

Interpreting the Country Profiles

Data sources

Population data: United Nations Population Division (UNPD), 2004 revision. UNPD does not provide data by single year of age for countries with a total population of less than 80,000. Where no UNPD estimates were provided national data were used where available.

Other demographic, GNP and GDP data: World Bank, 2006 World Development Indicators.

Literacy: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, estimates based on data compiled from national population censuses and household surveys and updated in 2007.

Education data: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, annual education surveys.

Science and Technology (S&T) data: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (S&T survey); Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat); Ibero American Network on Science and Technology Indicators (RICYT).

Culture and Communication (C&C): UNESCO Institute for Statistics, annual or biennial C&C surveys.

Explanatory notes

All education statistics, with the exception of literacy data, refer to the year 2005 unless otherwise noted.

Detailed notes on the year and source for literacy estimates can be found in the literacy statistical tables.

All S&T statistics refer to the most recent year between 1996 and 2004.

All C&C statistics refer to the year noted.

Population, annual population growth rate, life expectancy at birth, infant mortality rate, and GDP per capita refer to 2005 unless otherwise noted.

More information on the data presented in the country profiles can be found in the statistical tables in the *statistics* section of the UIS website www.uis.unesco.org.

General information

The *total population* is the total population in a country as of 1 July of the year indicated. Figures are presented in thousands.

The *population growth rate* is the average rate of growth of the population in a country over a given period. Figures are expressed as a percentage.

The *life expectancy at birth* is the theoretical number of years a newborn will live if the age-specific mortality rates in the year of birth are taken as constant.

The *infant mortality rate* is the number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.

The *national currency* is the official currency in circulation in each country in the reference year.

The *GDP per capita* is based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power in a given country as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current international dollars.

Education:

Pupil/Teacher ratio (primary) is the number of primary pupils per primary teacher. Both pupils and teachers are measured in headcounts.

Percentage of repeaters, primary (%) is the number of pupils who are enrolled in the same grade (or level) as the previous year, expressed as a percentage of the total enrolment in the given grade (or level) of education.

Primary to secondary transition rate (%) is the number of new entrants to the first grade of secondary education (general programmes only) in a given year, expressed as a percentage of the number of pupils enrolled in the final grade of primary education in the previous year.

Public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP is the total public expenditure on education at every level of administration according to the constitution of the country, i.e. central, regional and local authorities, expressed as a percentage of the Gross Domestic Product.

Public expenditure on education as a percentage of total government expenditure is the total public expenditure on education at every level of administration according to the constitution of the country, i.e. central, regional and local authorities, expressed as a percentage of total government expenditure on all sectors (including health, education, social services, etc).

A brief summary of the ISCED levels is given below to aid interpretation :

ISCED 0	pre-primary education
ISCED 1	primary education (or the first stage of basic education)
ISCED 2	lower secondary education (or the second stage of basic education)
ISCED 3	upper secondary education
ISCED 4	post-secondary non-tertiary education
ISCED 5	first stage of tertiary education
ISCED 6	second stage of tertiary education (leading to an advanced research qualification)

Science & Technology:

Research & experimental development (R&D) comprise creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of humanity, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new

applications. The term R&D covers three activities: basic research, applied research and experimental development.

Researchers per 1,000,000 inhabitants is the total number of researchers (this is, professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems and also in the management of the projects concerned) expressed in relation to the population of the country.

Expenditure on Research and Development (R&D) as % of GDP is also known as R&D intensity of the country. It presents the total R&D expenditures, including both current costs and capital expenditures, of the different sectors of the economy, expressed in relation to the gross domestic product of the country.

Culture and Communication:

Films and Cinemas: Annual Attendance per Inhabitant is normally calculated from the number of tickets sold during a given year expressed in relation to the population of the country.

Book Production: Total Number of Titles refers to the number of non-periodic publications (books and pamphlets) published in a particular country and made available to the public. Unless otherwise stated, statistics on titles refer to both first edition and re-editions of books and pamphlets.

Press: Total Average Circulation of Daily Newspapers per 1,000 Inhabitants refers to the average daily circulation of daily newspapers mainly reporting events that have occurred in the 24-hour period before going to press expressed in relation to the population of the country.

Graphs

Expenditure on R&D by source of funds

This graph shows the distribution of resources devoted to R&D in the country by source of funds. The sources are classified taking into account the sector of the economy they belong to as defined by the *Frascati Manual* (business enterprises; government; private non-profit organizations; and higher education), as well as 'abroad' for the external sources.

Participation in Education

Gross and net enrolment rates

The bar chart shows the gross and net enrolment ratios by ISCED level of education for males and females combined.

Literacy rates

The adult literacy rate refers to the number of literate adults expressed as a percentage of the total adult population aged 15 years and above. The youth literacy rate refers to the number of literate youths expressed as a percentage of the total youth population aged 15 to 24 years. A person is considered literate if he/she can read and write with understanding a simple statement related to his/her daily life.