

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910677787203321
Titolo	Advances in business statistics, methods and data collection // edited by Mojca Bavdaz [and six others]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Hoboken, NJ : , : John Wiley and Sons, Inc., , [2023] ©2023
ISBN	1-119-67233-3 1-119-67231-7
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (899 pages)
Disciplina	519.5
Soggetti	Commercial statistics - Methodology Industrial management - Statistical methods Statistical services
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Cover -- Title Page -- Copyright -- Contents -- List of Contributors -- Part 1 Introduction to New Measures/Indicators for the Economy -- Chapter 1 Advances in Business Statistics, Methods and Data Collection: Introduction -- 1.1 The ICESVI Edited Volume: A New Book on Establishment Statistics Methodology -- 1.2 The Importance of Establishment Statistics -- 1.3 ICES Trends -- 1.4 Organization of This Book -- 1.4.1 Section 1: Introduction to New Measures/Indicators for the Economy -- 1.4.2 Section 2: Topics in the Production of Official Establishment Statistics and Organizational Frameworks -- 1.4.3 Section 3: Topics in the Use of Administrative Data -- 1.4.4 Section 4: Topics in Business Survey Data Collection -- 1.4.5 Section 5: Topics in the Use of New Data Sources and New Technologies -- 1.4.6 Section 6: Topics in Sampling and Estimation -- 1.4.7 Section 7: Topics in Data Integration, Linking and Matching -- 1.5 To Conclude ... -- Disclaimer -- References -- Chapter 2 GDP and the SNA: Past and Present -- 2.1 Introduction -- 2.2 The Origins of National Income Statistics - A Brief History -- 2.2.1 Early Developments -- 2.2.2 Invention of Gross National Product (GNP) -- 2.2.3 The Debate on Including Government -- 2.2.4 Toward a System of National Accounts -- 2.2.5 Global

Proliferation of GDP -- 2.3 SNA and GDP Today -- 2.3.1 The System at Large -- 2.3.2 Supply and Use Tables -- 2.3.3 Institutional Sector Accounts -- 2.3.4 The Link Between Supply and Use Tables and the Institutional Sector Accounts -- 2.3.5 Consistency and Coherence -- 2.3.6 The Relationship Between National Accounts and Business Statistics -- 2.3.6.1 Definitional Adjustments -- 2.3.6.2 Adjustments for Exhaustiveness -- 2.3.6.3 Adjustments for Time Consistency -- 2.3.6.4 Balancing Adjustments -- 2.4 Most Recent and Important Revisions to SNA (Implications for Business Statistics).
2.4.1 International Standards Not Set in Stone -- 2.4.2 From SNA 1968 to SNA 1993 -- 2.4.3 From SNA 1993 to SNA 2008 -- 2.4.4 The SNA and Source Statistics for Enterprises -- 2.5 Conclusions and Implications for Business Statistics -- References -- Chapter 3 GDP and the SNA: Future Challenges -- 3.1 Introduction -- 3.2 An Agenda for the Future -- 3.3 The Tangled Web of Globalization -- 3.4 The Digital Revolution -- 3.5 Moving Beyond GDP: GDP Impeached -- 3.6 Including a Measure of Wellbeing -- 3.7 Putting a Value on the Environment -- 3.8 Challenges Replacing GDP -- 3.9 Conclusions and Implications for Business Statistics -- References -- Chapter 4 Bridging the Gap Between Business and Macroeconomic Statistics: Methodological Considerations and Practical Solutions -- 4.1 Introduction -- 4.2 Global Production and Statistics -- 4.2.1 Concepts of Nationality and Economic Ownership -- 4.2.2 Case Finland: Global Production in Economic Statistics -- 4.2.2.1 Identification of Enterprises Involved in Global Production -- 4.2.2.2 Case on Automotive Industry -- 4.2.2.3 Foreign Trade of Goods Based on Economic Ownership -- 4.2.2.4 Challenges Related to Global Production Recordings -- 4.3 Cooperation Between National Statistical Offices and National Central Bank Statistics Functions Tackling Globalization Problems -- 4.3.1 Foreign Direct Investment Network as an Example of Cooperation -- 4.3.2 Early Warning System (EWS) -- 4.3.3 A Roadmap for Solving the Globalization Related Issues in Monetary, Financial, and Balance of Payments - Statistics -- 4.4 Bridging the Gap Between Business and Economic Statistics Through Global Data Sharing -- 4.4.1 Product Innovation - One Off or Regular Data Sharing for Better Quality -- 4.4.2 Service Innovation - Improving Respondent Service for MNEs -- 4.4.3 Process Innovation to Statistical Production by Data Sharing. 4.4.4 Innovating User Experience - Better Relevance and Consistency for Users -- 4.4.5 Organizational Innovation - Changing the Business Model of Official Statistics -- 4.4.6 Cultural Innovation - Key to Making it Happen -- 4.4.7 Innovation in Other Industries to Learn From -- References -- Chapter 5 Measuring Investment in Intangible Assets -- 5.1 Introduction -- 5.2 Data Sources on Intangibles -- 5.2.1 Past Surveys on Intangibles -- 5.2.2 Comparison of Past Surveys on Intangibles -- 5.3 Measurement Challenges in Surveys -- 5.3.1 Intangibles Are Intangible and Mobile -- 5.3.2 Own Account Investment Prevails -- 5.3.3 Pricing of Intangibles Is Difficult -- 5.3.4 In Search of the Most Suitable Respondent for Intangibles -- 5.3.5 Investments in Intangibles Take Time -- 5.3.6 Data Existence Questioned -- 5.3.7 Evidence of Inconsistent Respondent Behavior -- 5.3.8 Summarizing the Challenges in Intangible Surveys: The 4 "F" Words -- 5.4 Intangibles and the Productivity Puzzle -- 5.4.1 Analytical Considerations -- 5.4.2 Role of Global Value Chains -- 5.5 Collecting Data on Intangibles: The Way Ahead -- 5.5.1 Methodological Improvements -- 5.5.2 Data Needs Today and Tomorrow -- 5.5.2.1 Current and Potential Users -- 5.5.2.2 A (Single) IA Survey or a Bundle of Data Sources? -- 5.5.2.3 A Parallel Development Path: Assessing Intangible Asset Stocks -- 5.6 Conclusion -- Acknowledgment -- References -- Chapter 6 Measuring the US

Digital Economy -- 6.1 Introduction -- 6.2 Experimental Digital Economy Measures -- 6.2.1 Methodology -- 6.2.1.1 Defining the Digital Economy -- 6.2.1.2 Calculating Results -- 6.2.2 Domestic Trends -- 6.2.2.1 Value Added -- 6.2.2.2 Gross Output -- 6.2.2.3 Prices -- 6.2.3 International Collaboration and Alignment -- 6.2.3.1 The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Working Party on National Accounts. 6.2.3.2 International Comparisons -- 6.2.4 Other Areas of Research -- 6.2.4.1 "Free" Digital Media -- 6.2.4.2 Measurement and Treatment of Data -- 6.2.4.3 Prices -- 6.3 Measuring Digital Services Trade -- 6.3.1 Defining Digital Services for International Trade -- 6.3.2 Trends in ICT and ICT-enabled Services -- 6.3.3 Areas of Research -- 6.4 Conclusion and Way Forward -- References -- Chapter 7 Establishment Based Informal Sector Statistics: An Endeavor of Measurement from Economic Census 2018 of Nepal -- 7.1 Introduction -- 7.2 Issues of Informal Sector in Legislation and Policies in Nepal -- 7.2.1 Constitution 2015 -- 7.2.2 Labor Act 2017 -- 7.2.3 Contribution Based Social Security Act 2017 -- 7.2.4 Fifteenth Periodic Plan (2019/20-2023/24) -- 7.2.5 National Employment Policy 2014 -- 7.3 Concept and Definition of Informal Sector -- 7.3.1 Definition of Informal Sector from Statistical Perspective -- 7.4 Endeavors of Measuring Informal Economic Activities in Nepal -- 7.4.1 Nepal Labor Force Survey -- 7.4.2 Nepal Living Standard Surveys (NLSS) -- 7.4.3 Population Censuses -- 7.5 Economic Census 2018 -- 7.5.1 Contents of Economic Census 2018 -- 7.6 Status of the Informal Sector Statistics -- 7.6.1 Informal Sector Statistics from Nepal Labor Force Survey 1998 and 2008 -- 7.6.2 Informal Sector Statistics from Nepal Labor Force Survey 2017/18 -- 7.6.3 Informal Sector Statistics from National Population Census 2011 -- 7.6.4 Informal Sector Statistics from National Economic Census 2018 -- 7.6.5 Status of Keeping Accounting Record -- 7.6.6 Informality in Micro Small and Medium Establishments (MSME) -- 7.6.7 Street Business Situation -- 7.7 Annual Revenues/Sales, Operating Expenses in Not Registered Establishments -- 7.8 Need of Regular Measurement Informal Sector -- 7.9 Conclusion -- References.

Part 2 Topics in the Production of Official Establishment Statistics and Organizational Frameworks -- Chapter 8 Statistical Producers Challenges and Help -- 8.1 Introduction -- 8.2 A Brief Overview of the Evolution of Economic Statistics, and the Establishment of National Statistical Institutes -- 8.3 Our Statistical Ecosystem -- 8.4 Help Available to Us -- 8.4.1 International Governance -- 8.4.2 Statistical Principles to Produce and Disseminate Official Statistics -- 8.4.3 Statistical Production Models and Frameworks -- 8.4.3.1 Quality Assurance Frameworks -- 8.4.4 Statistical Manuals and Handbooks -- 8.4.5 Classifications -- 8.4.5.1 Classifying Businesses -- 8.4.5.2 Classifying Employment and Workers -- 8.4.5.3 Classifications Overview -- 8.4.6 Statistical Tools -- 8.4.7 International Collaboration and Support -- 8.5 Summary Before the Case Study -- 8.6 Standardization Leads to Efficiency: Canada's Integrated Business Statistics Program -- 8.7 IBSP Objectives -- 8.8 Cornerstones of an Integrated Infrastructure System -- 8.9 Metadata Driven Model -- 8.10 Integrated Infrastructure -- 8.11 Information Management -- 8.12 Standardization and Cooperation Within IBSP -- 8.13 The Business Register -- 8.13.1 The BR as the Common Frame -- 8.13.2 Allocation Factors on the BR -- 8.13.3 Commodities and Activities on the BR -- 8.13.4 Robust Methodologies and Generalized Systems -- 8.14 Standard Tools for Developing EQ -- 8.15 Developing a Harmonized Content Model -- 8.16 The IBSP Data Mart and Analytical Tools -- 8.17 Managing Response Burden -- 8.18 Electronic Questionnaires -- 8.19

Large and Complex Enterprises -- 8.19.1 EPM/LAOS Programs --
8.19.2 Customized Collection -- 8.20 Tax Replacement Strategy --
8.21 Active Collection Management -- 8.22 Rolling Estimate Model --
8.23 IBSP Growth and Adaptation -- 8.24 Efficiencies Gained and
Learned.
8.25 Conclusion.

Sommario/riassunto

"The latest developments in the production of business statistics, methods, and data collection In Advances in Business Statistics, Methods and Data Collection, distinguished researcher Dr. Ger Snijkers delivers an invaluable collection of new issues in business statistics, as well as its methods, and in the collection of business data. This edited volume offers new developments in business surveys--including discussions of non-probability sampling and web surveys--and statistical process control, the use of secondary data sources, register methodology, and possibilities presented by the Internet of Things. The included works present some of the most innovative and impactful developments in the optimization of the development, conduct, and evaluation of modern business programs. These include advancements in big data, machine learning, and advanced visualization. Providing a broad overview of the most up-to-date changes in business statistics and data, this book challenges the status quo and prepares researchers for future challenges"--

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910338226203321
Autore	Boudjaaba Fabrice
Titolo	La mesure cadastrale : Estimer la valeur du foncier // Florence Bourillon, Nadine Vivier
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Rennes, : Presses universitaires de Rennes, 2019
ISBN	2-7535-6864-2
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (260 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	BourillonFlorence CapizziVirginie GelezPhilippe JaudonBruno KayaAlp Yücel LocatelliAndrea M PousadaRafael Vallejo RonsijnWouter RossiMarie-Lucie SchoonbaertSylvain TedeschiPaolo TerzibaoluYücel VivierNadine
Soggetti	History cadastre fiscalité territoire foncier
Lingua di pubblicazione	Francese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	La mesure cadastrale est une évaluation des biens fonciers. Instrument de connaissance, elle est aussi un outil de répartition entre les contribuables d'un État. Elle doit préserver les intérêts de celui-ci en évitant une révision du cadastre forcément onéreuse, et créer les

conditions d'un impôt équitable. Le propos de l'ouvrage consiste à s'interroger sur ses résultats en recherchant les modalités de son élaboration, et en les confrontant aux autres données comme celles du marché foncier par exemple. La réflexion a consisté à mettre à jour les présupposés et les objectifs des acteurs concernés : État, assemblées communautaires, collectivités territoriales ou/et contribuables ; à inventorier les choix effectués et les résolutions adoptées (plans, matrices, tableaux récapitulatifs) ; à confronter les expertises aux données du marché et à tenter d'évaluer au jeu des comparaisons les interférences réciproques. Les études menées dans plusieurs pays européens des XVIIIe et XIXe siècles (Belgique, Espagne et France, Vénétie et Lombardie, Bosnie-Herzégovine et Turquie) aboutissent à des conclusions inattendues, contraires aux idées reçues. Définir la mesure cadastrale participe d'une opération de réforme de la fiscalité. L'État cherche certes à définir un impôt qui lui rapporte mais il évite qu'il ne soit trop lourd pour ne pas obérer les possibilités de développement ; il essaie même de les encourager. De plus, les efforts d'exactitude se retrouvent dans toutes les expériences cadastrales, par la recherche d'informations les plus fiables possibles. Enfin, le décalage entre les valeurs cadastrales et le marché foncier est moins élevé qu'on ne le disait.
