition, 2013 – page No.199 – Gulf Cooperation Council.
Commodity imports	All commodities imported to the country to cover the local needs, which subject to all customs procedures applicable regarding the customs clearance for the imported commodities, whether they dutiable or exempted from customs duty.	The Standard Handbook of Statistical Concepts and Terminology – The Economic Affairs – 3 rd Edition, 2013 – page No.133 – Gulf Cooperation Council.
Service imports (imported services)	The service purchased by a resident from a non-resident, such as transportation, travel, communication, construction, insurance, financial services, computer and information services, franchises, license charges, labor services, personal, social, cultural and entertainment services and the government services.	The Standard Handbook of Statistical Concepts and Terminology – The Economic Affairs – 3 rd Edition, 2013 – page No.199 – Gulf Cooperation Council.
Oil imports	The total quantity of crude oil and natural gas entering through of the geographic borders of the country from the exporting countries.	The Standard Handbook of Statistical Concepts and Terminology – The Economic Affairs – 3 rd Edition, 2013 – page No.200 – Gulf Cooperation Council.
Trade balance	The difference between the overall value of commodity exports and imports. When the value of exports is higher, it is declared that there is a surplus in the trade balance. But when the value of imports is higher, then the trade balance is declared in deficit.	The Standard Handbook of Statistical Concepts and Terminology – The Economic Affairs – 3 rd Edition, 2013 – page No.133 – Gulf Cooperation Council.
Re-export of goods	The goods that were previously imported and subjected to all customs procedures, and then they are re-exported without making any clear modification thereto.	The Standard Handbook of Statistical Concepts and Terminology – The Economic Affairs – 3 rd Edition, 2013 – page No.132 – Gulf Cooperation Council.
Export price index- XPI	An index measuring the changes to the prices of the goods exported abroad during the comparative period, comparing to their prices in the base period.	The Standard Handbook of Statistical Concepts and Terminology – The Economic Affairs – 3 rd Edition, 2013 – page No.136 – Gulf Cooperation Council.
Import price index- MPI	An index measuring the changes to the prices of the goods imported from abroad during the comparative period, comparing to their prices in the base period.	The Standard Handbook of Statistical Concepts and Terminology – The Economic Affairs – 3 rd Edition, 2013 – page No.136 – Gulf Cooperation Council.
Portfolio investment	Investment in financial instruments, such as bonds, treasury bills, certificates of deposits and Sukuk, as well as investments in global stock exchanges and in shares, provided that ownership percent shall not exceed 10%.	The Standard Handbook of Statistical Concepts and Terminology – The Economic Affairs – 3 rd Edition, 2013 – page No.205 – Gulf Cooperation Council.

Term	Definition	Source
Weighting weights	The relative importance of the goods and services inside the consumer basket or inside the economy in general. These weights are used in the calculation of the index.	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority- page No.21 - the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.

Chapter Five: Building and Construction

Term	Definition	Source
Villa	A building constructed to be a residence of one family. Usually, the villa consists of two floors connected by an indoor stairs. It is surrounded by a boundary wall. There is a space separates between the boundary wall and the villa, which is mostly a garden. The material dominantly used in villa construction is reinforced concrete.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.20 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Age of the building	The actual or estimated number of years for the period from the date of commencement of construction to the date of time reference concerning data collection (months to be ignored).	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.20 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Building	Each structure that is existing and separate from the adjacent buildings. The building shall be based on the ground permanently and consist of one room or more, and it shall have one entrance or more leading to a public way. The building shall also have foundation, walls and ceiling. The building is used for housing or work purposes or for both of them, regardless whether the building is inhabited or not on the date of the time reference.	The Standard Handbook of Statistical Concepts and Terminology – The Economic Affairs – 3 rd Edition, 2013 – page No.99 – Gulf Cooperation Council.
Contact of the building structure to another building	The extent of contact of the main building (excluding the utilities, boundary walls and ancillaries) with the structure of another building. In other words, the contact of any built part of the plot with the adjacent buildings.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.19 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
House	The building itself or a part thereof, which is primarily intended to be a house, whether it is occupied by a family or empty and whether it is occupied with works or used as general housing or still under construction. The house shall have a separate door leading to the public way. the house may be occupied by one family or more, or by a family and an establishment or by an establishment. The house can be consisted of one room or more. At the time of census, every inhabited place shall considered a house, even it is not basically intended to be a house, such as shops and workshops.	The Standard Handbook of Statistical Concepts and Terminology – The Economic Affairs – 3 rd Edition, 2013 – page No.100 – Gulf Cooperation Council.
Ownership of the building	The person owns the building, whether this party is a natural or legal person.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.19 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.

Term	Definition	Source
Building privately-owned by a person(s)	The building legally owned by one person or more, such as any of the houses used for housing purposes.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.19 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Jointly-owned building	The building jointly owned by the government and other partners.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.19 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Endowed building	The building endowed for charitable purposes, which cannot be disposed of by any of the heirs, whether through sale or purchase. Usually the building is under the supervision of an official body or a trusted family member.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.19 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Private establishment	The building owned by one of the private sector establishments.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.19 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Government building	The building legally owned by the government.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.19 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Cooperative societies-owned building	The building owned by the cooperative societies.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.19 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Private building	The building legally owned by one person or more, such as any of the houses used for housing purposes.	The Standard Handbook of Statistical Concepts and Terminology – The Economic Affairs – 3 rd Edition, 2013 – page No.99 – Gulf Cooperation Council.
One-floor building	A building consists of one floor. Usually the material used for construction is the bricks, concrete structure or precast walls. The types of the building residential units are flat or separate room, if the building includes more than one residential unit. But if the building includes one residential unit, then the type of this unit will be one-floor building.	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority- page No.5 - the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.
Two-floors building	A two-floors building, with no indoor stairs connecting the two floors like the villa's indoor stairs. Usually the construction material used is the concrete structure. This building includes a number of residential and non-residential units. The building residential units are flats and separate rooms.	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority- page No.5 - the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.
Typical building	A building consists of 3 floors or more, including the ground floor, which could be a house, store, shop.....etc. Usually the	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority- page No.5-theFederal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.

Term	Definition	Source
	material used for construction is the reinforced concrete.	
Palace	A building basically intended to be inhabited by one family. Palace may be constructed to be a presidential palace or Amiri Diwan. It is constructed on a wide area, and its design looks like the villa. Palace is characterized by the large built-up area, plenty of rooms, the high boundary wall and its wide garden. Palace includes within its boundary walls some ancillaries that are used as an accommodation of some family member or the persons working therein.	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority- page No.4 - the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.
Temporary wooden building/Sandaqa	A temporary structure built of wood, which has no distinguished geometric shape.	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority- page No.17 - the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.
Shanty	A structure built of palm fronds, tin plates, fractured wood...etc.	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority- page No.17 - the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.
Flat	A part of a building, which includes one room or more and ancillaries, such as toilet and kitchen with utilities. The flat should have a separate door.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.20 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Caravan	A prefabricated building that is permanently or temporarily fixed. Usually the material used for construction is wood. Caravan is used for housing or work purpose. If caravan used for housing purpose, then it should be considered as one residential unit.	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority- page No.4 - the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.
Room	A place of 4m ² or more area, which is surrounded by walls and a ceiling. It is used for sleeping, sitting, dining or living purposes or for the use of home workers. Therefore, rooms are divided, in terms of the engineering design of the house , into bedrooms and other rooms. The hall should be considered as a room, if it is used for any of the previous purposes. In an exception, any place that is not basically intended for housing purpose, such as shops and garages, should be considered as bedrooms, if it is occupied by a family at the survey time. Kitchen, bathroom, toilet and terraces (or balconies) should not be considered as rooms.	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority- page No.17 - the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.
Traditional (Folk) house	A building consisting of one or two floors, which is built by the State's fund, in order to be distributed on the citizens for using as a house. Usually this house has a	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority- page No.21 - the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.

Term	Definition	Source
	distinguished, conventional shape. This house is built within a group of identical buildings, even some modifications are made thereto. Usually the material used for construction is the bricks, concrete structure or precast walls. This type of buildings is considered one residential unit.	
Arabian house	A building constructed by the funds of individuals to be used as their house or for investment purposes (through renting it to others). Mostly, the material used for construction is the bricks or the concrete structure. The building usually is U or L shaped, with an open-to-sky yard at the center. This building is considered one residential unit, regardless of the number of families occupying it.	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority- page No.21 - the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.
A floor in a folk house	If the folk house is divided into two separate residential units, then each unit will be an independent floor.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.20 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
A floor in a villa	If the villa is divided into two separate residential units, then each unit will represent an independent floor. Moreover, if each floor of the villa is divided into two separate residential units, then in this case the housing type will be flat.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.20 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Group family	A group of individuals who are relatives or kins or not. These persons share one house, but they do not share the cost of living, where the presence circumstances gathered them together in that place.	The Standard Handbook of Statistical Concepts and Terminology – The Economic Affairs – 3 rd Edition, 2013 – page No.65 – Gulf Cooperation Council.
Dormitory	The housing allocated to the accommodation of the male or female students, nurses, teachers...etc., which subject to the supervision and management of the body for which the occupants belong. Mostly, this housing is permanent one, and its buildings are typical ones, villas or one-floor building.	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority- page No.24 - the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.
Housing occupied by families	The houses that are occupied by a family.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.20 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Housing non-occupied by families	The houses that are not occupied by a family	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.20 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Property	If the house is owned by a member of the family occupying it.	The Standard Handbook of Statistical Concepts and Terminology – The Economic Affairs – 3 rd Edition, 2013 – page No.101 – Gulf Cooperation Council.

Term	Definition	Source
Rented house	If the family or the establishment pays a rent against making use of the house, which may be furnished or not.	The Standard Handbook of Statistical Concepts and Terminology – The Economic Affairs – 3 rd Edition, 2013 – page No.101 – Gulf Cooperation Council.
Rented furnished house	If the family rented the house together with the furniture directly from the owner or his agent.	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority- page No.20 - the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.
Government-provided housing	This includes the housing provided by the government to its employees, whether for a consideration or against a nominal rent or through deducting a part of the salary.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.21 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Employer-provided housing	The housing provided by the employer to his employees as a part of the benefits they receive.	The Standard Handbook of Statistical Concepts and Terminology – The Economic Affairs – 3 rd Edition, 2013 – page No.101 – Gulf Cooperation Council.
Characteristics of housing	These include the number and type of rooms, number of toilets and kitchens.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.20 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Shared housing (general housing)	A housing of a group of individuals who are not relatives, but they are related with each other due to their presence in that place, which mostly has shared utilities and special living arrangements.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.21 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Sanitary drainage (sewer) system	The availability of sanitary drainage pipes at the housing, which are connected to the public sewer network, or if there a septic tank at the building, or of the sewage system of the building is connected to a sewage pit prepared for that purpose.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.23 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Air-conditioned housing units	If the housing is air-conditioned through split A/C units or window units.	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority- page No.22 - the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.
Centrally air-conditioned housing	If the housing is air-conditioned through central A/C units for the whole building.	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority- page No.22 - the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.
Joint A/C system for the housing	If a part of the housing is air conditioned trough central A/C unit, and the remaining part is air conditioned through A/C units, as is the case with some villas for example.	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority- page No.22 - the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.
Highways	Two-way roads divided by a middle island or cement or metal divider. These are two types of highways: 1- Free highway 2- Non- free highway.	Handbook of urban standards of the residential neighborhoods- 2011- page No.29 – The Ministry of Public Works- the United Arab Emirates.
Free highways	All intersections of these roads are at different levels. These roads can be reached through specified points prepared for this	Handbook of urban standards of the residential neighborhoods- 2011- page

Term	Definition	Source
	purpose, and they can be restricted for some types of vehicles.	No.29 – The Ministry of Public Works- the United Arab Emirates.
Non-free highways	Roads contain intersections at different levels.	Handbook of urban standards of the residential neighborhoods- 2011- page No.29 – The Ministry of Public Works- the United Arab Emirates.
First-class roads	These roads consist of two lanes for both ways, where the tar-sealed middle part of the road is not less than 7m in width. The intersections of these roads are surface ones that are highly efficient.	Handbook of urban standards of the residential neighborhoods- 2011- page No.29 – The Ministry of Public Works- the United Arab Emirates.
Second-class roads	These roads consist of two lanes for both ways, where the tar-sealed middle part of the road is not less than 6 m in width. These roads are undivided and have surface intersections.	Handbook of urban standards of the residential neighborhoods- 2011- page No.29 – The Ministry of Public Works- the United Arab Emirates.
Third class roads	The paved middle part of these roads is not less than 5m. These roads are considered as service roads.	Handbook of urban standards of the residential neighborhoods- 2011- page No.29 – The Ministry of Public Works- the United Arab Emirates.
Fourth class roads	The paved middle part of these roads is not less than 5m.	Handbook of urban standards of the residential neighborhoods- 2011- page No.29 – The Ministry of Public Works- the United Arab Emirates.
lane	It is the smallest one of the public area forms, which is narrow streets linking the residential districts to each other. More specifically, the lane links each house with the residential area and the community facilities.	Handbook of urban standards of the residential neighborhoods- 2011- page No.30 – The Ministry of Public Works- the United Arab Emirates.
Type of the building	Any separate, independent building, which consists of one or more rooms or other spaces and is covered by a ceiling. Mostly, the building is surrounded with exterior walls or partition walls that extend from the foundation to the ceiling.	Principles and recommendations of population and housing census- Rev.2 – Series M, Issue No.76 of 2009, Page No.225- The United Nations.
Area	An administrative division that has clear border on the ground and on the map. There are areas in the cities and areas in the countryside.	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority- page No.19 - the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.
Connectivity to public network	The building's connectivity to branch pipes that are connected to the central network of water distribution, and to branch wires or cable that is connected to the main network or cable of power distribution, as well as to sewage pipes that are connected to the public sewer network.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.19 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Residential neighborhood	A residential area the population number of which ranges from 3 to 6 thousand persons.	Handbook of urban standards of the residential neighborhoods- 2011- page No.6 – The Ministry of Public Works- the United Arab Emirates.

Term	Definition	Source
Residential sector	A residential area the population number of which ranges from 30 to 45 thousand persons.	Handbook of urban standards of the residential neighborhoods- 2011- page No.6 – The Ministry of Public Works- the United Arab Emirates.
Residential district (alley)	A residential area that includes a number of residential neighborhoods. It also includes family communities that range from 10 to 15 thousand persons.	Handbook of urban standards of the residential neighborhoods- 2011- page No.6 – The Ministry of Public Works- the United Arab Emirates.
Residential group	A group of residential buildings, which contains family communities that reach , in total, 900-1200 persons.	Handbook of urban standards of the residential neighborhoods- 2011- page No.6 – The Ministry of Public Works- the United Arab Emirates.
Electricity sources	1-Public electricity: this means that the house is electrified through a public electricity network. 2-Private generator: the house is electrified through a private generator owned by one person or more. 3-None: if the house is not electrified.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.23 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Water sources	This means the main source of potable water, including: 1-Public network: if water is supplied through pipes connecting the house to a State-owned public network. 2-Distributed water: this means the potable water used is sold and distributed through the shops or vehicles of treated water. 3-Bottles : the mineral water bottled in plastic bottles. 4-Well: if the potable water is brought from a water well located at the area in which the house is located. 5- Private purification: if one of water purification techniques, whether advanced or primitive, is available at the house.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.23 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Housing census	In total, it is the process of collection of data on housing places and houses occupants in the country or a part thereof as identified accurately during a specified period, as well as classification, displaying, analyzing or publishing these statistical data or distributing them in another way.	Principles and recommendations of population and housing census- Rev.2 – Series M, Issue No.76 of 2009, Page No.7- The United Nations.
Number of bedrooms	It is the number of rooms basically allocated to sleeping purpose. The rooms used for other purpose, such as the sitting room used for sitting and sleeping at the same time, cannot be considered as bedrooms, even they are used for sleeping purpose.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.22 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Real estate price index	A statistical tool for measuring the relative change in the real estate units between two periods.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.171 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.

Term	Definition	Source
The price of the comparison period for real estate prices	The price of the registered square meter of the real estate category during the current period.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.171 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Possession of the real estate unit	The way in which the unit occupants (whether a family or an establishment) occupy this place on the day of time reference.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.21 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Status of housing occupancy	The status of housing occupancy is divided into two following types: Housing occupied by families: the houses occupied by families Non-occupied housing: the house not occupied by families.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.20 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Housing support	The residential units or lands, funding, credits or other support aspects provided by the government.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.22 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Structural status of the housing	The building material of the housing are one of the following: Reinforced: if the foundations, columns and ceiling are built of reinforced concrete. -Block/bricks. -Mud -Stone. - Others (other than the above-mentioned).	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.21 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Applicant	The person applying on behalf of his family for getting housing support.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.22 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Mortgage of the residential unit	It is a loan enabling the borrower, whether he is an individual or an establishment, to borrow money in order to buy a house or another property. The ownership of this real estate property will be security for that loan. This means that if he fails to repay the loan, then the lender shall be entitled to initiate the necessary procedures for taking over this property.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.22 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Beneficiary	The applicant to whom housing support has been allocated, after fulfilling the requirements of getting a housing support.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.22 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Vacant land	The land that did not urbanely developed for the specified purpose, in accordance with the relevant regulations and bylaws in force at the time of declaration.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.23 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
White lands	All vacant lands allocated to residential or residential/commercial use within the urban growth boundaries.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page

Term	Definition	Source
		No.23 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Developed lands	The vacant lands the plans of which were finally approved by the competent body.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.23 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Year of building (period of building)	This means the age of the building wherein the houses are located.	Principles and recommendations of population and housing census- Rev.2 – Series M, Issue No.76 of 2009, Page No.225- The United Nations.
Building materials of the exterior walls	This means the materials used for building the exterior wall of the building where the housing or work groups are located.	Principles and recommendations of population and housing census- Rev.2 – Series M, Issue No.228 of 2009, Page No.225- The United Nations.
Type of real estate unit	The architectural form of the real estate unit.	Handbook of the Statistical Classifications- Series of Standards Handbooks- Issue no.15, 2013- Page 56 – The Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.
Use of residential unit	The purpose for which the residential unit is used, such as residential, business or both residential and business purpose or closed or vacant.	Handbook of the Statistical Classifications- Series of Standards Handbooks- Issue no.15, 2013- Page 60 – The Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.
Type of housing possession	The manner in which the housing is occupied, such as normal rent, furnished rent, provided by the employer, a property or others, such as a grant....etc.	Handbook of the Statistical Classifications- Series of Standards Handbooks- Issue no.15, 2013- Page 61 – The Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.
Sector	A statistical division set for census purpose inside an area of the city. The sector is a part of this area, which has definite borders on the ground and on the maps. Sectors are given serial numbers inside each area, starting at 1 and ending at the number of the last sector inside the area. It is worth mentioning that some large villages are divided into sectors and blocks for census purpose, same like city division.	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority, page No.17 - The Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.
Block	A statistical division set for census purpose. It is a part of the sector, and it is the supervisor's work area. The block has definite borders on the ground and on the maps. It includes a number of buildings, residential units and structures. Signs are placed for marking its borders on the ground during the field work. The block should not necessarily have four borders, but it may have more or less number of borders. Blocks are given serial numbers inside the sector, starting at 1 and ending at the number of the last block inside the sector.	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority, page No.18 - The Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.

Chapter Six: Agriculture

Term	Definition	Source
Agricultural statistics	A statistical process for collecting, processing and publishing data on the agricultural structure covering the entire State or a major part thereof. This is the sole statistical programs generating structural information on the holdings of the low geographic and administrative levels. Thus, it is a primary source of information for the government officials and other decision-makers,.	The World Program of Agricultural Statistics– Series of Statistical Development, Year 2020 – Page No.3 – Food and Agriculture Organization - United Nations.
Irrigation water sources	The main sources used for irrigating the land in hold, including artesian wells, manual wells, effervescent wells, springs, rain water, and other irrigation sources).	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.33 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Mixed farming	This group includes the co-production of crops and animals, without specialized production of crops or animals.	The World Program of Agricultural Statistics– Series of Statistical Development, Year 2020 – Page No.161 – Food and Agriculture Organization - United Nations.
Open-field cultivation	The lands cultivated with various crops directly, without being protected from the different weather conditions in any way.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.34 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Agricultural-land holder	A civil or legal person who has administrative control over the agricultural holding and makes main decisions, in relation to the use of the resources available. The holder assumes technical and economic responsibilities concerning the holding. The holder may assume all responsibilities directly or delegate the responsibilities of day-to-day management to a manager for a wage.	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority, page No.9 - The Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.
Specialized cow farms	Holdings that are specialized in raising cows for commercial purposes. These farms contain barns, tie stall barns, milking parlour , cooling chamber, chilled tank, feed store...etc.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.34 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Broiler hen projects	The farms specialized in raising broiler hen to produce meat, where breeds converting feed into meat are raised.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.36 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Egg-laying hen projects	The farms specialized in egg production, which raise hen breeds converting feed into egg.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.36 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Mother egg-laying hen projects	The farms specialized in the production of hatching eggs, which are used to produce the egg-laying hens.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.36 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.

Term	Definition	Source
Agricultural land	This includes the cultivatable lands, the lands cultivated with permanent crops and the lands permanently used as meadows and pastures	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.6 – United Nations
Abandoned land	The land damaged due to extraction operations or other industrial operations, and then it was abandoned.	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.6 – United Nations
Exposed land	The non-built land, which has no vegetative cover or has a very little one.	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.6 – United Nations
Land reclamation	Gaining new lands from the sea, wet lands or other water surfaces, and restoring the productivity or validity of the lands damaged due to human activities or natural phenomena.	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.8 – United Nations
Agricultural holding	An economic unit of the agricultural production, both vegetative and animal ones, which is subject to same management. This includes all animals existing therein and all the land used, in part or in whole, for the purposes of agricultural production, regardless of ownership, legal form or area.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.29 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Protected agriculture (Greenhouses)	The land equipped with a protective cover made of glass, plastic or any other material, in order to protect the plants from the exterior factors, such as light, temperature, air and relative humidity, and to create a proper environment for the growth of various plant varieties around the year.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.34 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Status of the crop	The way or method through which the crop is cultivated. Crop status is divided into 3 main methods (single crop, crops combined with others and consecutive crops).	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.34 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Land uses	The activities undertaken on a part of the land, such as crop cultivation or raising animals for producing food products or for another benefit.	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority, page No.9 - The Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.
Temporary agricultural land	This includes all land used in most years for cultivating temporary crops, including the lands cultivated during the referential year with temporary crops or the lands that are usually cultivated with temporary crops but left uncultivated during that year. Temporary agricultural lands do not include the land cultivated with permanent crops or with protective cover. These lands also do not include the lands with agriculture potentials but usually are not cultivated with temporary crops.	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority, page No.9 - The Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.

Chapter Seven: Electricity and Water

Term	Definition	Source
Sewage water	Household wastes generated from toilets, kitchens...etc.	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.96 – United Nations
Treated wastewater	The wastewater that is treated chemically, mechanically or biologically for the purpose of re-uses.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.219 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Wastewater	The wastewater drained through the sewer network. This water includes substances and bacteria, whether in the form of solution or unresolved.	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.96 – United Nations
Potable water	Water that can be used safely for drinking and cooking, in accordance with specific standards.	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.96 – United Nations
Fresh (sweet) water	Naturally available water with low salt concentration, which can be generally accepted as water suitable to extraction and treatment for producing potable water.	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.96 – United Nations
System of the water stream flow	A way for managing the water quality, where water storage of good quality is added to a water stream during the times of deterioration of water quality.	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.99 – United Nations
Water supply system	A system for collecting, transporting, treating, storing and distributing water from the source to the consumers.	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.100 – United Nations
Dual flush system	Water flush system that can release 4.5 or 9 liters as desired.	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.100 – United Nations
Water supply system of dual-purpose	A system supplies to types of water, flushing water and drinking & cooking water.	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.98 – United Nations`
Source of energy	All types of solid, liquid or gas fuels, electricity and the conventional fuel, such as firewood, coal and vegetative and animal wastes.	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.86 – United Nations`
Renewable energy sources	Energy resources including the solar energy, thermal energy, wind energy, ocean energy.....etc.	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.85 – United Nations
Nuclear power plant	A facility that bconverts the nuclear energy into useable electricity.	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.80 – United Nations
Drawing water	Removal of water from a source, whether permanently or temporarily, including water of mines and sewage water. Water from groundwater sources is defined as the difference between the total quantity of water drawn from the groundwater reservoirs and the total quantity artificially	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.7 – United Nations

Term	Definition	Source
	fed or injected into the groundwater reservoirs.	
Domestic wastewater	The surface runoff of the used or sewage water, which is rich in plant nutrients. This water is used for irrigating specified crops, such as vegetables, sugar canes and fodder.	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.95 – United Nations
Groundwater	Fresh (sweet) water under the ground surface (usually located in ground water reservoirs), which feed the water wells and springs with water. It is a main source for drinking water.	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.95 – United Nations
Removal of sludge	Removal of sludge from sedimentation, septic and other tanks.	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.6 – United Nations
Surface drainage	A method for purifying the wastewater through letting it to flow over a sloped surface. By this way, all pollutants are removed and the water down the slope is collected for reusing.	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.29 – United Nations
Primary treatment	Removal of the large-sized solid materials, oils and fats from the sewage water, in order to protect the facilities of wastewater treatment, which provide additional treatment for the water.	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.87 – United Nations

Chapter Eight: Education

Term	Definition	Source
School enrollment	Joining a public or private educational institution by an individual for academic attainment in any of the grades or levels of education during the period of data collection.	The Standard Handbook of Statistical Concepts and Terminology – The Economic Affairs – 3 rd Edition, 2013 – page No.69 – Gulf Cooperation Council.
Net rate of joining the secondary education cycle	The percentage of the population in employment age (25 to 64 years old) who completed the high secondary education cycle at least.	Sustainable Development Index in the Arab Region – The Principles, Guidelines and Methodologies – First part – page No.73
Literacy rate of adults	The literate adult population whose ages are 15 year old and above.	Sustainable Development Index in the Arab Region – The Principles, Guidelines and Methodologies – First part – page No.78
Talented	The students who have extraordinary potentials and capacities or outstanding performance compared to their peers in one or more fields appreciated by the society, particularly the fields of mental superiority, creativity, academic attainment and special skills and capacities.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.43 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Education indicators	Instruments of measurement and diagnosis, in order to estimate the value of the variables, whether qualitative or quantitative, of the education system, whether alone or by the inclusion of a number of variables in a certain point or at a time or spatial series, provided that the scientific approach is duly considered in developing and calculating the value of those variables, and provided the measurement specifications, such as honesty and stability, are available. Moreover, the education indicator is a measurement of the conditions of or the change in the education system comparing to its objectives.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.44 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Educational Cycle	Any of the recognized educational cycles , namely; kindergarten, primary , preparatory (intermediate)and secondary cycles, vocational schools, institutes, university, higher diploma, master degree and PhD. degree.	The Handbook of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terminology 2018- page No.42 – KSA General Authority for Statistics.
Classroom density	The average number of students of each classroom in a specific school / academic year in a certain education cycle .	The Standard Handbook of Statistical Concepts and Terminology – The Economic Affairs – 3 rd Edition, 2013 – page No.72 – Gulf Cooperation Council.
School year	Number of the years prescribed (in the absence of repetition of class and dropouts) for a number of students of a specified	Education Indicators – Technical Guidelines 2009 – Page No.14 – UNESCO Institute for Statistics

Term	Definition	Source
	group for completing a specific education cycle as a percentage out of the number of the actual years spent by the same number of students to complete the same cycle .	
Dropout	The number of students enrolled in a specific school year but not enrolled in the next school year.	Education Indicators – Technical Guidelines 2009 – Page No.40 – UNESCO Institute for Statistics
educational specialization	The type of the school programs representing the field in which the person specialized during the final education cycle, such as accounting programs, mechanical engineering programs.....etc.	The Standard Handbook of Statistical Concepts and Terminology – The Economic Affairs – 3 rd Edition, 2013 – page No.70 – Gulf Cooperation Council.
Pre-school education	Programs of the first cycle of the regular education, which are designed basically for the very young children who are 3 years old or less, in order to have exposed to an environment of school nature and to provide a link bridge between home and school.	United Nations Educational ,Scientific and Cultural Organization- Global Education Monitoring Report – Year 2016 – page No.495 – United Nations.
Repetition as per grade	The students enrolled in a specified grade in a certain school year who will study in the same grade in the next school year.	Education Indicators – Technical Guidelines 2009 – Page No.12 – UNESCO Institute for Statistics
Government expenditure on education	The total current and capital government expenditures on education.	Education Indicators – Technical Guidelines 2009 – Page No.17 – UNESCO Institute for Statistics

Chapter Nine: Health

Term	Definition	Source
Health	A condition of full physical, mental and social health, not only being free from any illness or disability.	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.58 – United Nations
Family planning	The policies and programs designed for assisting families to reach the desired family size and to organize the time interval between birth of a child and another.	The Standard Handbook of Statistical Concepts and Terminology – The Economic Affairs – 3 rd Edition, 2013 – page No.81 – Gulf Cooperation Council.
Immunized children	The average of children immunization during the first year of life by using the four vaccines adopted by the comprehensive program of children immunization.	The Standard Handbook of Statistical Concepts and Terminology – The Economic Affairs – 3 rd Edition, 2013 – page No.87 – Gulf Cooperation Council.
Birth weight	The first weight recorded for the fetus or newborn baby at birth during the first hours of his life, before the occurrence of any decrease in weight after birth. The weight less than 2500 grams is considered a decrease in the newborn baby's weight.	The Standard Handbook of Statistical Concepts and Terminology – The Economic Affairs – 3 rd Edition, 2013 – page No.82 – Gulf Cooperation Council.
Accredited nurses	The total number of nurses registered and accredited who practice their activities in public and private hospitals, clinics and other health facilities.	List of Statistical Terminology, year 2007, page No.601 - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.
Blood relatives	The persons related to each other through descending from a common ancestor.	List of Statistical Terminology, year 2007, page No.72 - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.
Psychological care beds	The beds accommodating the in-patients of psychological health.	List of Statistical Terminology, year 2007, page No.629 - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.
Bed	All beds those are maintainable and available for immediate use. This includes the beds in general hospitals, psychological care and drug addiction hospitals and other specialized hospitals.	List of Statistical Terminology, year 2007, page No.84 - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.
Health services	All levels of preventive and curative health services (primary and specialized services) that are provided to the individuals and the community. In addition to spreading health awareness.	The Standard Handbook of Statistical Concepts and Terminology – The Economic Affairs – 3 rd Edition, 2013 – page No.85 – Gulf Cooperation Council.

**Chapter Ten:
Environment & General Health**

Term	Definition	Source
Environment	The entire exterior conditions having impact on the life, growth and survival of the living creature.	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.21 – United Nations
Environmental indicator	A parameter or a value derived from the parameters that indicate to the status of the environment, provide information thereon or describe it. This indicator has significance that exceeding the above-mentioned and is directly related to any specific laboratory value.	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.74 – United Nations
Protection of environment	Any activity aiming at preserving or renewing the environmental compartments, through preventing the emission of pollutants or reducing the pollutants in the environmental compartments, including: (A) the changes in the characteristics of goods and services, (B) the changes in the nature of consumption, (C) the changes in the methods of production, (D) processing of wastes or disposal of them at a separate facilities for protecting the environment, (E) Recycling and (F) prevention of the deterioration of the natural landscapes and ecosystems.	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.45 – United Nations
Environmental compartments	The group of the elements of natural environment, including air, water, ground or soil.	The Standard Handbook of Statistical Concepts and Terminology – The Economic Affairs – 3 rd Edition, 2013 – page No.248 – Gulf Cooperation Council.
Environmental statistics	The statistics reflecting the status and trends of the environment and covering the compartments of the natural environment (air, climate, water, ground and soil), the living creatures inside the environmental compartments and the human settlements. The environmental statistics measure the human activities and the natural events and their impact on the environment. These statistics also measure the social responses of the environmental impacts.	The Standard Handbook of Statistical Concepts and Terminology – The Economic Affairs – 3 rd Edition, 2013 – page No.247 & 248 – Gulf Cooperation Council.
Environmental pollution	The pollution resulted naturally or unnaturally, due to introducing any pollutant materials or factors to the elements of the natural environment by the human, whether directly or indirectly, willingly or unwillingly. The matter that gives rise to any danger to the human health, flora or fauna.	The Standard Handbook of Statistical Concepts and Terminology – The Economic Affairs – 3 rd Edition, 2013 – page No.249– Gulf Cooperation Council.

Term	Definition	Source
Animal production of slaughtered animals	All animals of local and foreign breeds, which are slaughtered within the State's borders.	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority, page No.11 - The Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.
Proportion out of the slaughtered animal weight	This proportion expresses the production by deducting the percentage of offal of the slaughtered animals, instead of expressing the actual quantity during the year. This proportion varies according to the animal types.	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority, page No.12 - The Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.
Live weight	The animal's weight immediately before slaughtering	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority, page No.11 - The Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.
Production of local animals	The production including slaughtering of the local animals, as well as exporting the local living animals.	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority, page No.11 - The Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.
Solid wastes	The materials those are useless and sometimes dangerous, which have a low content of liquid.	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.101 – United Nations
Wastes	The materials that are not main products and are no longer used by their producer for productive, transformative or consumption purposes, and which the producers desires to dispose of. These wastes may be generated during the extraction of raw materials, processing of the raw materials into intermediate and final products, consumption of the final products and the other human activities. These do not include the wastes that are recycled and reused at the place of production.	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.100 – United Nations
Liquid wastes	The liquid wastes, whether treated or not, that are discharged from an industrial process or human activity into the environment.	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.102 – United Nations
Agricultural wastes	The wastes generated from the various agricultural operations.	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.101 – United Nations
Industrial wastes	The liquid, solid or gas wastes generated from manufacturing specific products.	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.101 – United Nations
Biological wastes	The wastes mostly include natural organic substances, such as plant remnants, animal feces, biological sludge from wastewater treatment plants...etc.	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.101 – United Nations
Dangerous wastes	The wastes that constitute an actual or potential major danger on humans, other living creatures and environment, due to	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.101 – United Nations

Term	Definition	Source
	their poisonous, infectious, radiant or flammable characteristics.	
Municipal wastes	The wastes generated by housing and commercial and general services sectors, which are collected by the local authorities, in order to be treated or disposed of at the designated site or both of them.	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.101 – United Nations
Waste landfilling	The process of disposal of the wastes at their final destination on or under the ground surface. This process is conducted either in an orderly or non-orderly manner. This definition includes landfilling in interior sites (the entity producing the wastes disposes of them at the place where wasted are generated) or in exterior sites.	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority, page No.23 - The Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.
Waste landfilling in an orderly manner	The process of placing the wastes at their final destination in an orderly manner.	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority, page No.23 - The Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.
Incineration	The regulated incineration of solid, liquid or gas wastes in high temperature.	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.43 – United Nations
Compost	A mixture of the organic garbage and the biodegradable wastes in the soil, where the bacteria existing in the soil causes the garbage and wastes to degrade and converted them into organic fertilizers.	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.57 – United Nations
Treatment/disposal of wastes	The final process of treatment or disposal of wastes, which is not included in the definition of recycling or incineration. This definition includes the physical/chemical treatment, biological treatment, releasing wastes into water bodies and permanent storage of wastes.	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority, page No.7 - The Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.
Particles	The fine liquid or solid particles, such as dust, smoke, fog, fumes or smog contained in air or emissions.	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.41 – United Nations
Carbon monoxide (CO)	Colorless, odorless and poisonous gas, which is generated from the incomplete combustion of fossil fuel. It combines with the hemoglobin in the blood and cause a drop in its ability to carry oxygen, leading to very harmful impacts.	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.18 – United Nations
Ground ozone (O3)	A gas existing as a secondary pollutant in the lower layer of the atmosphere. Moreover, other pollutants may promote the formation of this gas. This gas becomes very poisonous if exceeds the level of 0.1 ppm.	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.18 – United Nations

Term	Definition	Source
Ozone (O ₃)	A colorless gas of bad odor. This poisonous gas consists of 3 oxygen atoms in each molecule. It is naturally originated at a concentration of 0.01ppm in air. This gas becomes poisonous if exceeds the level of 1.0 ppm.	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.18 – United Nations
Nitrogen oxide (NO)	A gas generated from the combustion resulted from transportation activities and fixed sources. It significantly contributes to the formation of acid depositions and ozone at the ground surface level in the atmosphere.	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.13 – United Nations
Nitrous oxide	It is the relatively inert nitrogen oxide, which is generated by the germs in the soil and due to the use of fertilizers containing nitrogen, burning of grass....etc. This nitrogenous compound may contribute to global warming effects and the depletion of ozone.	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.14 – United Nations
Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)	A heavy, colorless gas of bad odor, which is mainly emitted from the combustion of the types fossil fuels. This gas is detrimental to human and plants, and it contributes to the fall of acid rain.	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.39 – United Nations
Monitoring station	A facility measuring the emissions or concentrations of pollutants.	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.80 – United Nations
Air pollutants	Substances in the air, which may cause harm to humans, animals, plants or materials if exist in high concentration.	Glossary of Environmental Statistics Terminology – Serial W- Issue no.67 – Year 1997 – page No.92 – United Nations
Cattle	All pet animals, regardless of their ages, place or purpose of reproduction. Non-pets, whether inside or outside the agricultural holdings, including holdings without lands, are excluded. Cows, buffalos, camels, sheep, goats, horses, mules, donkeys, hens, ducks, goose, turkeys and beehives are raised. However, in some countries it is limited to rabbits, pigeons, silk cocoons, fur animals, reindeer...etc.	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority, page No.11 - The Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.
Biological production	The production includes the slaughter of local animals, as well as the export of local living animals, and the change in the stock during the referential period. If the stock is expressed in weight, then the change of live weight of all animals shall be taken into account.	Handbook of the key terms used by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority, page No.12 - The Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.

Chapter Eleven: Tourism & Activities

Term	Definition	Source
Tourist	The visitor who spends one night or more in the destination he visits.	Unified Manual of the Statistical Concepts & Terms and Economic Affairs, Third Edition, 2013, Page No. 218, Gulf Cooperation Council.
period of residency	Measuring the visit period (residence or journey) in the following units: number of hours in case the visit is for one day, or number of nights in case the visit is for stay.	Unified Manual of the Statistical Concepts & Terms and Economic Affairs, Third Edition, 2013, Page No. 266, Gulf Cooperation Council.
Tourism	The travel of persons to places outside their normal environments to stay there for a period not exceeding one consecutive year for the purpose of entertainment, work or any other purpose, except for the activities for which they receive a wage.	Unified Manual of the Statistical Concepts & Terms and Economic Affairs, Second Edition, 2010, Page No. 217, Gulf Cooperation Council.
Purpose of the Visit	The purpose of the visit indicates the motivator for travel. Without such motivator, the destination will not be visited.	Unified Manual of the Statistical Concepts & Terms and Economic Affairs, Third Edition, 2013, Page No. 219, Gulf Cooperation Council.
Tourist Balance	The difference between the total expenditures of the tourists inside the country to which they have come and the expenditures of the citizens of the same country in the countries receiving them as tourists.	Unified Manual of the Statistical Concepts & Terms and Economic Affairs, Third Edition, 2013, Page No. 222, Gulf Cooperation Council.
Domestic Tourism	The travel of the people residing in a country to areas inside it, but outside their normal environment, to stay for a consecutive period not exceeding one year for the purpose of entertainment, work or any other purpose, except for the activities for which they receive a wage.	Unified Manual of the Statistical Concepts & Terms and Economic Affairs, Second Edition, 2010, Page No. 217, Gulf Cooperation Council.
Tourist Expenditure	The total consumable expenditures made by the visitor or that are spent on his behalf for his journey and stay in the visit place and during it.	Unified Manual of the Statistical Concepts & Terms and Economic Affairs, Second Edition, 2010, Page No. 220, Gulf Cooperation Council.
International Tourism Revenues	The expenditure of the international visitors, including the amounts paid to the national transport companies for the international transport. These revenues also include any amounts paid in advance for goods and services they obtain in the destination, and such revenues shall include the revenues from the one-day visitors.	Unified Manual of the Statistical Concepts & Terms and Economic Affairs, Second Edition, 2010, Page No. 217, Gulf Cooperation Council.
Inbound Tourism	The travel of the people who are not residing in a country to it to stay there for a consecutive period exceeding one year for the purpose of entertainment, work or any other purpose, except for the activities for which they receive a wage.	Unified Manual of the Statistical Concepts & Terms and Economic Affairs, Third Edition, 2013, Page No. 217, Gulf Cooperation Council.

Chapter Twelve: Prices

Term	Definition	Source
Price	It is the unit value of a product whose quantities are completely homogeneous, not only that but in terms of the other traits.	Guide of statistical definitions, concepts and terms, 2018, page No. 168, General Authority for Statistics, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Basic Prices	They are the prices before adding the taxes and deducting the advertisements of the products.	Guide of statistical definitions, concepts and terms, 2018, page No. 146, General Authority for Statistics, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Subsidies	They are current payments without a consideration to be paid by the Government to the facilities based on the levels of the productive activities or based on the quantities or values of the goods or services produced, sold or imported. They are collections to the resident producers or importers.	Unified Manual of the Statistical Concepts & Terms and Economic Affairs, Third Edition, 2013, Page No. 116, Gulf Cooperation Council.
Operating Surplus	The total production based on the value of the product less the average consumption (commodity and service supplies), based on the purchaser's cost, employees' compensations, depreciation of the capital, net indirect taxes less the productive subsidies.	Unified Manual of the Statistical Concepts & Terms and Economic Affairs, Third Edition, 2013, Page No. 116, Gulf Cooperation Council.
Inventory	The market value of the inventory of finished or semi-finished goods at a specific period of time.	Unified Manual of the Statistical Concepts & Terms and Economic Affairs, Third Edition, 2013, Page No. 117, Gulf Cooperation Council.
Relative Importance of the Goods & Services	A portion of the expenditure on the good or service to the total gross expenditure on all goods and services in the consumer basket.	Guide of statistical definitions, concepts and terms, 2018, page No. 167, General Authority for Statistics, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Comparison Period	The period or the year whose prices are compared to the prices of the base year to measure the change in the prices and to measure the inflation.	Unified Manual of the Statistical Concepts & Terms and Economic Affairs, Third Edition, 2013, Page No. 139, Gulf Cooperation Council.
Dividends	A form of the forms of property income that are payable to the shareholders because of placing their funds under the companies' control.	Unified Manual of the Statistical Concepts & Terms and Economic Affairs, Third Edition, 2013, Page No. 117, Gulf Cooperation Council.
Index number	A relative number that measures the change in one phenomenon or more, and depends on the value of the percentage of the phenomenon in the comparison period to its value in the base year.	Guide of statistical definitions, concepts and terms, 2018, page No. 168, General Authority for Statistics, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Comparison Period Price	The registered price of the commodity or the service during the current period of time.	Guide of statistical definitions, concepts and terms, 2018, page No. 171, General Authority for Statistics, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Term	Definition	Source
Quantity Index	The index number derived from the quantity information such as the total weight of the goods or number of the services.	Updates and amendments to the National Accounts System, Series F, Edition 2, Revision 4, Addition 1, 1993, Page No. 98 – United Nations.
Base Year	The time period to which the current period is compared, and the base year is always precedent to the comparison period.	Consumer price indicators, 2004, Page No. 443, International Labor Organization, United Nations.
Base Year Price	The registered price of the good or the service during a previous period to be compared to the current price.	Guide of statistical definitions, concepts and terms, 2018, page No. 171, General Authority for Statistics, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Size Index	Size index (also known as quantity index in some countries) is always displayed an average of the relative changes in the quantities of certain group of goods and services between two periods of time. Size index may also be used to compare the relative levels of the activity in various countries (such as the size index using equal purchasing power).	Updates and amendments to the National Accounts System, Series F, Edition 2, Revision 4, Addition 1, 1993, Page No. 98 – United Nations.
Price Index	It is the opposite of the relative changes in the prices of a certain group of goods and services between two periods of time.	Updates and amendments to the National Accounts System, Series F, Edition 2, Revision 4, Addition 1, 1993, Page No. 98 – United Nations.
Consumer Basket	The real group of goods and services which the consumer spends on for living purposes.	Manual of the most important terms used in the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority, Page No. 24, Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority
Laspeyres Equation	It is a mathematical equation developed by the statistics professor (Laspeyres) to calculate the price index by dividing the prices of the comparison year by the prices of the base year and weighting the quantities of the base year.	Manual of the most important terms used in the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority, Page No. 6, Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority
Deflator	It is the sum of dividing the current prices by the fixed prices; i.e. the percentage of increase or decrease in the deflation from one year to another.	Guide of statistical definitions, concepts and terms, 2018, page No. 173, General Authority for Statistics, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Price Index of Building Materials	This means the changes in the prices of building materials during the comparison period to their prices in the base period.	Guide of statistical definitions, concepts and terms, 2018, page No. 169, General Authority for Statistics, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Source Sample	A group of shops or institutions selected, from which the prices of goods and services included in the price index basket.	Guide of statistical definitions, concepts and terms, 2018, page No. 172, General Authority for Statistics, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Price Index of Building Materials	An indicator that measures the changes in the prices of building materials during the comparison period to their prices in the base period.	Unified Manual of the Statistical Concepts & Terms and Economic Affairs, Second Edition, 2010, Page No. 137, Gulf Cooperation Council.

Term	Definition	Source
Inflation	The increase in the general level of the prices of goods and services during a specified period of time. Inflation is also known as an increase in the actual value of cash (currency). When the general level of prices increases, the goods and services purchased for each monetary unit (currency) decreases.	Guide of statistical definitions, concepts and terms, 2018, page No. 172, General Authority for Statistics, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Specific Adaption	A process of adapting the significant prices of a product; i.e. removing the impact of any change in the quality of the said product over time, so that the pure price change could be determined.	Unified Manual of the Statistical Concepts & Terms and Economic Affairs, Second Edition, 2010, Page No. 140, Gulf Cooperation Council.
Pricing Unit	The unit based on which the weight, size and quantity of the sale of the quantities is determined (such as kilo gram, package, liter, etc.)	Unified Manual of the Statistical Concepts & Terms and Economic Affairs, Second Edition, 2010, Page No. 135, Gulf Cooperation Council.
Establishing Bonds	This means the combination of two consecutive baskets of price control operations or price indicators that overlap in one or more periods by rearranging one of them, so that the value in the overlap period is the same value in both baskets by combining them in a single consecutive basket.	Unified Manual of the Statistical Concepts & Terms and Economic Affairs, Second Edition, 2010, Page No. 139, Gulf Cooperation Council.
Consumer Prices	They mean the change in the prices of the consumable goods and services from one month to another or from a quarter to another.	Consumer Price Indicators, 2004, Page No. 24, International Labor Organization, United Nations.
Consumer Price Index	It means the weighting arithmetic average of the change values in the prices of the basket of goods and services.	Unified Manual of the Statistical Concepts & Terms and Economic Affairs, Second Edition, 2010, Page No. 50, Gulf Cooperation Council.
Weighting Index of prices (Weight)	It indicates the preparation of weighting indexes to weight the goods in the price index combination based on the relative importance of the goods and services (weight).	Unified Manual of the Statistical Concepts & Terms and Economic Affairs, Second Edition, 2010, Page No. 172, Gulf Cooperation Council.
Periods of Collection	Conducting the computation over regular periods of time.	Guide of statistical definitions, concepts and terms, 2018, page No. 12, General Authority for Statistics, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Securities	The property rights, indications or data known as securities, whether they are local or foreign, such as shares and bonds.	Unified Manual of the Statistical Concepts & Terms and Economic Affairs, Second Edition, 2010, Page No. 116, Gulf Cooperation Council.
Purchasing forces equivalents	A scale to measure the number of units of local currency needed to purchase a specific volume of the same goods and services purchased by the currency of the compared country.	Unified Manual of the Statistical Concepts & Terms and Economic Affairs, Second Edition, 2010, Page No. 14, Gulf Cooperation Council.

Term	Definition	Source
Price Averages	The sum of the average price of a given commodity divided by the number of time periods of all prices, whether they are retail prices or wholesale prices.	Unified Manual of the Statistical Concepts & Terms and Economic Affairs, Second Edition, 2010, Page No. 135, Gulf Cooperation Council.
Weight of the Consumer Prices	For each commodity, it is the spending percentage of the population on the commodity to the general spending thereon.	Guide of statistical definitions, concepts and terms, 2018, page No. 168, General Authority for Statistics, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Inflation Rate	The change ratio (percentage) in the index.	Unified Manual of the Statistical Concepts & Terms and Economic Affairs, Second Edition, 2010, Page No. 140, Gulf Cooperation Council.
Inflation Equation	The price index of the current year or period less the price index of the previous year or period, divided by the index of the previous year or period multiplied by one hundred.	Unified Manual of the Statistical Concepts & Terms and Economic Affairs, Second Edition, 2010, Page No. 140, Gulf Cooperation Council.
Simple Price Index (Price Levels)	The sum of dividing the total prices of the goods included in a combination in the comparison period by the total prices of the same goods in the base period, and then multiplying the sum by 100.	Unified Manual of the Statistical Concepts & Terms and Economic Affairs, Second Edition, 2010, Page No. 137, Gulf Cooperation Council.
Base Year Prices	Prices of the goods and services in a certain period, to which the current prices are compared.	Manual of the most important terms used in the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority, Page No. 21, Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority
Consumer Price	The price paid by the family consumer for obtaining a commodity or service for family needs.	Manual of the most important terms used in the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority, Page No. 24, Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority

Chapter Thirteen: System of National Accounts

Term	Definition	Source
Paid up Capital	The part of nominal capital, which is already paid to conduct the economic activity.	Guide of statistical definitions, concepts and terms, 2018, page No. 179, General Authority for Statistics, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Accrual Accounting	Registration of the flows on the date of maturity of an economic value or transfer, exchange, transfer or termination of the same.	System of National Accounts, 1993, Series F, Edition 2, Revision 4, Addition 1, Page No. 123, United Nations.
Residence	The residence is defined from an economic perspective and not a legal perspective. The main standard to determine the residence of a specific entity is the location of the economic interest, which is the existence of a residential area, productive location or other locations within the economic territory of a country, in which or from which it conducts economic activities and transactions on a large scale with the aim of continuing them for unlimited period or for a specific period, but it is always long.	Balance of Payments Manual & International Investment Position - Sixth Edition – 2009, Page No. 70. International Monetary Fund.
Non-Financial Companies	The companies whose main activity is the production of goods for the market or non-financial services.	System of National Accounts, 1993, Series F, Edition 2, Revision 4, Addition 1, Page No. 101, United Nations.
Economic Interest Center	A description of the institutional unit from the families or companies in case they have a location, accommodation, production yard or other buildings within the economic territory of the country, in which or from which it conducts or intends to conduct activities and enter into economic transactions on a large scale for a period of one year or more.	Balance of Payments Manual & International Investment Position - Sixth Edition – 2009, Page No. 70. International Monetary Fund.
Institutional Unit	It is an economic entity able, per se, to own the assets, bear the obligations (liabilities) and to conduct economic activities and transactions with the other entities.	System of National Accounts, 1993, Series F, Edition 2, Revision 4, Addition 1, Page No. 121, United Nations.
Balance of Payments	It is a statistical statement systematically summarizes the economic transactions between a specific economy and the remaining parts of the world over a certain period of time.	System of National Accounts, 1993, Series F, Edition 2, Revision 4, Addition 1, Page No. 121, United Nations.
Economic Territory of a Country	It is the territory consisting of the geographical territory managed by the government, in which the persons, goods and capital move freely. It includes: A- the air space, geographical water and continental shelf located in the international water, which the country has an exclusive	System of National Accounts, 1993, Series F, Edition 2, Revision 4, Addition 1, Page No. 83, United Nations.

Term	Definition	Source
	<p>right to it or a sovereignty over it, or it claims to have sovereignty over it in relation to the rights of fishing or exploitation of types of fuel or metals at the bottom of the sea.</p> <p>B- The regional pockets across the world.</p> <p>C- Any free zone, warehouses or factories being operated by offshore companies under the control of Customs (which form a part of the economic territory of the country in which they are already located).</p>	
Institutional Sectors	A group of institutional units that have common main tasks, behaviors and objectives, and they are divided into the following sectors based on the system of national sectors: Non-Financial Companies Sector, Financial Companies Sector, Public Government Sector, Non-Profit Institutions Sector that serves living families and Living Families Sector, in addition to the statement of remaining world that has a separate statement.	System of National Accounts, 2008, Page No. 84, United Nations.
Financial Companies Sector	The sector consisting of all financial or quasi-financial companies that are mainly concerned with the financial brokerage or secondary financial activities that are closely related to the financial brokerage.	System of National Accounts, 1993, Series F, Edition 2, Revision 4, Addition 1, Page No. 121, United Nations.
Facility	An institution or part of an institution that has a location or a productive activity (not secondary), which contributes to a main productive activity with the most value added.	System of National Accounts, 1993, Series F, Edition 2, Revision 4, Addition 1, Page No. 120, United Nations.
Public Government Sector	<p>All Government Units at all their levels, which are legal units formed through the political ways and conduct legislative, executive or judicial authorities within a specific area, and the main function of these units is to provide goods and services to the entire community, or to provide them to the families for free or at a nominal price.</p> <p>These goods and services are financed through taxes and other revenues collected by the Government. The Government always distributes the income and wealth through the remittances, and these Units operate in the field non-market production.</p>	Guide of statistical definitions, concepts and terms, 2018, page No. 115, General Authority for Statistics, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Living Families Sector	A small group of individuals who share the housing and collect some or all of their income and wealth and consume specific types of goods and services collectively, which are mainly consisted of housing and food. The living families may be among the	System of National Accounts, 2008, Pages No. 167 - 168, United Nations.

Term	Definition	Source
	producers, besides being the main consumers. All economic activities covered by the production limits and conducted by entities that do not maintain integrated sets of accounts are considered among the Living Families Sector.	
Non-Profit Institutions that serve the Living Families	The institutions formed of non-profit institutions that are not mainly financed by the Government, and they are not subject to the Government's control. They provide goods and services to the living families for free or at prices that have no great economic value.	System of National Accounts, 1993, Series F, Edition 2, Revision 4, Addition 1, Page No. 120, United Nations.
Market Facilities	The facilities that often produce goods and services for sale at important prices in the economic aspect.	System of National Accounts, 1993, Series F, Edition 2, Revision 4, Addition 1, Page No. 120, United Nations.
Main Activity	The activity which the added value generated therefrom exceeds the added value of any other activity carried out by the same Unit (the main activity must be goods or services that may be delivered to other units, and they may be allocated for the domestic consumption or to form the internal capital).	System of National Accounts, 1993, Series F, Edition 2, Revision 4, Addition 1, Page No. 120, United Nations.
Secondary Activity	An activity being carried out within a single productive unit alongside the main activity of the unit, and it shall be, like the main activity, suitable for delivery outside the producing unit.	System of National Accounts, 1993, Series F, Edition 2, Revision 4, Addition 1, Page No. 122, United Nations.
Statement of Production	The total added value. The statement of production includes the production activity of goods and services as determined by the System of National Accounts; and the balance item in such statement.	System of National Accounts, 1993, Series F, Edition 2, Revision 4, Addition 1, Page No. 92, United Nations.
Production Prices	The amount received by the producer from the purchaser against a unit of goods or services produced less the value added tax or any other deductible similar taxes, which are affixed to the purchaser's invoice. It does not include any transfer costs registered by the producer in the invoice separately.	System of National Accounts, 1993, Series F, Edition 2, Revision 4, Addition 1, Page No. 78, United Nations.
Assets	They are entities serving as a store of value, and they are owned by institutional units individually or collectively, and the owner gains an economic benefit as a result of possessing or using them over a period of time (including the economic interests: the initial incomes gained by the owner as a result of using the asset and the value that may be achieved from disposing the asset or	System of National Accounts, 1993, Series F, Edition 2, Revision 4, Addition 1, Page No. 79, United Nations.

Term	Definition	Source
	terminate it, including the possible profits/ losses to be maintained).	
Current Assets	A set of assets that may be transferred into cash during the fiscal year or the operational period, whichever is longer .	Guide of statistical definitions, concepts and terms, 2018, page No. 181, General Authority for Statistics, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Non- Financial Assets	They are entities that are subject to the property rights, and they own institutional units individually or collectively, and they generate economic benefits to the owners thereof as a result of maintaining or using over a period of time.	System of National Accounts, 1993, Series F, Edition 2, Revision 4, Addition 1, Page No. 95, United Nations.
Liabilities (Obligations)	The liabilities require a unit (debtor) to make payments or a series of payments to another unit (creditor) in certain circumstances specified in the contract made between them.	System of National Accounts, 1993, Series F, Edition 2, Revision 4, Addition 1, Page No. 95, United Nations.
Production	An activity carried out under the responsibility, supervision and management of an institutional unit of labors and capital, which use fund inputs, goods and services in order to produce the outcomes of goods and services.	System of National Accounts, 1993, Series F, Edition 2, Revision 4, Addition 1, Page No. 83, United Nations.
Employee Compensations	The total cash and in-kind income paid by the institution to the employees in return for the work they perform during the concerned period of accounting.	System of National Accounts, 1993, Series F, Edition 2, Revision 4, Addition 1, Page No. 90, United Nations.
Goods	They are material objects, which have a demand and the right of ownership thereof may be proved. The title may be transferred from an institution to another by entering into transactions in the market, and they are demanded because they meet the needs of the living families or the community, or used in producing other goods and services.	System of National Accounts, 1993, Series F, Edition 2, Revision 4, Addition 1, Page No. 99, United Nations.
Base Price	The amount received by the producer from the purchaser against a unit of the units of goods or services produced, less any accrued taxes, in addition to any payable subsidies from the concerned unit as a result of producing or selling them. The price of any transfer expenses claimed by the producer in a separate invoice is excluded.	System of National Accounts, 1993, Series F, Edition 2, Revision 4, Addition 1, Page No. 99, United Nations.
Services	Outcomes produced according to the demand, and they cannot be treated separately. The property rights of the services cannot be determined and the production thereof is only completed upon delivery to the consumer. However and as an exception from this rule, there is a group of industries that are always classified as service industries and some of their	System of National Accounts, 1993, Series F, Edition 2, Revision 4, Addition 1, Page No. 95, United Nations.

Term	Definition	Source
	outcomes have the features of goods, such as: the industries pertaining to supply of information and storing, delivering and disseminating them; consultations and entertainments on a wide range. The products of these industries may be classified as goods or services as per the method of delivery of these outcomes.	
Market Outcome	The market outcome that is sold at prices of an economic value, or is disposed of in another way in the market, or which is sold or disposed of in the market.	System of National Accounts, 1993, Series F, Edition 2, Revision 4, Addition 1, Page No. 121, United Nations.
Products	They are the outcomes of the production processes, and the products are being exchanged and used for several purposes as inputs in the production processes of other goods and services.	System of National Accounts, 1993, Series F, Edition 2, Revision 4, Addition 1, Page No. 119, United Nations.
Non-Market-Other Product	The non-market-other product consists of the individual or collective goods and services produced by the non-profit institutions that serve the domestic or Government sector for free or at a price of no economic importance for institutional units or to the entire community. Such product is a group of three categories in the national accounts system, while the other two categories are the market product and the product produced for the final use of the product.	System of National Accounts, 1993, Series F, Edition 2, Revision 4, Addition 1, Page No. 121, United Nations.
Initial (Revenues) Incomes	The initial incomes are the incomes gained by the institutional units as a result of participating in the production operations or ownership of the assets needed for production purposes.	System of National Accounts, 1993, Series F, Edition 2, Revision 4, Addition 1, Page No. 97, United Nations.
Current Expenses	The expenses made by the Government in the form of goods and services during a year, which represent goods supplies and service supplies.	Guide of statistical definitions, concepts and terms, 2018, page No. 160, General Authority for Statistics, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Capital Expenses	They represent the capital additions to what the country spends on the long-term goods whose useful life exceeds one year.	Guide of statistical definitions, concepts and terms, 2018, page No. 160, General Authority for Statistics, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Expenditures	Value of the amounts paid by the purchasers or what they agreed to pay to the sellers in return for the goods and services supplied by the sellers or to other institutional units designated by the seller.	System of National Accounts, 1993, Series F, Edition 2, Revision 4, Addition 1, Page No. 74, United Nations.
Gross domestic product on the basis of expenditures	Gross domestic product on the basis of spending is the total final spending at the purchase prices, including value of the exports of goods and services (FOB prices)	System of National Accounts, 1993, Series F, Edition 2, Revision 4, Addition 1, Page No. 122, United Nations.

Term	Definition	Source
	less 235 that is the value of the imports of goods and services (FOB prices).	
Total Added Value	The value of the sums less the average consumption value, which is the measurement of the contribution of the product, industry or sector to the gross domestic product.	System of National Accounts, 1993, Series F, Edition 2, Revision 4, Addition 1, Page No. 74, United Nations.
Gross domestic product on the basis of income	The compensations of the employees in addition to the taxes, less production subsidies and imports, in addition to the total mixed income and total operating surplus.	System of National Accounts, 1993, Series F, Edition 2, Revision 4, Addition 1, Page No. 122, United Nations.
Purchaser's Price	It is the amount paid by the purchaser less any taxes on the deductible added value or any other deductible taxes for receipt of a unit of the goods and services on the time and in the place designated by the purchaser. The purchase price of a good includes the transfer costs paid by the purchaser separately to receive the good or the service in the place and time specified.	System of National Accounts, 1993, Series F, Edition 2, Revision 4, Addition 1, Page No. 99, United Nations.
Gross domestic product on the basis of production	The gross domestic product on the basis of production is the total added value of all resident producers at the production prices plus the taxes, less product subsidies.	System of National Accounts, 1993, Series F, Edition 2, Revision 4, Addition 1, Page No. 122, United Nations.
Industry as a percentage to the gross domestic product	The extent of weight which the industry sector contributes to the gross domestic product, which is a total.	Guide of statistical definitions, concepts and terms, 2018, page No. 150, General Authority for Statistics, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Intermediate Consumption	It consists of the value of goods and services that are consumed as inputs in the production process, except for the fixed assets that are recognized as consumption of the fixed capital. The goods and services may be subject to transfer or depletion process in the production process.	System of National Accounts, 1993, Series F, Edition 2, Revision 4, Addition 1, Page No. 78, United Nations.
Formation of the Total Fixed Capital	Total values of the fixed assets possessed by the producers, less the value of the fixed assets disposed by the producers (additions – exclusions) during the accounting period, plus the additions to the non-productive assets such as reclamation of lands, development and expansion of forests, farming and orchards, etc.).	Guide of statistical definitions, concepts and terms, 2018, page No. 121, General Authority for Statistics, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Oil Revenues	The collects which are available with the Government because of oil and gas surplus.	Guide of statistical definitions, concepts and terms, 2018, page No. 159, General Authority for Statistics, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Growth estimations of the gross domestic	It includes the growth due to the increase in both of prices and quantity of production. When calculating the production at the fixed	Guide of statistical definitions, concepts and terms, 2018, page No. 149, General

Term	Definition	Source
product at the current and fixed prices	prices (or at the prevailing prices in the base year), the price impact on the economic growth is adapted and amended.	Authority for Statistics, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Real Gross Domestic Income	It is a term to measure the purchase power of the total incomes generated by the gross production, including the impact on the income generated from the changes in the commercial exchange ratios.	System of National Accounts, 1993, Series F, Edition 2, Revision 4, Addition 1, Page No. 97, United Nations.
Output account in banking	Total bank service calculated (collected interests + paid up interests + profit of shares + commissions and revenues + bond returns + other bank service and other productive revenues).	Guide of statistical definitions, concepts and terms, 2018, page No. 188, General Authority for Statistics, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Fixed Prices	It indicates the real growth of the time series that has been obtained, by removing the impact of the changes in prices with the time on the value of flows of goods and services or their inventory.	System of National Accounts, 1993, Series F, Edition 2, Revision 4, Addition 1, Page No. 78, United Nations.
Current Prices	It is a series whose value is determined in the national currency and current prices.	Glossary of Statistical Terms, 2007, Page No. 165, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.
Gross Domestic Product at the Current & Fixed Prices	It is the growth because of the increase in bot of the prices and quantity of production. When calculating the product at the fixed prices (or the prevailing prices in the base year), the price impact on the economic growth is adapted and amended.	Guide of statistical definitions, concepts and terms, 2018, page No. 149, General Authority for Statistics, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Real Gross Domestic Income	It is measurement of the purchase power of all incomes generated by the gross production, including the impact of the changes in the commercial exchange ratios on these incomes.	System of National Accounts, 1993, Series F, Edition 2, Revision 4, Addition 1, Page No. 122, United Nations.
Added Value	Total production value (the products at the product price + other revenues), less the total value of goods and service supplies (intermediate inputs).	Guide of statistical definitions, concepts and terms, 2018, page No. 180, General Authority for Statistics, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Operating Surplus	The total production on the basis of the product value, less the intermediate consumption (commodity and service supplies) on the basis of the purchaser's cost, staff compensations, depreciation of the fixed capital and net indirect taxes.	Guide of statistical definitions, concepts and terms, 2018, page No. 181, General Authority for Statistics, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Cash in circulation	The nominal value of the cash in circulation at the hands of the public; i.e. outside safes of the local banks, and it is equivalent to the nominal value of the issued cash less the cash balances within the cabinets in the local banks.	Guide of statistical definitions, concepts and terms, 2018, page No. 154, General Authority for Statistics, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Private Sector	It is the sector that includes the private national companies, financial and non-	System of National Accounts, 1993, Series F, Edition 2, Revision 4, Addition 1, Page No. 538, United Nations.

Term	Definition	Source
	financial, living families and non-profit institutions that serve the living families.	
Available Income	The balanced item in the statement of secondary distribution of income	System of National Accounts, 1993, Series F, Edition 2, Revision 4, Addition 1, Page No. 532, United Nations.
Final consumable consumption of the transactions	It is the final consumption of the goods and services, the final cost thereof is borne by one of the sectors. Both of the Government and non-profit institutions produce non-market goods and services to serve the families, so that the average consumption and employees' compensations are recognized as uses.	System of National Accounts 2008, page No. 96, United Nations.
Initial distribution of the statement of income	How to distribute the total added value to the manpower, capital and the Government.	System of National Accounts 2008, page No. 94, United Nations.
Secondary distribution of the statement of income	Distribution of the income through the current remittances and not in-kind social transfers made by the Government and non-profit institutions to serve the families.	System of National Accounts 1993, page No. 95, United Nations.

Chapter Fourteen:

Banks, Exchange Shops and Insurance Companies

Term	Definition	Source
Local banks/ national banks	The public financial institutions that represent the monetary authority, or the one which issues banknotes and sometimes coins. They also maintain all cash reserve of the Country or part thereof, such as the Central Bank. They also maintain obligations (liabilities) in the form of on-demand deposits or reserve deposits for the other institutions that accept deposits, and they often maintain the Government deposits.	Standard Guide for Statistical Concepts and Terminology – Economic Affairs, third edition, 2013 – page No. 144 - Gulf Cooperation Council.
Central Bank	It is a national financial institution that controls the financial system of the Country.	System of National Accounts 2008, page No. 159, United Nations.
Capital Market Funds	They are collective investment projects that increase their finance by issuing shares or units for the public, and their returns are mainly invested in the capital market instruments, capital market funds and units, transferred debt instruments during the maturity period not exceeding one year and bank deposits and bonds that hold a percentage of returns that guarantees access to an interest rate on the capital market bonds.	System of National Accounts 2008, page No. 160, United Nations.
Bank interests	Interests collected against specific financial loans from the concerned bank, and interests paid against obtaining bank loans.	Manual of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terms, 2018, page No. 188, General Authority for Statistics, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Insurance Companies	They are juridical entities for mutual insurance and other forms of insurance, and their main function is to provide life insurance, insurance against accidents, illness and fire and other forms of insurance for the individuals and institutions.	Manual of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terms, 2018, page No. 188, General Authority for Statistics, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Chapter Fifteen: Climate

Term	Definition	Source
Climate Change	It is a large variation in climate averages or variability, which lasts for a long period of time (They are often decades or more).	Climate-related statistics, page No. 20, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia.
Climate	The climate indicates the state of the atmosphere in a specific location (partial climate) or area over a long period of time. It is a long-term compilation of the elements of atmosphere such as solar radiation, temperature, humidity, type of rainfall (frequency and quantity), atmospheric pressure, wind (speed and direction) and their differences.	List of the Economic Terms, 2007, page No. 107, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.
Solar Energy	The solar radiation used to produce the hot water and generate electricity through assembling devices in the form of flat plates, especially thermal siphon type (cooling the engine to heat water in homes or seasonal heating in the swimming pools), Photovoltaic cells and solar thermal power stations.	Manual of Statistical Definitions, Concepts and Terms, 2018, page No. 207, General Authority for Statistics, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Wind	Movement of the air because of the difference in the temperature between an area and another, and it is an important environmental factor that has an influence on the climate, environment and plant.	Glossary of Environment and Sustainable Development Terms, Ministry of Water & Environment, page No. 16, Kingdom of Morocco.
Humidity	The percentage of water vapor in the atmosphere.	Glossary of Environment and Sustainable Development Terms, Ministry of Water & Environment, page No. 16, Kingdom of Morocco.
Weather	The daily changes, but “sometimes immediate”, in the weather above a place or area.	Glossary of Environmental Terms & Statistics, Series F, edition 67, page No. 62, United Nations.
Pollution	The presence of materials and heat in (air, water and land), whose nature, location or quantities cause undesired environmental impacts.	Glossary of Environmental Terms & Statistics, Series F, edition 67, New York 1997, page No. 35 – Department of Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis.
Air Pollution	The existence of a pollutant or pollutant substances in the air, which are not dispensed properly and affect the human health or well-being or make other adverse environmental effects.	Glossary of Environmental Terms & Statistics, Series F, edition 67, New York 1997, page No. 36 – Department of Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis.
Dust	The dust indicates the light particles, which are enough to hang in the air.	Glossary of Statistical Terms, 2007, page No. 242, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Term	Definition	Source
Emissions	The emissions are disposal of the pollutants in the atmosphere from fixed sources, such as chimneys and other openings, surface areas in the commercial or industrial facilities, including but not limited to motor vehicles, locomotives and aircrafts.	Glossary of Statistical Terms, 2007, page No. 242, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.
Global Warming	The global warming is a phenomenon that takes place as a result of accumulating Carbon Dioxide and other global warming gases. It has been determined by many scientists such as a major global environment threat.	Glossary of Statistical Terms, 2007, page No. 334, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.
Greenhouse effect	The impact of the greenhouse effect is the high atmospheric temperature of the earth, which results from the accumulation of Carbon Dioxide and other greenhouse gases that act as a part of the glass in the greenhouse, which enable the sunrise to heat the earth, without wasting the balance between heat and radiation.	Glossary of Statistical Terms, 2007, page No. 345, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.
Air Pollutions	Air pollutants are substances in the air, which may cause harms because of the high concentrations against human, animals, plants or materials. Therefore, air pollutants may include forms of natural substance or an industrial compound that may be hanging in the air. They may include solid particulars, liquid drops, gases or groups of these forms.	Glossary of Statistical Terms, 2007, page No. 30, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.
Storm	A strong air disturbance accompanied by lightning, thunder, rain and wind.	Glossary of Environment and Sustainable Development Terms, page No. 17, Kingdom of Morocco, Ministry of Water & Environment.
Rainwater	The water collected in the drainage network in a specific Country.	Glossary of Environment and Sustainable Development Terms, page No. 10, Ministry of Water & Environment, Kingdom of Morocco.
Tornado	Strong winds that move in a circular motion, which sometimes results in a great destruction.	Glossary of Environment and Sustainable Development Terms, Ministry of Water & Environment, page No. 12, Kingdom of Morocco.
Air Movement	Passage of the air from the low pneumatic pressure zone to the high pneumatic pressure zone, which generates air.	Glossary of Environment and Sustainable Development Terms, Ministry of Water & Environment, page No. 14, Kingdom of Morocco.
Seasonal fluctuation	A natural phenomenon results from a season to another over the four seasons in the moderate countries or over two seasons in the tropical Countries (dry season and rainy season).	Glossary of Environment and Sustainable Development Terms, Ministry of Water & Environment, page No. 14, Kingdom of Morocco.

Term	Definition	Source
Lightning Strike	A strong electric discharge with flashing (lightning) and bang (thunder) between two clouds or between a cloud and the earth.	Glossary of Environment and Sustainable Development Terms, Ministry of Water & Environment, page No. 16, Kingdom of Morocco.
Earthquake	A sudden and speedy movement of the crustal, which results in ground cracking and collapse of the buildings, and it is measured by Richter scale (= earthquake).	Glossary of Environment and Sustainable Development Terms, Ministry of Water & Environment, page No. 16, Kingdom of Morocco.
Mist	Precise drops of water that remain hanging in the air near the surface of the Earth.	Glossary of Environment and Sustainable Development Terms, Ministry of Water & Environment, page No. 17, Kingdom of Morocco.

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