

Glossary

Abortion: Termination of pregnancy; includes induced early foetal deaths and excludes spontaneous abortions (miscarriages).

Adolescents: According to the UN definition, this refers to the population aged 10–19.

Adolescent birth rate: Number of live births among women aged 15–19, per 1,000 mid-year female population in the same age group.

Adoption: The legal and voluntary taking and treating of the child of other parents as one's own in so far as provided by the laws of the country. By means of judicial process, whether related or not to adopter, the adopted child acquires the rights and status of a legitimated child.

Domestic adoption is an adoption that involves adoptive parents and a child of the same nationality and the same country of residence.

Intercountry adoption is seen as one that involves a change in the child's habitual country of residence, whatever the nationality of the adopting parents.

B-H: Refers to Bosnia and Herzegovina which includes two entities, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Sprska. At the state level, the statistical office is the Bosnia and Herzegovina Agency for Statistics (BHAS). At entity level there are two statistical offices: the Statistical Office of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (SOFBH) and the Statistical Office of the Republika Sprska (SIRS).

Child dependency ratio: Ratio of the population aged 0–14 to the population aged 15–59.

Children in infant homes: The number of children in infant homes is a useful proxy for indicators of child abandonment and institutional care. Infant homes normally care for very young children (aged 0–3) who are without parental care. Infants may enter homes on temporary placement; in some countries children may be over age 3.

Children in residential care: Children in a collective living arrangement where they are looked after by adults who are paid to undertake this function. Children in *public institutional care* broadly refer to those children under the full-time care of the State, either on a permanent or temporary basis. Children in *non-public institutional care* refer to children in NGOs-run services, financed in total or in part by non-State sources. Children who are not being cared for full-time (e.g. they attend boarding school only during the week) are not included in this category. Children in punitive institutions are normally excluded. Definitions differ among countries.

Children without parental care: Children who are not living with or being cared for by either biological parent and who are registered as being without parental care according to decisions made by authorities based on either: a) Family Law, b) Social/Child Protection Law, or c) Criminal Law. The following categories of children may be without parental care:

- Orphans: Children whose only parent or both parents are dead or missing.
- Children whose parents have been deprived of their parental rights by a court order.
- Children who have been abandoned or relinquished by their parents: *Abandonment* refers to situations where the child is left by the parent(s) with no immediate provision of care and where the parent(s), at the time of leaving the child, do(es) not yet know if any other supervision/care will be guaranteed for the child (e.g. a child is left on the doorstep of an institution or a medical clinic). *Relinquishment* refers to situations where the parent(s) surrenders parental rights voluntarily in the knowledge that supervision/care will be provided to the child immediately at the time of leaving the child (e.g. the mother leaves the child in the maternity ward after delivery through consultation with the medical personnel).
- Parents temporarily unable to or not in a position to care for the child due to social, economic, health/disability factors, or for other reasons.

Crimes against children: All crimes committed against persons under 18 years as well as acts considered to be crimes when committed against children (typically including child abuse and exploitation) as defined by national law.

Crime (offence): A child commits a crime/offence where he or she commits any act punishable by the law by virtue of the legal system in question.

Crude birth rate: Number of live births per 1,000 mid-year population.

Crude death rate: Number of deaths per 1,000 mid-year population.

Crude divorce rate: Number of registered divorces in a given year per 1,000 mid-year population.

Crude marriage rate: Number of registered marriages in a given year per 1,000 mid-year population.

Deprivation of liberty: A child is deprived of liberty where he or she is placed in any form of detention or imprisonment in a public or private setting, from which the child is not permitted, by order of any competent authority, to leave at will.

Closed (locked) facility/institution: a facility where child placement is ordered by a competent authority and from where the individual may not leave at will.

Open or semi-open (unlocked) institution: a facility where child placement is ordered by a competent authority, and from where a child may be permitted to leave for given periods, under certain conditions, or subject to specific authorizations.

Elderly dependency ratio: The ratio of the population aged 60 and over to the population aged 15–59.

Employed: All persons above a specific age in paid employment (either working, or with a job but not currently working), or self-employed (either working for themselves, or with their own enterprise, but not working).

Employment ratio: The ratio between the total number of employed and the population aged 15–59. This differs from the employment rate, which only considers the labour force.

Education enrolment rates: Net enrolment rate is based on the number of children in a specified age group (as defined by the national education system) enrolled in a given level of education, divided by the total population in that age group. Gross enrolment ratio is based on the number of children - regardless of age - enrolled in a given level of education, divided by number of population in the age group specified for the same level of education.

Education level: Data on education levels are based on the International Standard Classification System of Education Levels (ISCED97), although the situation may differ among countries.

- Pre-primary education (ISCED 0): children aged 3–5 or 3–6; excludes nursery provision for children aged 0–2.
- Basic education (ISCED 1/2): ‘compulsory schooling’ or ‘elementary schooling’, normally lasts from ages 6/7 to ages 14/15; often divided into primary and lower secondary levels.
- General secondary (ISCED 3A): 2-4-year programmes in general secondary schools (gymnasia, lyceum) designed mainly to lead pupils to a deeper understanding of a subject, preparing pupils (not necessarily) for further education at the same level (ISCED 3B) or a higher level (ISCED 5A). In CIS countries, this level normally comprises the two or three upper classes of the comprehensive school, while in CEE countries it involves longer programmes at separate institutions.
- Vocational/technical education (ISCED 3B/3C): ISCED 3B programmes cover education that prepares for entry into specific occupations or direct access to higher education (ISCED 5B). ISCED 3C programmes prepare participants for labour or for entry into further vocational/technical education (ISCED 3B).
- Post-secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED 4): these programmes cannot be regarded as tertiary programmes, they are often not significantly more advanced than ISCED 3 but serve to broaden the knowledge of participants who have already completed a programme at level 3.
- Tertiary education (ISCED 5): tertiary programmes with a more advanced educational content than levels 3–4; entry requires successful completion of ISCED level 3A/3B, or a similar qualification at ISCED level 4A or 4B. Programmes at level 5 must have a cumulative theoretical duration of at least 2 years from the beginning of level 5 and do not lead directly to the award of an advanced research qualification (those programmes are at level ISCED 6).

Formal care: All care situations where the child’s placement was made by order of a competent authority. It includes children placed in all types of residential care establishments (both public and private) and children placed in formal fostering or under guardianship.

Foster care: Provision of parental care to children not related through legal or blood ties. The term “foster care” refers to formal, temporary placements made by the State with families that are trained and supervised by social services. Foster parents normally receive a special fee or allowance.

Gini coefficient: A measure of the extent to which a distribution (for example of income) among individuals or households deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. The Gini index ranges between

0 (in case of perfect equality: everyone receives the same earnings/income) to 1 (perfect inequality: one person receives all the earnings/income).

Gross adoption rate: The total number of adoptions per 100,000 children aged 0–3 (although there may also be adoptions of older children).

Gross domestic product (GDP): A measure of the income generated in a country. It corresponds to 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.

GDP per capita expressed in PPP\$: GDP per capita of a country converted into US\$ on the basis of the Purchasing Power Parity exchange rate. A US\$ converted in PPP rates should be able to buy the same amount of goods and services in different countries. PPPs are in effect both currency converters and price deflators. PPP rates allow a standard comparison of real price levels between countries, just as conventional price indexes allow comparison of real values over time.

Guardian care: A guardian is a legally appointed adult representative for a child. Guardians in most cases are relatives. However, the existence, process and duties associated with guardianship vary from case to case and from country to country. The decisions on guardianship are made by the “family court”, which is guided by the ‘family law’. As the State has no duty to finance guardians, special fees or allowances are, in many cases, not available for guardians.

Immunization rate: DPT refers to diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus vaccine. OPV refers to oral polio vaccine. BCG refers to tuberculosis vaccine (bacilli Calmette-Guérin).

Infant mortality rate (IMR): Probability of dying between birth and exactly one year of age, expressed as per 1,000 live births. It is calculated as the number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year (see also, *Live births*).

Juvenile: A juvenile is every person under the age of 18 (see article 11 of the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty). In CEE/CIS “juvenile” usually refers to children above the minimum age of criminal responsibility (usually 14-17 years). The age range depends on national legislation and may differ country by country.

Life expectancy at birth: The number of years a newborn will live if the prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of the child’s birth were to stay the same throughout his or her life.

Live births: According to the standard definition used by the World Health Organization, this includes all births, with the exception of stillbirths, regardless of the size, gestation age, or ‘viability’ of the newborn infant, and regardless of whether they died soon after birth or before the required birth registration date. A few countries covered used the WHO concept before the transition. Many used the ‘Soviet concept’ where infants who were not breathing when born were classified as ‘stillbirths’, and infants born before the end of the 28th week of pregnancy and weighing below 1,000 grams or measuring less than 35 cm and who died during the first seven days of life were classified as

'miscarriages'. Most countries included in the database have moved towards the WHO definition, and only a few still use the Soviet concept (see also, Menchini and Marnie, 2007).

Maternal mortality ratio: Annual number of deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes per 100,000 live births.

MONEE: The terms 'MONEE project', 'MONEE project database' and 'MONEE project country report', mentioned as a source in some tables, refer to data and written papers provided for the UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre's MONEE project, usually by national statistical offices.

Population data: Generally refer to *de jure* population (all people resident in an area, including those who may be temporarily absent) as opposed to *de facto* population (all people physically present in an area at the time of a population census or population estimate). Refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum are normally excluded.

Public expenditure on education: Current and capital expenditure on education by local, regional and national governments, including municipalities; household contributions are excluded. The information is reported direct to the MONEE project by National Statistical Offices.

Public expenditure on health: Consists of recurrent and capital spending from government (central and local) budgets, external borrowings and grants (including donations from international agencies and non-governmental organizations), and social (or compulsory) health insurance funds. The data on public expenditure on health presented in the TransMONEE database are World Health Organization estimates (see <http://www.who.int/nha/country/en/>).

Rate of natural population increase: The difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths in a given year, divided by the mid-year population. This excludes changes due to migration and may be positive or negative.

Real wage: The real wage is the money wage adjusted for inflation.

Sentence: A competent authority passes a sentence when, notwithstanding any right of appeal, it makes a final decision about a child's case and rules that the child shall be subject to certain measures.

Total fertility rate: Represents the number of children a woman would bear if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with prevailing age-specific fertility rates.

Under-5 mortality rate (U5MR): The probability of dying between birth and exactly five years of age. Due to limitations of the data provided by the National Statistical Office to the MONEE project, the U5MR data in the TransMONEE database are calculated as the number of deaths among population under-five year of age in a given year, divided by the number of live births in the same year.

Unemployed: According to the International Labour Organization, this category comprises all persons above a specific age who, during a specified reference period, have been without work (i.e. not in paid employment or self-employment), are available for work, and are seeking work (i.e. have taken specific steps in the specified period to seek paid employment or self-employment). The concept

differs from registered unemployment, which refers to the segment of the labour force registered at labour offices as unemployed. The latter administrative approach reflects national rules and conditions and usually generates figures that differ from those derived from surveys that use the ILO concept of unemployment.

Working-age population: Conventionally, the population above the age of compulsory education and below official retirement age. The relevant age ranges may differ among countries.