

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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