

Glossary

Demographic indicators

A.V.

(absolute value) is the total number of late foetal deaths.

Child population

Population under 18 years

Crude birth rate

Annual number of births per 1,000 inhabitants

Governments view on immigration level

Governments assessment of the current level of overall immigration into the country. It is divided into three categories: too low, satisfactory and too high

Governments view on emigration level

Governments assessment of the current level of overall emigration from the country. It is divided into three categories: too low, satisfactory and too high

Infant mortality rate

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

Late Foetal Deaths

Late foetal deaths are deaths of fetuses of 28 or more completed weeks of gestation. Data include foetal deaths of unknown gestational age

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

Migrant Stock Number

For most countries, the mid-year estimate of the number of people who are born outside the country, and for countries lacking data on place of birth, the estimated number of non-citizens. In both cases, migrant stock also includes refugees, some of whom may not be foreign-born. The letter code indicates the type of data underlying the estimates: B (Birth place): indicates the data refer to the foreign-born; C (Citizenship): indicates the data refer to non-citizens; I (Imputed): indicates no data were available and estimated by a model

Migrant Stock Percent of Population

The migrant stock number as a percentage of the total population. Primary Source: Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat. Data available online at: <http://www.unpopulation.org>

Net Migration Number

Net average annual number of migrants, that is, the annual number of immigrants less the annual number of emigrants, including both citizens and non-citizens

Net Migration Rate

The net number of migrants, divided by the average population of the receiving country. It is expressed as the net number of migrants per 1,000 population. Primary Source: Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat, World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision, Volume I: Comprehensive Tables, Sales No.E.01.XIII.8. Data available online at: <http://www.unpopulation.org>

Number of divorces

Number of divorces excluding annulments and legal separations.

Number of Refugees

Persons recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention relating to the status of Refugees or the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; those granted refugee status in accordance with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Statute; and those granted humanitarian status or temporary protection by the State in which they find themselves. Also included are Palestinian refugees registered with the United Nations Relief and Welfare Agency (UNRWA). Primary Sources: UNHCR, Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR, 2000 Statistical Overview. Data available online as of 29 August 2002 at: <http://www.unhcr.ch/statistics>; UNRWA, Public Information Office, Figures as of 31 December 2000, data available online as of 29 August 2002, at: <http://www.un.org/unrwa/pr/index.htm>.

Percent of gross domestic product

The percentage of the gross domestic product attributable to workers' remittances. Primary Source: International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook, 2001 (Washington, D.C., 2001). See: <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/bop/bop.htm>; Statistics Division of the United Nations Secretariat. See: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/default.htm>.

Policy on immigration

Refers to Government policies towards the current level of immigration for permanent settlement. It is divided into four categories: to raise the level of immigration; to

maintain the level of immigration; to lower the level of immigration; and no intervention. Primary Source: Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat, National Population Policies 2001, Sales No. E.02.XIII.2. Data available online at: <http://www.unpopulation.org>

Policy on emigration

Government policies towards nationals leaving for residence outside the country. It is divided into four categories: to raise the level of emigration; to maintain the level of emigration; to lower the level of emigration; and no intervention. Primary Source: Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat, National Population Policies 2001, Sales No. E.02.XIII.2.

Data available online at: <http://www.unpopulation.org>.

Rate per 1,000 population

Number of final divorce decrees granted under civil law per 1,000 mid-year population. Primary Source: Demographic yearbook 2001.

Ratios

Number of late foetal deaths per 1,000 live births. Ratios are shown only for countries or areas having at least a total of 1,000 late foetal deaths in a given year. Source: UN Demographic Yearbook 2001.

Total Fertility Rate

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

Total workers' remittances

Data are in current U.S. dollars.

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

Workers' remittances

Current monetary transfers made by migrants who are employed or intend to remain employed for more than a year in another economy in which they are considered residents. The data adhere to international guidelines;

workers' remittances shown here may differ from national practices. This item shows receipts by the reporting 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

Child Mortality caused by road traffic accident

Road traffic injury includes the following cause of deaths ICD-10 V01–V04, V06, V09–V80, V87, V89, V99 (ICD-9 E810–E819, E826–E829, E929.0)

Contraceptive prevalence

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

Dioxins and furans

Mean concentration of TEQ units in vegetation (pg/g). Primary Source Inheriting the World: The Atlas of Children's Health and the Environment, World Health Organization 2004

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

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

Expectation of disability years at birth

Average number of years of life with disability expected at birth

Female genital mutilation/cutting

(a) Women – the percentage of women aged 15 to 49 years who have been circumcised. (b) Daughters – the percentage of women aged 15 to 49 with at least one circumcised daughter. Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) involves the cutting or alteration of the female genitalia for social reasons. Generally, there are three recognized types of FGM/C: clitoridectomy, excision and infibulation. Clitoridectomy is the removal of the prepuce with or without excision of all or part of the clitoris. Excision is the removal of the prepuce and clitoris along with all or part of the labia minora. Infibulation is the most severe form and consists of removal of all or part of the external genitalia, followed by joining together of the two sides of the labia minora using threads, thorns or other materials to narrow the vaginal opening. Primary Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (1998-2003) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (1999-2001).

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 227

HIV Adult Prevalence Rate

Percentage of adults (15-49 years) living with HIV/AIDS as of end 2003. Primary Source: Joint United Nations

Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic, 2004

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

Number of children (0-14 years) living with HIV

Estimated number (thousands) of children living with HIV/AIDS as of end 2003. Primary Source: Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic, 2004

Number of children (0-17 years) orphaned by AIDS

Estimated number of children (0-17 years) as of end 2003 who have lost one or both parents to AIDS. Primary Source: UNAIDS, UNICEF, and USAID, Children on the Brink 2004.

Number of deaths

Number of deaths due to the above mentioned causes

Percentage of households using solid fuel for cooking

Solid fuels can be dung, wood, crop waste or coal. Primary Source: Inheriting the World: The Atlas of Children’s Health and the Environment, World Health Organization 2004

Percentage of under fives with Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)

Percentage of children (0-4 years) with Acute Respiratory Infection in the last two weeks. Primary Sources: Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Demographic and Health Surveys and other national household surveys

Percentage of under fives with ARI taken to health provider

Percentage of children (0-4 years) with ARI in the last two weeks taken to an appropriate health provider. Primary Sources: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), Demographic and Health Surveys and other national household surveys

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

Rate

Number of deaths per 100 000 population. Primary Source: WHO mortality database as of August 2003. Students currently using any form of tobacco: percentage estimates from Global Youth Tobacco Survey, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. Primary Source: Country Fact Sheet available at: http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/global/gyts/GYTS_factsheets.htm

Skilled attendant at delivery

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

Students currently smoking cigarettes

Percentage estimates from Global Youth Tobacco Survey, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. Primary Source: Country Fact Sheet available at http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/global/gyts/GYTS_factsheets.htm

Students living in homes where others smoke in their presence

Percentage estimates from Global Youth Tobacco Survey, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. Primary Source: Country Fact Sheet available at: http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/global/gyts/GYTS_factsheets.htm

Students thinking smoking should be banned from public places

Percentage estimates from Global Youth Tobacco Survey, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health

Promotion. Primary Source: Country Fact Sheet available at: http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/global/gyts/GYTS_factsheets.htm

Education

Average Mathematics TIMSS Scale Scores

Average result of eighth-grade students in TIMSS 2003 mathematics tests. More information available in NCES, Highlights from the Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS), 2003

Average Science TIMSS Scale Scores

Average result of eighth-grade students in TIMSS 2003 Science tests. More information available in NCES, Highlights from the Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS), 2003

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 228 the lowest level of education, had studied fulltime 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

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

Business Competitiveness Index (BCI)

BCI evaluates two specific areas critical to the business environment by synthesising them: the sophistication of the operating practices and strategies of companies (**Company Operations and Strategy**) and quality of the national microeconomic business environment (**Quality of the National Business Environment**). The indicators are expressed in terms of country ranking. Primary Source:

Source World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2004-2005

Closing a business

Concerns the time and cost of insolvency proceedings involving domestic entities. The data are derived from survey responses by local law firms, all members of the International Bar Association. To make the data comparable across countries, several assumptions, defining a standard for the business and the case, are employed. **The business** is a limited liability company with detailed and standardized features, facing liquidity problem in the context of a detailed and standardized case. **Cost** measures the cost of the bankruptcy proceedings. It is calculated based on answers by practicing insolvency lawyers. Costs include court costs, as well as fees of insolvency practitioners, independent assessors, lawyers, accountants, etc. Bribes are excluded. The cost figures are averages of the estimates in a multiple-choice question, where the respondents choose among the following options: 0-2 percent, 3-5 percent, 6-10 percent, 11-15 percent, 16-20 percent, 21-25 percent, 26-50 percent, and more than 50 percent of the estate value of the bankrupt business. **Time** is recorded in calendar years. It captures the average time to complete a procedure as estimated by insolvency lawyers. Information is collected on the sequence of the bankruptcy procedures, and whether any procedures can be carried out simultaneously. Delays due to legal derailment tactics that parties to the insolvency may use, in particular extension of response periods or appeals, are taken into account. **Recovery Rate** measures the efficiency of foreclosure or bankruptcy procedures. It estimates how many cents on the dollar claimants—creditors, tax authorities, and employees—recover from an insolvent firm. The calculation takes into account whether the business is kept as a going concern during the proceedings, as well as court, attorney and other related costs, and the discounted value due to the time spent closing down. If the business keeps operating, no value is lost on the initial claim, set at 100 cents on the dollar. If not, the initial 100 cents on the dollar are reduced to 70 cents on the dollar. Then, the official costs of the insolvency procedure are deducted (1 cent for each percentage cost of the initial value). Finally, the value lost due to the time that the money remains tied up in insolvency procedures is taken into account, including the loss of value due to depreciation of the hotel furniture. Consistent with the international accounting practice, the discount rate of office furniture is taken to be 20 percent. In turn, the value of the furniture is assumed to be a quarter of the total value of assets. The recovery rate is the present value of the remaining

proceeds, using end-2003 lending rates from the International Monetary Fund's International Financial Statistics and supplemented with data from central banks

Cost of Firing

The Cost of Firing indicator measures the cost of advance notice requirements, and severance payments and penalties due when firing a worker, expressed in terms of weekly wages

Cost to Create and Register Collateral

The indicator assesses the ease of creating and registering collateral. The data are based on research of collateral and insolvency laws and responses to a survey on secured transactions laws, developed with input and comments from experts. Participating lawyers estimate the costs, based on a detailed and standardized case. Costs include taxes, notary fees and duties associated with creating the security right and registering it in the collateral registry, where such a registry operates. Countries without a registry usually have lower costs, although the secured creditor is disadvantaged elsewhere because they are unable to notify other creditors of their right to the collateral through a registry. The cost measure is presented as a percentage of income per capita

Credit Information Availability Index

Measures rules affecting the scope, access and quality of credit information available through either public or private bureaus. The index ranges from 0 to 6, with higher values indicating that more credit information is available from either a public registry or a private bureau to facilitate lending decisions. A score of 1 is assigned for each of the following six features of the credit information system:

- 1) Both positive and negative credit information (for example on payment history, number and kind of accounts, number and frequency of late payments, and any collections or bankruptcies) is distributed.
- 2) Data on both firms and individuals are distributed.
- 3) Data from retailers, trade creditors and/or utilities as well as financial institutions are distributed.
- 4) More than five years of historical data is preserved.
- 5) Data on loans of above 1 percent of income per capita is distributed.
- 6) By law, consumers have the right to access their data.

Disclosure Index

The index varies between 0 and 7, with higher values indicating more disclosure. The index captures seven ways of enhancing disclosure:

whether laws and regulations require reporting (i) family, (ii) indirect and (iii) beneficial ownership; (iv) disclosing information on voting agreements between shareholders; (v) audit committees reporting to the board of directors; (vi) use of external auditors; and (vii) ownership and financial information is publicly available to all current and potential investors

Doing Business indicators

Measure government regulations and their effect on businesses, especially on small- and medium-size domestic firms. The data for all sets of indicators are benchmarked to January 2004 and in most cases refer to each country's most populous city. The Doing Business Data is based on research of laws and regulations, with input and verification from more than 3,000 local government officials, lawyers, business consultants, and other professionals who routinely administer or advise on legal and regulatory requirements. Standard templates/questionnaires have been developed for all the covered topics. This approach uses factual information and allows for multiple interactions with local respondents, to clarify potential misinterpretations of questions. For more details about the approach to each topic, see below or refer to:

<http://rru.worldbank.org/DoingBusiness/Methodology/>

Economic activity rate

The proportion of the population aged 15 or over who furnish, or are available to furnish, the supply of labour for production of goods and services in accordance with the System of National Accounts. Primary Source: ILO Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 2003 (Geneva, 2003) and Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM) Third Edition,(Geneva, 2003), table 1. KILM table 1 was compiled from the following Primary Source: ILO, Yearbook of Labour Statistics,2002 (Geneva, 2002); ILO, Economically Active Population, 1950-2010, fourth edition (Geneva, 1996);OECD, Labour Force Statistics Database, <http://www.oecd.org/> and ILO Regional office for Latin America (Panama)

Economic freedom Index

Measures economic freedom defined as the absence of government coercion or constraint on the production, distribution, or consumption of goods and services beyond the extent necessary for citizens to protect and maintain liberty itself. Each country receives its overall economic freedom score based on the simple average of the 10 individual factor scores. Each factor is subjectively graded according to a unique scale. The scales run from 1 to 5: A

score of 1 signifies an economic environment or set of policies that are most conducive to economic freedom, while a score of 5 signifies a set of policies that are least conducive to economic freedom. The individual Factor Score are represented by the following items. **Trade:** based on weighted average tariff rate, non tariff barriers, corruption in custom service. **Fiscal burden:** based on top marginal individual and corporate tax rate and year to year change in government expenditure as percentage of GDP. **Government intervention:** based on government consumption as percentage of the economy, government ownership of business and industries, share of government revenues from state-owned enterprises and government ownership of property, economic output produced by the Government. **Monetary policy:** based on average inflation rate from 1993 to 2002. **Foreign Investments:** based on Foreign Investment Code, restriction on foreign ownership of business, restriction on industries and companies open to foreign investors, restrictions on and performance requirements for foreign companies, foreign ownership of land, equal treatment under the law for both foreign and domestic companies, restrictions on repatriation of earnings, restriction on capital transactions, availability of local financing for foreign companies. **Banking Finance:** based on government ownership of financial institution, restrictions on the ability of foreign banks to open branches and subsidiaries, government influence over the allocation of credit, government regulations, freedom to offer all types of financial services, securities, and insurance policies. **Wages/prices:** based on minimum wage laws, freedom to set prices privately without government influence, government price controls, extent to which government price controls are used, government subsidies to business that affect prices. **Property rights:** based on freedom from government influence over the judicial system, commercial code defining contracts, sanctioning of foreign arbitration of contract disputes, government expropriation of property, corruption within the judiciary, delays in receiving judicial decisions, legally granted and protected private property. **Regulations:** based on licensing requirements to operate a business, ease of obtaining a business license, corruption within the bureaucracy, labour regulations such as established work weeks, paid vacations, and parental leave, as well as selected labour regulations, environmental, consumer safety and worker health regulations, regulations that impose a burden on business. **Informal market:** based on smuggling, piracy of intellectual property in the informal market, agricultural production, manufacturing, services, transportation and labour supplied on the informal market. The informal market reflects restrictions, taxes, or imperfections in the

private market. Hence, the larger the informal market, the lower the country's level of economic freedom; and the more prevalent informal market activities are, the worse the country's score. A more detailed description of the methodology used with special regard to the standard followed for score attribution is available at:

<http://cf.heritage.org/index2004test/ChapterPDFs/chapter5.html>

Primary Source available on line at:

<http://www.heritage.org/research/features/index/search.html>

Enforcing Contracts

These indicators measure the efficiency of the judicial (or administrative) system in the collection of overdue debt. The data are built following the step-by-step evolution of a standardized and detailed payment dispute either before local courts or through an administrative process, if such a process is available and preferred by creditors. The data are collected through research of the codes of civil procedures and other court regulations, as well as surveys to local litigation lawyers. **Number of Procedures:** measures the number of procedures mandated by law or court regulation that demand interaction between the parties or between them and the judge (or administrator) or court officer. **Time indicator:** measures the time of dispute resolution—in calendar days—counted from the moment the plaintiff files the lawsuit in court until settlement or payment. **Cost** measures the official cost of going through court procedures, including court costs and attorney fees where the use of attorneys is mandatory or common, or the costs of an administrative debt recovery procedure, expressed as a percentage of the debt value

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

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.

Growth Competitiveness Index (GCI)

GCI is the synthesis of three components or sub-indices: Technology Index, Public Institutions Index and

Macroeconomic Environment Index. It is calculated by using a combination of publicly available data and information provided in the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey. **Technology Index evaluates:** innovation; information and communication technology; technology transfer. **Public Institutions Index** evaluates answers to survey questions concerning law and contracts (e.g. 6.01 Is the judiciary in your country independent from political influences of members of government, citizens or firms? 6.03 Property rights, including over financial assets, are clearly defined and well protected by law?" 6.10 Is your government neutral among bidders when deciding among public contracts? 6.18 Does organized crime impose significant costs on business?) **Macroeconomic Environment Index evaluates:** macroeconomic stability; institutional investor country credit rating; Government waste. A more detailed picture of methodology and data used to calculate GCI is available at:

http://www.weforum.org/pdf/Gcr/Composition_of_Growth_Competitiveness_Index

Primary Source: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2004-2005.

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

Legal Rights of Borrowers and Lenders

Measures the degree to which collateral and bankruptcy laws facilitate lending. The index ranges from 0 to 10, with higher scores indicating that collateral and bankruptcy laws are better designed to expand access to credit. It is based on data collected through research of collateral and insolvency laws supported by responses to a survey on secured transactions laws. It includes three aspects related to legal rights in bankruptcy, and seven aspects found in collateral law. The indicators related to creditor rights in bankruptcy are based on the methodology of La Porta and others (1998). A score of 1 is assigned for each of the following features of the laws:

- 1) Secured creditors are able to seize their collateral when a debtor enters reorganization—that is, there is no

“automatic stay” or “asset freeze” imposed by the court.

- 2) Secured creditors are paid first out of the proceeds from liquidating a bankrupt firm, as opposed to other parties, such as government or workers.
- 3) Management does not stay in reorganization. An administrator is responsible for managing the business during reorganization, rather than the management of the bankrupt debtor.
- 4) General—rather than specific—description of assets is permitted in collateral agreements.
- 5) General—rather than specific—description of debt is permitted in collateral agreements.
- 6) Any legal or natural person may grant or take security.
- 7) A unified registry including charges over movable property operates.
- 8) Security provides priority outside of bankruptcy.
- 9) Parties may agree on enforcement procedures by contract.
- 10) Creditors may both seize and sell collateral out of court.

Natural Gas Proved Reserves

Estimated quantities that analysis of geologic and engineering data demonstrates with reasonable certainty are recoverable under existing and operating conditions. Source: US Energy Information Administration, International Energy Annual 2002

ODA

Official Development Assistance

Oil Production

Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, other liquids, and refinery processing gains. Negative data values indicate net refinery processing losses. Source: US Energy Information Administration, International Energy Annual 2002. Source: US Energy Information Administration, International Energy Annual 2002

Oil Proved Reserves

Estimated quantities that analysis of geologic and engineering data demonstrates with reasonable certainty are recoverable under existing and operating conditions. Source: US Energy Information Administration, International Energy Annual 2002

Oil Apparent Consumption

Includes internal consumption, refinery fuel and loss, and bunkering. Source: US Energy Information Administration, International Energy Annual 2002

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), adjusted 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

Private Bureau Coverage: reports the number of individuals and/or firms listed in the private credit bureau with current information on repayment history, unpaid debts, or credit outstanding. The number is scaled to the country's adult population (per 1,000 adult population). If a private bureau does not operate, the coverage value is 0. A private credit bureau is defined as a private firm or a non-profit organization that maintains a database on the standing of borrowers (persons or businesses) in the financial system and facilitates exchange of credit information among banks and financial institutions. Credit investigative bureaus and credit reporting firms that do not directly facilitate information exchange between financial institutions are not considered

Proportion of women among administrative and managerial workers

Expresses the number of women administrators and managers as a percentage of all workers in this occupational group, and covers the latest year between 1985 to 1997 for which data are available. According to the International Standard Classification of Occupations, revised edition (ISCO-68), the major group "administrative and managerial workers" includes (a) legislative officials and government administrators and (b) managers. In a few

countries, the revised ISCO (ISCO-88) is already in use; in those cases, the category "administrative and managerial workers" includes the following sub-groups: (a) legislators and senior officials ;(b) corporate managers; and (c) general managers. Primary Source: ILO, the Yearbook of Labour Statistics

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 constitution 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

Public Registry coverage

Reports the number of individuals and/or firms listed in the public credit registry with current information on repayment history, unpaid debts, or credit outstanding. The number is scaled to the country's adult population (per 1,000 adult population). If a public registry does not operate, the coverage value is 0. Public credit registry is defined as a database managed by the public sector, usually by the Central Bank or Superintendent of Banks, that collects information on the standing of borrowers (persons or businesses) in the financial system and makes it available to financial institutions

Registering a Property

Property is assumed to be land and a building having a value of 50 times income per capita, situated in a peri-urban area of the country's most populous city, and with

other detailed and standardized features. A **procedure** is defined as any interaction of the buying or selling company, its agents (if the agent is required by law) or the property itself with external parties, including government agencies, inspectors, notaries, lawyers, notaries, etc. Interactions between company officers and employees are not considered. **Cost** includes only official costs. These are fees, transfer taxes, stamp duties, and any other payment to the property registry, notaries, public agencies, or lawyers, if required by law. **Time** is recorded in calendar days. It is assumed that the minimum time required for each procedure is one day. Time captures the median duration that property lawyers or registry officials indicate as necessary to complete a procedure.

Rigidity of Employment Index

The average of three sub-indices: Difficulty of Hiring index, a Rigidity of Hours index, and a Difficulty of Firing index. All sub-indices have several components, take values between 0 and 100, with higher values indicating more rigid regulation, and assume a standard a detailed picture of business and worker. **The Difficulty of Hiring Index** measures (i) whether term contracts can only be used for temporary tasks; (ii) the maximum duration of term contracts; and (iii) the ratio of the mandated minimum wage (or apprentice wage, if available) to the average value-added per working population. A country is assigned a score of 1 if term contracts can only be used for temporary tasks, and a score of 0 if term contracts can be used for any task. A score of 1 is assigned if the duration of term contracts is 3 years or less; 0.5 if the duration is between 3 and 5 years; and 0 if term contracts can last more than 5 years. Finally, a score of 1 is assigned if the ratio of minimum wage to average value added per worker ratio is higher than 0.75; 0.67 for ratios between 0.50 and 0.75; 0.33 for ratios between 0.25 and 0.50; and a score of 0 if the ratio is below 0.25. **The Rigidity of Hours Index** has five components: (i) whether night work is restricted; (ii) whether weekend work is allowed; (iii) whether the workweek consists of five-and-a-half days or more; (iv) whether the workday can extend to 12 hours or more (including overtime); and (v) whether the annual paid vacation days are 21 days or less. If the answer is no on any of these questions, the country is assigned a score of 1, otherwise a score of 0 is assigned. **The Difficulty of Firing Index** has eight components: (i) whether redundancy is not grounds for dismissal; (ii) whether the employer needs to notify the labour union or the labour ministry for firing one redundant worker; (iii) whether the employer needs to notify the labour union or the labour ministry for group dismissals; (iv) whether the employer needs approval from

the labour union or the labour ministry for firing one redundant worker; (v) whether the employer needs approval from the labour union or the labour ministry for group dismissals; (vi) whether the law mandates training or replacement prior to dismissal; (vii) whether priority rules apply for dismissals; and (viii) whether priority rules apply for re-employment. If the answer to any question is yes, a score of 1 is assigned; otherwise a score of 0 is given. Questions (i) and (iv) have double-weight in the construction of the final index

Starting a business

A business is considered as a limited liability company with detailed and standardized feature. A **procedure** is any interaction of the company founder with external parties (government agencies, lawyers, auditors, notaries, etc). **Time** is recorded in calendar days. It is assumed that the minimum time required per procedure is one day. Time captures the median duration that incorporation lawyers indicate is necessary to complete a procedure. If a procedure can be accelerated for an additional cost, the fastest procedure is chosen. **Cost** is determined according to the text of the Company Law, the Commercial Code, and specific regulations and fee schedules. **The paid-in minimum capital** requirement reflects the amount that the entrepreneur must deposit in a bank before registration starts

Women's wages in manufacturing as a percentage of men's wages

The ratio of female wages to male wages in manufacturing, expressed as a percentage. The statistics of wages from which the ratio is computed are, in general, average earnings per wage-earner (regardless of age) or in some cases wage rates. The data on average earnings are usually derived from payroll data supplied by a sample of establishments often also furnishing data on hours of work and on employment. In a few cases, average earnings are compiled from social insurance statistics. International comparisons of wage ratios presented here must be made with great caution. As indicated above, the coverage, definitions and methods of compiling wage statistics differ significantly from country to country. Disaggregation of statistics by sex is available for only a few countries and may be based on a narrow segment of the population. Furthermore, earnings are very much dependent on the number of hours worked, and where female workers generally work a much smaller number of hours than male workers, this factor must be kept in mind when interpreting the wage ratio. Primary Source: Prepared by the Statistics Division of the United Nations Secretariat from ILO,

Yearbook of Labour Statistics (Geneva, various years up to 2003)

Social indicators

CEDAW

For each country, the year of ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and whether a national plan of action for the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action has been submitted to the United Nations Secretariat. Primary Source: Information on the year of ratification of the Convention is provided by the Division for the Advancement of Women of the United Nations Secretariat, as is information on national plan of action. The column on the national plan of action indicates whether a country has submitted a national action plan for the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action to the United Nations Secretariat, as of 4 April 2000. Primary Source: Division for the Advancement of Women of the United Nations Secretariat.

(<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/states.htm> accessed on January 2004)

Cellular subscribers

(per 1,000 people). Primary Source: International Telecommunication Union). World Telecommunication Indicators Database, 7th edition. March 2004. Data available on line at [<http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]. March 2004

Cellular mobile subscribers

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

Convention 182

Worst forms of child Labor convention (1999)

Convention 138

Minimum age convention (1973)

Corruption Perception Index (CPI)

CPI 2003 Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption in Public Sector as seen by business people, academics and risk analysts, and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt). CPI is a particular synthesis of different results from many surveys. A more detailed picture of the synthesis methodology is available at:

<http://www.transparency.org/cpi/2003/dnld/framework.pdf>
http://www.transparency.org/cpi/2003/dnld/cpi2003_backgrounddata.pdf

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

Internet users

(per 1,000 people). Primary Source: International Telecommunication Union). World Telecommunication Indicators Database, 7th edition. March 2004. Data available on line at [<http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]. March 2004

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

Juvenile suspects

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

Parties to United Nations instruments

Indicates whether a country has ratified the relevant instrument and if so, the year ratified. The relevant instruments are: **1951C** (i.e. the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees); **1967P** (i.e. the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees); **1990C** (i.e. the 1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families.

In addition (**2000P**) two Protocols supplement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime; namely, the 2000 Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air and the 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. With the exception of Venezuela, all countries which ratified one Protocol, ratified the other Protocol and on the same date. Ratification includes acceptance, approval, accession or succession. Ratification is the act whereby a State indicates its consent to being bound to a treaty if the parties intend to show their consent by such an act. Primary Source: United Nations Treaty Collection. Data available online, as of 1 September 2002, at: <http://untreaty.un.org>.

Patents Granted to residents

(per million people): Calculated on the basis of data on patents granted to residents from WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization). 2004. Intellectual Property Statistics. Publication B, Geneva, and data on population from United Nations, 2003. World Population Prospects 1950-2050: The 2002 Revision Database. Department of

Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, New York

Percentage of population with access to essential drugs

The data on access to essential drugs are based on statistical estimates received from World Health Organization (WHO) country and regional offices and regional advisers and through the World Drug Situation Survey carried out in 1998-99. These estimates represent the best information available to the WHO Department of Essential Drugs and Medicines Policy to date and are currently being validated by WHO member states. The department assigns the estimates to four groupings: very low access (0-49%), low access (50-79%), medium access (80-94%) and good access (95-100%). These groupings, used here in presenting the data, are often employed by the WHO in interpreting the data, as the actual estimates may suggest a higher level of accuracy than the data afford. Primary Source: WHO

Percentage of parliamentary seats occupied by women

Calculated only for the lower chamber in countries with a bicameral assembly. Primary Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union by national authorities. These statistics, updated regularly, are available in <http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm>

Percentage of women in decision-making position in Government

Refers to positions at the level of minister or the equivalent, deputy or assistant minister or the equivalent, secretary of state or permanent secretary or the equivalent and deputy of state or director of government or the equivalent. "Ministerial Level" includes persons at the level of minister or the equivalent, while "Sub-Ministerial Level" includes the rest of the positions enumerated above. Primary Source:

Receipt of Royalties and license fees

(US\$ per person): Calculated on the basis of data on population from United Nations. 2003. World Population Prospects 1950-2050: The 2002 Revision Database. Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, New York; and data on receipts of royalties and license fees from World Bank. 2004. World Development Indicators 2004. CD-ROM. Washington, DC., based on data from the International Monetary Fund

Research and Development (R&D) Expenditure

(% of GDP): World Bank. 2004. World Development Indicators 2004. CD-ROM. Washington, DC, based on data

from the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization; aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the World Bank

Researchers in R&D

(per million people): World Bank. 2004. World Development Indicators 2004. CD-ROM. Washington, DC, based on data from the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization; aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the World Bank

Division for the Advancement of Women of the United Nations Secretariat.

Surveys Used

Refers to the number of surveys that assessed a country's performance. A total of 17 surveys were used from 13 independent institutions, and at least three surveys were required for a country to be included in the CPI. A detailed picture of the surveys used is available at:

http://www.transparency.org/cpi/2003/dnld/survey_sources_2003.pdf.

Standard Deviation

Indicates differences in the values of the sources: the greater the standard deviation, the greater the differences of perceptions of a country among the sources. High-Low Range: provides the highest and lowest values of the different sources. Primary Source: Transparency International website

<http://www.transparency.org/surveys/index.html>.

Telephone mainlines

(per 1,000 people). Primary Source: International Telecommunication Union). World Telecommunication Indicators Database, 7th edition. March 2004. Data available on line at [<http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]. March 2004

Telephone mainline

Telephone line connecting a subscriber to the telephone exchange equipment

Unemployment rate

Proportion of the labour force that is unemployed. The unemployed are persons who are currently without work, who are seeking or have sought work recently, and who are currently available for work. The base for these statistics is the labour force (the economically active portion of the population), not the total population. Primary Source: United Nations Statistics Division Social Indicators website

(<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/social/unempl.htm>
accessed on 9 January 2004)

Youth unemployment rate

Proportion of the labour force aged 15-24 years that is unemployed. Source: UN Millennium Indicator Database. Primary Source: ILO.

Definition of the geographic areas

Central Eastern Europe and Commonwealth of Independent Europe CEE-CIS

Albania
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Belaruss
Bosnia & Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Czech Republic
Estonia
Georgia
Hungary
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Latria
Lythuania
Macedonia
Moldova
Poland
Romania
Russian Federation
Serbia and Montenegro
Slovakia
Tajikistan
Turkmenistan
Ukraine
Uzbekistan

Developing Countries

Afghanistan
Algeria
Angola
Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Bahamas
Bahrain
Bangladesh

Barbados
Belize
Benin
Bhutan
Bolivia
Botswana
Brazil
Brunei Darussalam
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cambodia
Cameroon
Cape verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
China
Colombia
Comoros
Congo
Costa Rica
Cote d'Ivoire
Cuba
Cyprus
Djibouti
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Fiji
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Grenada
Guatemala

Guinea
Guinea Bissau
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Jamaica
Jordan
Kenya
Kiribati
Korea, Dem. Rep.
Korea Rep. of
Kuwait
Lao People's dem. Rep.
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Lybian Arab Jamahiriya
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Marshal islands
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Micronesia
Mongolia
Morocco
Mozambique
Myanmar
Namibia
Nauru
Nepal
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Occupied Palestinian Territories
Oman
Pakistan
Palau
Panama
Papua
New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines

Qatar
Rwanda
Saint Kitts e Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent & the Grenadines
Samoa
Sao Tomé & Principe
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Solomon Islands
Sonmalia
South Africa
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Suriname
Swaziland
Syrian Arab Republic
Tanzania
Thailand
Timor-Leste
Togo
Tonga
Trinidad e Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Tuvalu
Uganda
United Arab Emirates
Uruguay
Vanuatu
Venezuela
Vietnam
Yemen
Zambia
Zimbabwe

OECD

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Canada
Czech Republic
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary

Island
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
Luxemburg
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Slovakia
Spain
Swedwe
Switzerland
Turkey
United Kingdom

MENA (Middle East and North Africa)
Algeria

Baharain
Djibouti
Egypt
Iran
Iraq
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Lybia
Morocco
Occupied Palestine
Oman
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Somalia
Sudan
Syria
Tunisia
United Arab Emirates
Yemen