

# Definitions

## **Adolescent fertility rate**

Number of births per thousand women aged between fifteen and nineteen.

## **Adult literacy rate**

Percentage of people over fifteen years of age who can read, write and understand a short, simple text about their daily life.

## **Agricultural land area**

Land surface area made up of arable and permanently cultivated lands and by permanent meadows and pastures.

## **Agricultural population**

Persons who depend on agriculture, hunting, fishing or forestry for their subsistence. This category includes all those who carry out an agricultural activity and everything this entails without official employment.

## **Annual population growth rate**

Exponential change in the growth of the population during the period indicated.

## **Aquaculture production**

Includes marine, freshwater and diadromous fish, molluscs and crustaceans cultivated in marine, inland or brackish environments.

## **Arable lands and permanent crops**

Agricultural surface area that groups the data on arable or farm land and land used for permanent crops. Arable and farm land is land given over to temporary crops (those giving two yields are only

counted once), temporal meadows for cutting or grazing, land dedicated to commercial vegetable gardens or orchards and land temporarily fallow for a period of less than five years. The term does not include land that has been abandoned as a result of migratory cultivation. Land destined for permanent crops refers to land dedicated to crops that occupy the terrain during long periods and that do not need to be replanted after each harvest, such as cacao, coffee and rubber. It includes land occupied by bushes destined to flower production, fruit trees, nut trees and vineyards, but excludes land planted with trees destined to the production of firewood or wood.

## **Armed forces**

Strategic, land, naval, aerial, command and support forces. It also includes paramilitary forces, such as the gendarmerie, the customs services and the border guard if they are trained in military strategy.

## **Average annual supply of fish and fish derivatives**

Calculated from the disposability of fish and its derivatives for human consumption, divided by the total population within the geographical borders of any given country. Nationals living in other countries are excluded, although foreigners living in the country are included.

## **Births attended by skilled health personnel**

Percentage of births attended by health personnel (physicians, nurses and mid-

wives) that are trained in the care, supervision and counseling of women during pregnancy, birthgiving and puerperium, and who can also deliver babies and assist them on their own.

## **Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions**

The emissions of carbon dioxide produced in the burning of all fossil fuels used by a country.

## **Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions by sector**

Shows the proportion of carbon dioxide emissions produced by the burning of fossil fuels in the sectors of transport, industry and electricity production. The transport sector includes emissions produced by all forms of transport by road, rail and air, including agricultural vehicles travelling by road. International journeys by boat or aeroplane are excluded. The industrial and construction sector includes emissions produced by all types of industry and construction. The electricity sector includes emissions produced by the generation of electricity for public use, including thermal power stations.

## **Carbon intensity**

Average quantity of CO<sub>2</sub> emitted per unit of income generated by a particular economy.

## **Cereal production**

The figures for cereal production only refer to harvests of dry grain. Crops harvested for hay, unripe foodstuffs, forage and silage or used for grazing are therefore excluded.

**Cereal production yield**

The outputs per hectare have been calculated using the data on surface area and production.

**Cereal trade**

The figures obtained by the FAO, are supplied by the respective governments in the questionnaires sent out by the FAO.

**Children underweight for their age**

Percentage of children under five whose weight and height for their age is less than twice the standard deviation in comparison with the average for the relevant age group. The population of reference is the child population of the USA, which is assumed to be well nourished.

**Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary schools**

Number of students registered in the primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education, regardless of age, as a percentage of the population having the official age to receive education at the three levels.

**Consumer price index**

Reflects changes in the cost, for an average consumer, of the acquisition of a basket of goods and services that can be fixed or can change at specific intervals; for example annually. The Laspeyres formula is normally used.

**Contraceptive prevalence rate**

Percentage of married women (including couples living together) between fifteen and forty-nine years of age, who use, or whose partners use, contraception of any type, modern or traditional.

**Conventional arms transfer**

Refers to the voluntary transfer of weapons, on the part of the supplier (excluding, therefore, captured weapons and weapons obtained from deserters), with military purposes destined for the armed forces, paramilitary forces or intelligence services of another country. They inclu-

de conventional weapons or large scale systems, classified in six categories: ships, aircraft, missiles, artillery, armoured vehicles and guidance and radar systems (excluding lorries, services, munitions, small arms, support items, components and component technology and towed or naval artillery under 100 millimetre calibre).

**Coverage ratio**

Relation between the exports and imports of an economy, expressed as a percentage.

**Crude birth rate**

Number of births per year per thousand inhabitants. An estimate is made in the middle of the current year.

**Crude death rate**

Number of deaths per year per thousand inhabitants. An estimate is made in the middle of the current year.

**Current account balance**

The sum of the net exports – exports minus imports – of goods and services, incomes and net transfers.

**Daily newspaper circulation**

Refers to those newspapers published at least four times a week.

**Debt service**

The sum of the main payments and interest payments made in foreign currencies, goods or services for long-term debts, interest paid on short-term debts and repayments (redemption and charges) to the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

**Desalinated water production**

Amount of water produced by elimination of salt from salt water using a variety of techniques, including inverse osmosis. Most of this water is used for domestic purposes.

**Deserts and dryland areas**

Total area of semiarid land (dry lands), ba-

rren and desert lands that make up a country.

**Dietary energy consumption**

Availability of food for human consumption, expressed in kilo calories per person and per day. A national level of foods for human consumption is calculated, after deducting all the non food consumption (exports, fodder, industrial use, seeds and waste).

**Duration of compulsory education**

Number of years, within a determined age group, that children and young people are legally obliged to attend school.

**Earned income**

Approximate calculation based on the ratio of female non-agricultural salaries to male nonagricultural salaries, the proportion of women and men in the economically active population, the total of the female and male population and the GDP per capita (PPP in USD).

**Ecological footprint**

Measurement of the use of renewable natural resources by humanity. For a given population it is defined as the total area of biologically productive land and water required produce the resources consumed, maintain energy consumption, make way for infrastructures and to absorb the waste generated by the population. The unit used to measure the ecological footprint is the global hectare and is defined as a hectare of biologically productive space, equal to the world average.

**Economic activity rate**

The proportion of the population over fifteen years of age that contributes, or is able to contribute, labour in the production of goods and services.

**Electricity consumption per capita**

Refers to the gross production per inhabitant and includes the consumption of auxiliary stations and the losses in the transformers considered an integral part

of the central station. It also includes the total electricity produced by pumping stations, without deducting the electricity absorbed by the pumps.

### **Electricity production**

Measured in the alternating equipment terminals of electric power stations. Also includes hydroelectric, coal, oil, gas and nuclear energy sources and generation by geothermal, solar, wind, tidal and marine energy, as well as renewable residues and fuels.

### **Electricity sources**

Refers to the energy sources used to generate electricity: hydroelectric, coal, oil, gas and nuclear.

### **Employment by sector**

According to the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), the Agriculture category also includes hunting, fishing and forest exploitation; the Industry category includes mining, extraction activities (including oil production), manufacturing, construction and public services (electricity, water and gas); the Services category includes the wholesale and retail trades, restaurants and hotels, transport, storage services, communications, financial services, insurance, real estate and business services, as well as community, social and personal services.

### **Energy consumption**

Consumption equals the local production plus imports and changes in stock levels, less exports and fuel destined to boats and aeroplanes used for international transport. Shown is the consumption per inhabitant, as well as the origin of the source. By origin, the fossil fuels include the power consumption of petroleum, natural gas, coal and its derivatives. In the case of nuclear energy, an efficiency of 33% is assumed (European average). Hydroelectricity excludes consumption from pumping. The modern renewable sources include: wind, tidal, waves, photovoltaic and thermal solar, biogas and geothermal and fuels from biomass, such as ethanol; and traditional ones include: solid

biomass, including wood, vegetable and animal waste, among others.

### **Energy production**

Primary energy forms –oil, natural gas, coal and its derivatives and renewable fuels and residues – and primary electricity, all converted into equivalents of oil. The renewable fuels and residues refer to solid and liquid biomass, biogas and industrial and municipal residues.

### **Export/Import concentration index**

The Herfindahl-Hirschmann Index is used in a normalised version to obtain values between zero and one (maximum concentration). It measures the degree of market concentration and the calculation takes into account the different product groups exported, according to the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).

### **Exports**

The value of all goods supplied by an economy to the rest of the world. It excludes labour and income from property, as well as transfer payments.

### **External debt**

The sum of the national debt with public guarantee, private unsecured long-term debt, credit from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and short-term debt.

### **Fertility rate**

Number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with current age-specific fertility rates.

### **Fertilizer consumption**

Amount of vegetable nutrients used per unit of cultivatable land. The fertilisers considered are nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium. Consumption is calculated as production plus imports minus exports, and traditional nutrients (animal and vegetable fertilisers) are not included. The data obtained is the result of dividing the consumption of fertiliser of each

country by the surface area of arable and permanently cultivated land.

### **Fishermen**

Includes people employed in commercial and subsistence fishing (personnel both on land and at sea), who work in fresh water, brackish water, the marine area or in aquaculture activities.

### **Foreign direct investment**

Net direct investment that is made in order to acquire a lasting management interest in an enterprise operating in a country other than that of the investor. It is equal to the sum of the equity capital, the reinvestment of earnings and other long term and short term capital.

### **Forest area**

Understood as all land with natural or artificial plots of trees, whether productive or not.

### **GDP (see *Gross Domestic Product*)**

### **GDP growth rate**

Measurement of growth of an economy, obtained through the change in GDP over a period of time, calculated at constant prices.

### **GDP per unit of energy use**

Indicator of energy efficiency. The temporary differences and entire countries partly reflect structural economic changes, changes in the efficiency of particular sectors and differences in the use of fuels.

### **Gini index**

Measurement of inequality in the distribution of income and consumption. A value of zero represents perfect equality and a value of one hundred total inequality.

### **GNI (see *Gross National Income*)**

### **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**

The sum of the added value by all the re-

sident producers in an economy, plus any tax on the product (without taking into account the subsidies). The added value is the net profit of an industry after adding together all the profits and subtracting the intermediate contributions.

**Gross Domestic Product by sector**

The contribution of the distinct economic sectors to the GDP is determined according to the added value established by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC).

**Gross Domestic Product per capita (GDP per capita)**

Using the official exchange rates to convert the figures in national currency into US dollars does not measure the relative internal acquisition powers of each currency in each country. The International Comparison Project (ICP) of the United Nations and the World Bank develop measures of the GDP on an internationally comparable scale using as conversion factors the Purchase Power Parities (PPP) with respect to each country.

**Gross National Income (GNI)**

The sum of value added by all 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. The added value is the net profit of an industry after having summed up all profits and deducted international contributions.

**HDI (see *Human Development Index*)****Human Development Index (HDI)**

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) calculates the Human Development Index (HDI) by relating three indicators: level of incomes (GDP per capita), health (life expectancy at birth) and level of education (literacy rate and combined enrolment in primary, secondary and higher education).

**Immigrants**

Refers to the people born outside of a given country at the mid-point of the year. The data is given in absolute figures and as a percentage in respect to the population of the receiving country.

**Imports**

Value of all goods received by an economy from the rest of the world. It excludes labour and income relating to property, as well as transfer payments.

**Inbound tourists**

Number of tourist who travel to a country other than that in which they have their usual residence, for a period not exceeding 12 months and whose main purpose in visiting is other than an activity remunerated from within the country visited.

**Infant mortality rate**

Shows the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per thousand live births.

**Information and communications technology expenditures**

Includes internal and external spending on information technology, as well as telecommunications and other office infrastructures.

**Internally displaced people**

As a result of armed conflicts or human rights abuses, some 25 million people live as internally displaced population. These people were forced to flee from their homes for fear of losing their lives, but unlike refugees, they were displaced within their country's borders. Even though internally displaced people are twice as many as refugees, their situation receives less international attention.

**International outbound tourists**

Number of trips that travellers make to a given country from their normal country of residence for a period of less than one year for any other reason than to undertake a paid activity in the country visited.

**International tourism expenditure**

The expenditure in other countries of travellers from a given country, including the payments to national freight companies for international freight. It can include the expenses of single day travellers. The percentage it represents in respect of the exports is calculated as a ratio of the exports of goods and services.

**International tourism receipts**

Income received in a given country from visitors, including payments made to national freight companies for international freight. It also includes the prepayment of goods and services received in the destination country. It can include the income from single day visitors. The percentage it represents in respect to exports is calculated as a ratio of the exports of goods and services.

**Internet users**

Defined as the computers within an economy that are directly linked to the worldwide web. These statistics are based on the country codes of the addresses of the users and do not always correspond to the physical location of the computer.

**Investment in telecommunications**

Includes expenses associated with the acquisition of telecommunications equipment and infrastructures (including land, buildings, intellectual property and others). These expenses refer both to the initial installations and to all the reforms undertaken in the existing installations.

**Irrigated lands**

Irrigation data refers to the areas equipped with hydraulic infrastructure to supply water to crops. Areas with partial or total control of the distribution, surface areas irrigated by diversion of rises in level and low and flooded areas where available water is controlled are included.

**Known species**

Refers to the total number of species in a given country. Only mammals and birds have been taken into account.

**Land area**

Refers to the total surface area minus the surface covered by inland waters. Inland waters are defined in general as rivers and principle lakes.

**Land under cereal production**

The figures related to cultivated crop surface areas generally refer to the area harvested, although those corresponding to permanent crops can refer to the total planted area. The figures for the cultivated cereal area only refer to harvests of dry grain. Crops harvested for hay, unripe foodstuffs, forage and silage or used for grazing are therefore excluded.

**Life expectancy at birth**

The number of years that a new-born infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

**Live animal stock**

The data on stock covers all domestic animals regardless of age, location or final purpose. Estimates have been made for countries that have not supplied data, as well as for countries supplying partial statistics.

**Live animal trade**

Enormous quantities of unregistered animals cross the borders of some countries. In order to obtain more representative international trade figures of live animals, the FAO has incorporated estimates of the unregistered trade.

**Maternal mortality ratio**

Annual number of deaths of women owing to causes related to pregnancy, for every 100.000 live births.

**Mediterranean and Black Sea catches**

Fishing catches for commerce, industry or subsistence (including recreational catches where the data is available). The data refers to the catch by the fleet of a country in the Mediterranean and/or the Black Sea.

**Military expenditure**

Total of expenses effected by the Ministry of Defence and other ministries on the recruitment and training of military personnel, as well as the manufacture and acquisition of military supplies and equipment. Military assistance is included in the expenses of the donor country.

**Mobile phones**

Mobile telephone users subscribed to a public, mobile and automatic service providing access to the public telephone network using cellular technology.

**Motor vehicles**

Includes cars, buses and loading vehicles, but not mopeds or motorcycles.

**National protected areas**

Areas of land or sea specially reserved for the protection and maintenance of the biodiversity and the natural and associated cultural resources and managed through legal and other instruments. According to The World Conservation Union (IUCN) it includes the total area of all natural reserves, virgin areas, national parks, natural monuments, management areas of habitats and species, as well as protected land and sea areas in each country.

**Net energy import**

Shows the degree of energy use by an economy and to what extent it exceeds its domestic production. High-income countries are often the net importers while the majority of energy-supplying countries are middle-income.

**Net enrolment ratio**

Number of students enrolled in a level of education who are of the official school age for that level, as a percentage of the total of the population of official school age for that level. The figures are shown for primary and secondary education.

**Net migration rate**

Net number of migrants divided by the average population of the receiving country within the period considered.

**Net number of migrants**

The entry of immigrants into a given country minus the outgoing emigrants of the same country. The data is estimated and represents the total net number for the 2000-2005 period.

**Official Development Assistance (ODA)**

The net payment of donations and loans granted under advantageous financial terms by official boards of partner countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), as well as international organisations, with a view to promoting economic development and wellbeing, including co-operation and technical assistance.

**Oil equivalent**

All the values of energy production and consumption presented in this classification are calculated and published by the International Energy Agency (IEA) which uses the equivalent metric tonne of oil based on the calorific content of the energy products as the unit of measurement. An equivalent metric tonne of oil is defined as 107 kilo calories or 11,628 gigawatts per hour (GWh). This amount of energy is practically equal to the amount of energy contained in a tonne of crude oil.

**Permanent pasture**

Refers to land used permanently (five years or more) for herbaceous fodder, whether cultivated or uncultivated (meadows or uncultivated land for grazing).

**Personal computers**

Independent computers in use, intended for use by one single user at a time.

**Population density**

The result of dividing the average annual population of a country by its land surface area expressed in square kilometres.

**Population in urban agglomerations of more than one million inhabitants**

Percentage of the population of a country living in metropolitan areas that in 2003 had a population of more than one million people.

#### **Population living with HIV/AIDS**

Estimated number of people of any age infected with HIV or AIDS. Includes the whole living infected population at the end of 2003, regardless of whether or not they have developed the disease. It shows the actual figure and the percentage in respect of the population of the country.

#### **Population per physician**

The figure is obtained by dividing the number of inhabitants of a country by the number of physicians in its health system.

#### **Population with sustainable access to an improved water source**

The percentage of the population that has reasonable access to any of the following sources of drinking water: household water connections, public standpipes, bore holes, protected dug wells, protected springs and rainwater deposits. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least twenty litres per person per day, from a source located within a radius of one kilometre from the home of the user.

#### **Population with access to electricity**

Refers to the number of people with access to electricity as a percentage of the total population.

#### **Population with access to improved sanitation**

Percentage of the population with access to adequate installations for the elimination of excrement, such as connection to drains or systems of septic tanks, flush latrines, pour flush latrines or ventilated improved pit latrines. A system of elimination of excrement is considered adequate if it is private or shared (but not public) and if it allows the efficient avoidance of people or animals entering into contact with the excrement.

#### **Population within 100 km of the coast**

Refers to the estimations of the percentage of the population that lives in the coastal area, based on the 1995 population data.

#### **Prevalence of smoking**

The percentage of men and women who smoke cigarettes. The age range varies between countries, but in general it is fifteen years of age or above.

#### **Primary pupil-teacher ratio**

Number of pupils enrolled in primary schools divided by the number of teachers in primary schools.

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

Composed of capital expenses (construction, renovation, major repairs and purchase of heavy equipment or vehicles) and running costs (goods and services consumed during the current year and need to be renewed the following year). It covers expenses such as salaries and rendering of services, contracted or acquired services, books and educational material, social welfare services, furniture and equipment, minor repairs, fuel, insurance, rent, telecommunications and travel.

#### **Public health expenditure**

Refers to the recurring and capital expenses in government budgets (central and local), loans and external concessions (including donations by international agencies and non-governmental organisations) and social or compulsory medical insurance funds.

#### **R & D expenditures**

The current and capital expenses of creative and systematic activities that increase the stock of knowledge. Includes basic and applied research and experimental development work that leads to new devices, products or processes.

#### **Refugees**

People who have been forced to flee their country for fear of persecution

owing to reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinions or membership in specific social groups and who are unable or unwilling to return. The asylum country is the country in which the refugee has requested asylum, but has not yet received a response, or where he or she has been registered as an asylum seeker. The country of origin refers to the nationality of the seeker or to the country in which he or she is a citizen.

#### **Rural population**

The estimated population at the mid point of the year in areas defined as rural, as a percentage of the total population of the country.

#### **Scientists and engineers in R & D**

Professionals that have received further training to work in any scientific field.

#### **Sectorial distribution of the active population**

The percentages of the workforce employed in the different economic sectors: agriculture, industry and services.

#### **Share of income**

In the questionnaires carried out in homes in diverse countries to determine the distribution of income, they make five divisions (or quintiles) from the lowest to the greatest incomes. The two lower quintiles (40%) are considered the poorest. A comparison is also made between the richest 10% and the poorest 10%, in order to establish the degree of inequality in incomes.

#### **Surface area**

Refers to the extension of the country in its totality, including the surface area occupied by inland waters.

#### **Telephone mainlines**

Telephone lines that connect the client's telephone equipment with the public telephone network exchange.

#### **Television sets**

Data on the number of televisions in use

is obtained by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) using questionnaires sent to the national broadcasting authorities and industry associations.

#### **Threatened species**

Includes all the species classified by The World Conservation Union (IUCN), as “vulnerable, in danger, or in critical danger”, but excludes all introduced species, species whose status is not sufficiently known, extinguished species and those still without an assigned status. Only mammals and birds have been taken into account.

#### **Total catches**

Fishing catches for commerce, industry or subsistence (including recreational catches where the data is available). The data refers to the catch by the fleet of a country in any part of the world. Marine fishing is practiced in seas or oceans, while freshwater fishing takes place in rivers, wetlands and inland lakes.

#### **Total population**

Includes all of the residents of a country or territory with the legal status of citizen, except refugees settled in a country of asylum, who are generally considered as part of the population of their country of origin. Values for 2005 and projections for 2050 are shown.

#### **Tourists' overnight stays**

Number of nights that non-resident tourists spend within the country visited, regardless of the type of tourist establishment.

#### **Trade balance**

Account that contains the imports and exports of an economy over a certain period of time with the purpose of reflecting the corresponding balance. The negative values indicate a deficit in the trade balance.

#### **Trade in fish and derivative products**

Expresses the value associated with the exports and imports of live, fresh, frozen, chilled, dried, salted, smoked and tinned fish and derivative products. Includes fresh and salt water and aquaculture fish, molluscs and crustaceans.

#### **Under-five mortality rate**

Probability of death between birth and the onset of the fifth year of life, expressed per thousand live births.

#### **Unemployment rate**

Percentage of the active population without work, but available for and seeking employment.

#### **Urban population living in slums**

A place of precarious settlement is a group of individuals who live under the same roof and lack one or more of the following conditions: secure tenure (state protection against illegal eviction), access to drinking water, access to basic healthcare, structural dwelling quality, sufficient vital space. In accordance with the situation of the city in which the precarious settlement is found, this concept can be locally adapted.

#### **Water consumption**

Total water used by humans in a year, without taking into account the losses due to evaporation from reservoirs. Includes water from non-renewable underground sources, from rivers coming from other countries and from desalinated plants.

#### **Water dependency**

Percentage of water available in one country coming from another.

#### **Water resources**

Refers to the total renewable resources, covering the watercourses of the country (rivers and underground rainwater reserves) and the watercourses originating in other countries.

#### **Women in parliamentary seats**

Refers to the percentage of seats occupied by women in a lower or single chamber, or in an upper chamber or senate, according to each case. In the case where there are two chambers, the data refers to the weighted average of the participation of women in both chambers.

#### **Wood fuel production**

Includes wood from trunks and branches used as fuel for cooking, heating or producing energy.

#### **Workers' remittances**

According to the definition of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Balance of Payments Manual, workers' remittances are goods and financial assets transferred by immigrants living and working in an economy (where they are considered residents) in favour of the residents of their former country of residence. An immigrant must live and work in the new economy for more than one year to be considered a resident there. The transfers made to the immigrants' own accounts abroad are not considered transfers. Moreover, all those derived from the possession of a business by an immigrant are only considered to be normal transfers to the country of origin.

#### **Year when women obtained the right to stand for election**

The dates refer to the year when the universal and equal right to stand for election was recognised. In the cases when two years appear, the first refers to the first partial recognition of the right to stand for election.

#### **Year when women obtained the right to vote**

The dates refer to the year when the universal and equal right to vote was recognised. In the cases when two years appear, the first refers to the first partial recognition of the right to vote.