

Definitions

Adolescent fertility rate

Number of births per thousand women aged between 15 and 19.

Agricultural land area

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

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, walnut trees and vineyards, but excludes land planted with trees destined for 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.

Births attended by skilled health personnel

Percentage of births attended by health personnel (physicians, nurses and midwives) that are trained in the care, supervision and counselling of women during pregnancy, birthing and puerperium, and who can also deliver babies and assist them on their own.

Broadband subscriptions (fixed and mobile)

Number of active (fixed or mobile) subscriptions to high speed access to the public Internet

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions

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

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) 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.

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, have been supplied by the respective governments in the questionnaires sent out by the FAO.

Children overweight

Percentage of overweight (weight-for-height above + two standard deviations of the WHO Child Growth Standards median) among children aged 0-5 years.

Children underweight

Percentage of underweight (weight-for-age less than two standard deviations of the WHO Child Growth Standards median) among children aged 0-5 years.

CO₂ emissions intensity by GDP

Average quantity of CO₂ emitted per unit of income generated by a particular economy.

Completion rate by education level

Percentage of a cohort of children or young people aged 3-5 years above the

intended age for the last grade of each level of education who have completed that grade.

Consumer price index

Reflects changes in the cost, for an average consumer, in 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 women who are married or in a relationship who report using at least one method of contraception.

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.

Debt service

The sum of the main payments and interest payments made 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.

Duration of compulsory education

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

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 to produce the re-

sources consumed, to maintain energy consumption, to 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.

Economically active population in agriculture

Part of the economically active population engaged in or seeking work in agriculture, hunting, fishing or forestry.

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.

Employed population

Proportion of the economically active population that is employed. When adding the employed population to the unemployed the result is the whole economically active population or labour force.

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, business services, as well as community, social and personal services.

Employment rate

Percentage of population in work relative to the total population of working age.

Energy use

Energy use refers to use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport.

Energy production

Primary energy forms – oil, natural gas, coal and its derivatives and renewable fuels and residues – and primary electricity. Renewable fuels and residues refer to solid and liquid biomass, biogas and industrial and municipal residues.

Expected years of schooling

Number of years of schooling that a child of school entrance age can expect to receive if prevailing patterns of age-specific enrolment rates were to stay the same throughout the child's life.

Export/Import concentration index

The Herfindahl-Hirschman Index is used, in a normalized 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 in concept of 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 fertilizers considered are nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium. Consumption is calculated as production plus imports minus exports, and traditional nutrients (animal and vegetable fertilizers) are not included. The data obtained is the result of dividing the consumption of fertilizer of each country by the surface area of arable and permanently cultivated land.

Fish and seafood supply quantity

Calculated from the availability of fish and seafood 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.

Fixed telephone subscriptions

Fixed telephone line connecting the subscriber's terminal equipment to the public switched network

Food supply

Amount of food, in kilocalories per day, available for each person in the population.

Foreign direct investment

Net direct investment that is made in order to achieve a lasting participation in the management of a business company 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 per capita (see *Gross Domestic Product per capita*)****GDP growth rate**

Annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices based on constant local currency.

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. The GDP has been converted into 2005 international dollars.

Gender Inequality Index

The Gender Inequality Index (GII) reflects women's disadvantage in three dimensions – reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market – for as many countries as data of reasonable quality allow. The index shows the loss in human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in these dimensions. It ranges from 0, which indicates that women and men fare equally, to 1, which indicates that women fare as poorly as possible in all measured dimensions.

Gini index

Measure of greater or lesser inequality in the distribution of income and consumption, considering a state of perfectly equal distribution. 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 resident producers in an economy, plus any tax on the product (without taking into account 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 in the GDP is determined according to the added value determined 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 Purchasing 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 of 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)**

Index elaborated by the United Nations Development Project (UNPD) relating three indicators: income level (per capita GNI), health (life expectancy at birth) and level of education (mean years of education and expected years of schooling).

International migrant stock

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 with 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 in concept of property, as well as transfer payments.

Inbound tourists by destination country

Number of tourists 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.

Internally displaced people

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

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 with respect to exports is calculated as a ratio of the exports of goods and services.

Internet users

The estimated number of internet users out of total population. This includes those using the Internet from any device (including mobile phones) in the last 12 months.

Labour force participation rate

The labour force participation rate is defined as the ratio of the labour force to the working-age population, expressed as a percentage. The labour force is the sum of the number of persons employed and the number of persons unemployed

Land area

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

Literacy rate

The percentage of the population aged 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Generally, "literacy" also encompasses "numeracy," the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations.

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.

Long term external debt

Debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year. It has three components: public, publicly guaranteed and private non-guaranteed debt.

Maternal mortality ratio

Annual number of deaths of women owing to causes related to pregnancy, for every 100,000 live births.

Mean years of schooling

Average number of years of education received by people aged 25 and older in their lifetime based on education attainment levels of the population converted into years of schooling

based on theoretical durations of each level of education attended.

Medical doctors

Number of medical doctors (physicians), including generalist and specialist medical practitioners, per 10,000 members of the population

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 in the Black Sea.

Military expenditure

Total 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 cellular telephone subscriptions

Refers to the subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service that provides access to a public switched telephone network using cellular technology.

Net energy import

Shows the amount of energy use by an economy and to what extent it exceeds its domestic production.

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.

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 organizations, with a view to promoting economic development and well-being, including co-operation and technical assistance.

Outbound tourists by country of origin

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.

Permanent pasture

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

PM2.5 air pollution

Population-weighted exposure to ambient PM2.5 pollution is defined as the average level of exposure of a nation's population to concentrations of suspended particles measuring less than 2.5 microns in aerodynamic diameter, which are capable of penetrating deep into the respiratory tract and causing severe health damage. Exposure is calculated by weighting mean annual concentrations of PM2.5 by population in both urban and rural areas.

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 750,000 inhabitants

Percentage of the population of a country living in metropolitan areas that, in 2005, had a population of more than 750,000 people.

Population located on the Mediterranean coastal regions

Population living in the Mediterranean coastal regions of the Mediterranean countries.

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 with respect to the population of the country.

Population using safely managed drinking-water services

The percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services, which is defined as the population using an improved drinking water source which is located on premises, and available when needed, and free of faecal and priority chemical contamination.

Population using safely managed sanitation services

Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services. To have a safely managed sanitation service, people should use improved sanitation facilities which are not shared with other households, and the excreta produced should either be treated and disposed in situ, stored temporarily and then emptied and transported to treatment off-site, or transported through a sewer with wastewater and then treated off-site.

Population with access to electricity

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

Prevalence of smoking

The percentage of men and women who smoke cigarettes. The age range varies between countries, but in general it is 15 years of age or above.

Primary pupil-qualified teacher ratio

Average number of pupils per qualified teacher at primary level in a given academic year.

A qualified teacher is one who has at least the minimum academic qualifications required for teaching their subjects at the relevant level in a given country in a given academic year.

Proportion of households with a computer

Number of households which declare to have access to a computer at home. A computer includes: a desktop, portable or handheld computer (e.g. a personal digital assistant). It does not include equipment with some embedded computing abilities such as mobile phones or TV sets.

Proportion of households with internet access

Number of households which declare to have access to the Internet at home. Access is not assumed to be only via a computer - it may also be by mobile phone, digital TV etc.

Protected areas

Areas of land or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biodiversity, 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.

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 that need to be renewed the following year). It covers expenses such as salaries and rendering of services, contracted or acquired services, books and didactic 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 from international agencies and non-governmental organizations) 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. It includes basic and applied research and experimental development work that leads to new devices, products or processes.

R & D researchers (Full-time equivalent)

Number of professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge (who conduct research and improve or develop concepts, theories, models, techniques instrumentation, software or operational methods) during a given year expressed as a proportion of a population of one million. Full-time equivalent of R&D personnel is defined as the ratio of working hours actually spent on R&D during a calendar year divided by the total number of hours conventionally worked in the same period by an individual or by a group.

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 of determined 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 midpoint of the year in areas defined as rural, as a percentage of the total population of the country.

Sectoral distribution of the active population

Shown by the percentages of the workforce employed in the different eco-

nomics sectors: agriculture, industry and services.

Share of income or consumption

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 relation is also established between the richest 10% and the poorest 10%, in order to establish the degree of inequality in incomes.

Share of ICT goods as percentage of total trade

Share of ICT goods imports and exports as a percentage of total imports and exports for every economy for which this information is available. The list of ICT goods is defined by the OECD, and was revised in 2010. This new list consists of 95 goods defined at the six-digit level of the 2007 version of the Harmonized System.

Short-term external debt

Debt owed to non-residents having an original maturity of one year or less and interest arrears on long-term debt.

Surface area

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

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.

Total area equipped for irrigation

Area equipped to provide water (via irrigation) to crops. It includes areas equipped for full and partial control irrigation, equipped lowland areas, pastures and areas equipped for spate irrigation.

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 practised in seas or oceans, while freshwater fishing takes place in rivers, wetlands and inland lakes.

Total health expenditure

Funds mobilized by the system. Sum of general government and private expenditure on health.

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.

Tourism expenditure in other countries

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.

Trade balance

Account that holds the imports and exports of an economy during 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 to 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 reaching five years of age, expressed per thousand live births.

Unemployment rate

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

Urban population using at least basic sanitation services

The percentage of urban population using at least basic sanitation services, that is, improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households. This indicator encompasses both people using basic sanitation services as well as those using safely managed sanitation services.

Water consumption

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

try (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 a higher 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 immigrant's 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 recognized. 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 recognized. In the cases when two years appear, the first refers to the first partial recognition of the right to vote.