

## GLOSSARY

### DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

#### Crude birth rate

Annual number of births per 1,000 inhabitants

#### Infant mortality rate

Deaths within the first year of life per 1,000 live births

#### Life expectancy at birth

Theoretical number of years newborn children will live if the age-specific mortality rates in the year of birth are taken as constant

#### Total Fertility Rate

The number of children that would be born per woman if she were to live to the end of her child-bearing years and bear children at each age in accordance with prevailing age-specific fertility rates

#### Under-five mortality rate

Deaths within the first five years of life per 1,000 live births

#### Urban population

Percentage of population living in urban areas as defined according to the national definition used in the most recent census.' Note here the possibility that the definition of 'urban population' may vary from country to country

### NUTRITION

#### Low birthweight

Less than 2,500 grams

#### Stunting

Moderate and severe - height two percentage points below median height for age of reference population

#### Underweight

Moderate and severe - weight two percentage points below median weight for age of reference population  
Severe - weight three percentage points below median weight for age of reference population

### **Vitamin A**

Percentage of children aged from 6 to 59 months receiving at least one substantial dose of vitamin a capsules in 2000

### **Wasting**

Moderate and severe – weight/height ratio two percentage points below median value for reference population

## **HEALTH**

### **Antenatal care coverage**

Percentage of women aged 15 to 49 attended at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives)

### **ARI**

Acute Respiratory Infection

### **Contraceptive prevalence**

Percentage of women in union aged 15-49 who are using, or whose partners are using, contraception regularly

### **EPI (Expanded Program on Immunization)**

Vaccinations included in this program include

those against tuberculosis, DTP, poliomyelitis, measles. They include also children protection against neonatal tetanus via the vaccination of pregnant women. Some countries include in this program also other vaccinations, such as those against hepatitis B and yellow-fever

### **Disability-adjusted life expectancy at birth**

Average number of years of life expected at birth in a situation of good health

### **DPT**

The combined diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and tetanus vaccine

### **Expectation of disability years at birth**

Average number of years of life with disability expected at birth

### **General Government Expenditure on Health (GGHE)**

The sum of outlays on health paid for by taxes, social security contributions and external resources (without double-counting the government transfers to social security and extrabudgetary funds)

### **Hep B3**

Percentage of infants receiving three doses of hepatitis B vaccine

**HIV/AIDS, people living with**

The estimated number of people living with HIV/AIDS at the end of the year specified

**Maternal mortality ratio**

Annual number of deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes per 100,000 live births; “reported” ratios not adjusted for underreporting or misclassification

**Private Expenditure on Health**

The private expenditure on health comprises four types of entities: those that pool resources in order to purchase medical goods and services and, sometimes, to finance delivery facilities; these prepaid private risk-pooling plans include the outlays of private social insurance schemes, commercial and non-profit (mutual) insurance schemes, health maintenance organizations and other agents managing prepaid medical and paramedical benefits, including the operating costs of these schemes. Non-financial corporations provide medical and paramedical goods and services to their employees on top of compulsory social insurance or resource pooling entities. Nongovernmental organizations and non-profit institutions use resources to purchase health goods and services that are not allowed to be a source of income, profit or other financial gain for the units that establish, control or finance them. Households share out-of-pocket in the costs of many publicly funded programmes, top-up benefits accessible through private pooling, and initiate self-diagnose and self-care without intervention of the health system which they belong

**Skilled attendant at delivery**

Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives)

**EDUCATION****Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)**

Programmes that, in addition to providing children with care, offer a structured and purposeful set of learning

**Education Index**

The education index measures a country’s relative achievement in both adult literacy and combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment

**Education as percentage of GNP per capita**

Measures the average cost of a pupil in primary education in relation to the country’s GNP per capita

**Entrance age (official)**

Age at which pupils or students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they had started at the official entrance age for

the lowest level of education, had studied full-time throughout and had progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. Note that the theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level may be very different from the actual or even the typical or most common entrance age

### **Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)**

Number of pupils enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the relevant official age group.

Note that the GER can be higher than 100% as a result of grade repetition and entry at younger and older ages than the typical grade-age level

### **Gross Intake Rate (GIR)**

Number of new entrants into the first grade of primary education, regardless of age, as a percentage of the population

### **Net Enrolment Ratio (NET)**

Number of pupils in the official age group for a given level of education enrolled in that level expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.

Activities either in a formal institution (pre-primary) or as part of a non-formal child development programme.

Early childhood care and education programmes are normally designed for children aged 3 years and above and include organized learning activities that constitute an average equivalent of at

least 2 hours per day and 100 days per year of official entrance age to the primary education.

### **Net Intake Rate in primary education (NIR)**

Number of pupils at the official school entrance age who are new entrants into the first grade of primary education, expressed as a percentage of the population of official admission age to primary education

### **School life expectancy**

Expected number of years of formal schooling

### **Survival rate**

Percentage of a cohort of pupils who enrolled in the first grade of an education cycle in a given school year and who reach a given grade either with or without repeating a grade

### **Public expenditure on education as a percentage of GNP**

Total public expenditure on education at every level of administration according to the constitution of the country expressed as a percentage of the gross national product

### **Public expenditure on education as a percentage of total government expenditure**

Total public expenditure on education at every level of administration according to the consti-

tution of the country expressed as a percentage of total government expenditure on all sectors

### **Public expenditure on primary education**

Total public finance devoted to education. Public expenditure on education includes both capital and current expenditure.

Capital (public) expenditure includes expenditure for construction, renovation and major repairs of buildings and the purchase of heavy equipment or vehicles.

Current (public) expenditure includes expenditure for goods and services consumed within the current year and which would need to be renewed if there were a need for prolongation the following year.

This indicator shows the relative share of public current expenditure on primary education within overall public current expenditure on education

### **Transition rate to secondary education**

Number of pupils admitted to the first grade of secondary education in a given year, expressed as a percentage of the number of pupils enrolled in the final grade of primary of education in the previous year

### **Youth literacy rate**

The number of literate/illiterate young adults aged 15–24 years expressed as a percentage of the total youth population aged 15–24 years. A person is considered literate/illiterate if he/she can read and write with understanding a simple statement related to his/her life

## **ECONOMIC INDICATORS**

### **GNI pro capite**

Gross national income (GNI) is the sum of value added by resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output, plus net receipts of primary income

(compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. GNI per capita is Gross national income divided by mid-year population. GNI is converted into US dollars by means of the World Bank's Atlas method

### **GDP per capita**

Gross domestic product (GDP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output. GDP per capita is Gross domestic product divided by mid-year population. Growth is calculated from constant price GDP data in local currency adjusted for inflation

### **ODA**

Official Development Assistance

### **Population below income poverty line**

The percentage of the population living below the specified poverty line:

- \$1 a day—at 1985 international prices (equivalent to \$1.08 at 1993 international prices), adjust-

ed for purchasing

power parity.

- \$2 a day—at 1985 international prices (equivalent to \$2.16 at 1993 international prices), adjusted for purchasing

power parity.

- \$4 a day—at 1990 international prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity.

- \$11 a day (per person for a family of three)—at 1994 international prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity

- National poverty line—the poverty line deemed appropriate for a country by its authorities.

- 50% of median income—50% of the median disposable household income

### **Population below US\$ 1 a day**

Percentage of population living on less than US\$ 1 a day at 1985 international prices adjusted for purchasing power parity

## **SOCIAL INDICATORS**

### **Child population**

Popolazione al di sotto dei 18 anni

### **Convention 182**

Worst forms of child Labor convention (1999)

### **Convention 138**

Minimum age convention (1973)

### **Telephone mainline**

Telephone line connecting a subscriber to the telephone exchange equipment

### **Cellular mobile subscribers**

People subscribing to a communications service in which voice or data are transmitted by radio frequencies

### **Human development index (HDI)**

A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living

### **Human poverty index (HPI-1) for developing countries**

A composite index measuring deprivations in the three basic dimensions captured in the human development index—longevity, knowledge and standard of living

### **Human poverty index (HPI-2) for selected OECD countries**

A composite index measuring deprivations in the

three basic dimensions captured in the human development index—longevity, knowledge and standard of living—and also capturing social exclusion

### **Internet host**

A computer system connected to the Internet—either a single terminal directly connected or a computer that allows multiple users to access network services through it

### **Juvenile suspects**

Persons brought into formal contact with the criminal justice system, where formal contact might include being suspected arrested, cautioned, etc.

## **DEFINITION OF THE GEOGRAPHIC AREAS**

### **CEE/CIS (Central Eastern Europe/Commonwealth of Independent Europe)**

Albania  
Armenia  
Azerbaijan  
Belorussia  
Bosnia ed Erzegovina  
Bulgaria  
Croazia

Federazione Russa  
Georgia  
Serbia e Montenegro  
Kazakistan  
Kirghizistan  
Macedonia  
Moldavia  
Polonia  
Rep. Ceca  
Romania  
Slovacchia  
Tagikistan  
Turchia  
Turkmenistan  
Ucraina  
Ungheria  
Uzbekistan

### **Developing Countries**

Afghanistan  
Algeria  
Angola  
Antigua e Barbuda  
Arabia Saudita  
Argentina  
Armenia  
Azerbaijan  
Bahamas  
Bahrain  
Bangladesh  
Barbados  
Belize  
Benin  
Bhutan  
Bolivia  
Botswana  
Brasile  
Brunei Darussalam

Burkina Faso  
Burundi  
Cambogia  
Cipro  
Comore  
Congo  
Corea  
Costa Rica  
Costa d'Avorio  
Cuba  
Gibuti  
Domenica  
Ecuador  
Egitto  
El Salvador  
Guinea Equatoriale  
Emirati Arabi Uniti  
Eritrea  
Etiopia  
Figi  
Filippine  
Gabon  
Gambia  
Georgia  
Ghana  
Giamaica  
Giordania  
Grenada  
Guatemala  
Guinea  
Guinea-Bissau  
Guyana  
Haiti  
Honduras  
India  
Indonesia  
Ran  
Iraq  
Isole Cook  
Isole Marshall

Isole Salomon  
Israele  
Kazakistan  
Kenya  
Kiribati  
Kuwait  
Kirghizistan  
Libano  
Lesoto  
Liberia  
Libia  
Madagascar  
Malati  
Malesia  
Maldive  
Mali  
Mauritania  
Mauritius  
Messico  
Micronesia  
Mongolia  
Marocco  
Mozambico  
Myanmar  
Namibia  
Nauru  
Nepal  
Nicaragua  
Niger  
Nigeria  
Niue  
Oman  
Pakistan  
Palau  
Panama  
Papua  
Nuova Guinea  
Paraguay  
Perù  
Qatar

Rep Dem. Congo  
Rep. Dem. Pop. Corea  
Rep. Dem. Pop. Laos  
Rep. Dominicana, Ruanda  
Saint Kitts e Nevis  
Saint Lucia  
Saint Vincent/Grenadines  
Samoa  
Sao Tomé e Príncipe  
Senegal  
Seychelles  
Sierra Leone  
Singapore  
Siria  
Somalia  
Sri Lanka  
Sudafrica  
Sudan  
Suriname  
Swaziland  
Tagikistan  
Tanzania  
Territori Palestinesi Occupati  
Thailandia  
Timor Est  
Togo  
Tonga  
Trinidad e Tobago  
Tunisia  
Turchia  
Turkmenistan  
Tuvalu  
Uganda  
Uruguay  
Uzbekistan  
Vanuatu  
Venezuela  
Vietnam  
Yemen

Zambia  
Zimbabwe  
**East Asia/Pacific**  
  
Brunei Darussalam  
Cambogia  
Cina  
Corea  
Figi  
Filippine  
Kiribati  
Malesia  
Isole Cook,  
Indonesia  
Isole Marshall  
Isole Salomon  
Micronesia  
Mongolia  
Myanmar  
Nauru  
Niue  
Palau  
Papau Nuova Guinea  
Rep. Dem.Pop. Corea  
Rep. Dem. Pop. Laos  
Samoa;  
Singapore  
Thailandia  
Timor Est  
Tonga  
Tuvalu  
Vanuatu  
Vietnam

### **Industrialized Countries**

Andorra  
Australia  
Austria

Belgio  
Canada  
Danimarca  
Finlandia  
Francia  
Germania  
Grecia  
Islanda  
Irlanda  
Israele  
Italia  
Giappone  
Liechtenstein  
Lussemburgo  
Malta  
Monaco  
Nuova Zelanda  
Norvegia  
Paesi Bassi  
Portogallo  
San Marino  
Santa Sede  
Slovenia  
Spagna  
Svezia  
Svizzera  
Regno Unito  
Stati Uniti

### **Latin America/Carribbean**

Antigua e Barbuda  
Argentina  
Bahamas  
Barbados  
Belize  
Bolivia  
Brasile  
Cile

Colombia  
Costa Rica  
Cuba  
Ecuador  
El Salvador  
Giamaica  
Grenada  
Guatemala  
Guyana  
Haiti  
Honduras  
Messico  
Nicaragua  
Panama  
Paraguay  
Perù  
Rep Dominicana  
Saint Kitts e Nevis  
Saint Lucia  
Saint Vincent e Granadine  
Suriname  
Trinidad e Tobago  
Uruguay  
Venezuela

### **MENA (Middle East and North Africa)**

Algeria  
Arabia Saudita  
Baharain  
Cipro  
Gibuti  
Egitto  
Emirati Arabi Uniti  
Giordania  
Iran  
Iraq  
Kuwait  
Libano

Libia  
Marocco  
Oman  
Qatar  
Sudan  
Siria  
Territori Palestinesi Occupati  
Tunisia  
Yemen

### **South Asia**

Afghanistan  
Bangladesh  
Bhutan  
India  
Maldiva  
Nepal  
Pakistan  
Sri Lanka

### **Sub-Saharan Africa**

Angola  
Benin  
Botswana  
Burkina Faso  
Burundi  
Camerun  
Capo Verde  
Ciad  
Comore  
Congo

Costa d'Avorio  
Eritrea  
Etiopia  
Gabon  
Gambia  
Ghana  
Guinea  
Guinea Bissau  
Guinea Equatoriale  
Kenya  
Lesotho  
Liberia  
Madagascar  
Malati  
Mali  
Mauritania  
Mauritius  
Mozambico  
Namibia  
Niger  
Nigeria, Rep. Centrafricana  
Rep. Dem. Congo  
Ruanda  
Sao Tomé e Principe  
Senegal  
Seychelles  
Sierra Leone  
Somalia  
Sudafrica  
Swaziland  
Tanzania  
Togo  
Uganda  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe



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