

# Glossary

## **AIDS (15-49 years old)**

Percentage of adults (15-49 years) living with HIV/AIDS.

Source: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS); extracted from The State of the World's Children, UNICEF.

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

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

Source: The State of the World's Children, UNICEF.

## **Children reaching 5th grade**

[Primary school entrants reaching grade five.] Percentage of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach grade five.

Source: UNESCO.

## **Contraceptive use among currently married women aged 15-49**

Percentage of women in union aged 15-49 years currently using contraception.

Source: UN Statistics Division and UN Population Information Network.

## **DPT immunised 1-year-old children**

Percentage of children under one year of age who have received at least one dose of DPT vaccine.

DPT: Diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and tetanus.

Source: The State of the World's Children, UNICEF.

## **Estimated earned income ratio (women/men)**

Ratio of estimated female earned income to estimated male earned income.

Source: Human Development Report, UNDP.

## **Estimated low birth weight**

Newborns weighing less than 2,500 grams, with measurement taken within the first hours of life, before significant postnatal weight loss has occurred.

Source: WHO and UNICEF; extracted from World Development Indicators, World Bank.

## **Estimated maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)**

Annual number of deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes per 100,000 live births. Due to changes in the model of estimation, 1995 and 2000 data are not comparable.

Source: The State of the World's Children, UNICEF

## **Female legislators, senior officials and managers**

Women's share of positions defined according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88) to include legislators, senior government officials, traditional chiefs and heads of villages, senior officials of special interest organisations, corporate managers, directors and chief executives, production and operations department managers and other department and general managers.

Source: The World's Women 2000: Trends and Statistics, UN Statistics Division.

## **Female professional and technical workers (as % of total)**

Women's share of positions defined according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations to include physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals (and associate professionals), life science and health professionals (and associate professionals), teaching professionals (and associate professionals) and other professionals and associate professionals.

Source: The World's Women 2000: Trends and Statistics, UN Statistics Division.

## **Gini Index**

Measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Gini index of zero represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.

Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank.

## **Gross tertiary enrolment ratio gap (women/men)**

Ratio of female gross tertiary enrolment ratio to male gross tertiary enrolment ratio.

Source: UNESCO.

## **Illiteracy (15-24 years old)**

Percentage of people aged 15-24 who cannot, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life.

Source: UNESCO; extracted from World Development Indicators, World Bank.

## **Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)**

Number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.

Source: World Bank staff estimates using data from the United Nations and UNICEF, State of the World's Children; extracted from World Development Indicators, World Bank.

## **Information and communication technology expenditure (% of GDP)**

It includes external spending on information technology ("tangible" spending on information technology products purchased by businesses, households, governments, and education institutions from vendors or organisations outside the purchasing entity), internal spending on information technology ("intangible" spending on internally customised software, capital depreciation, and the like), and spending on telecommunications and other office equipment.

Source: Digital Planet 2002: The Global Information Economy, World Information Technology and Services Alliance, which uses data from the International Data Corporation; extracted from World Development Indicators, World Bank.

## **Internet users (per 100,000 people)**

People with access to the worldwide network, per 100,000 people.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, Challenges to the Network: Internet for Development and database; extracted from World Development Indicators, World Bank.

## **Literacy ratio gap (women/men)**

Ratio of female literacy ratio (15-24 years old) to male literacy ratio (15-24 years old).

Calculated by Social Watch. Source: UNESCO; extracted from World Development Indicators, World Bank.

## **Malaria (cases per 100,000 people)**

The total number of malaria cases reported to the World Health Organization by countries in which malaria is endemic. Many countries report only laboratory-confirmed cases, but many in Sub-Saharan Africa report clinically diagnosed cases as well.

Source: Human Development Report, UNDP.

## **Measles immunised 1-year-old children**

Percentage of children under one year of age who have received at least one dose of measles vaccine.

Source: The State of the World's Children, UNICEF.

## **Military expenditure (% of GDP)**

(based on the NATO definition) Includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defence ministries and other government agencies engaged in defence projects; paramilitary forces, if these are judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and military space activities. Such expenditures include military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; military research and development; and military aid (in the military expenditures of the donor country). Excluded are civil defence and current expenditures for previous military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilisation, conversion, and destruction of weapons.

Source: Yearbook: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI); extracted from World Development Indicators, World Bank.

## **Net primary enrolment ratio gap (women/men)**

Ratio of female net primary enrolment ratio to male net primary enrolment ratio.

Calculated by Social Watch. Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank.

## **Net secondary enrolment ratio gap (women/men)**

Ratio of female net secondary enrolment ratio to male net secondary enrolment ratio.

Calculated by Social Watch. Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank.

## **Official Development Assistance (% of GDP)**

Grants or loans to countries and territories on Part I of the DAC List of Aid Recipients (developing countries) which are: (a) undertaken by the official sector; (b) with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective; (c) at concessional financial terms [if a loan, having a Grant Element (q.v.) of at least 25 per cent]. In addition to financial flows, Technical Co-operation (q.v.) is included in aid. Grants, loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Transfer payments to private individuals (e.g. pensions, reparations or insurance payouts) are in general not counted.

Source: OECD.

## **Percentage of population with access to improved water sources**

Percentage of the population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water, public tap, borehole or pump, protected well, protected spring or rainwater. Improved water sources do not include vendor-provided waters, bottled water, tanker trucks or unprotected wells and springs.

Source: Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000 Report, WHO and UNICEF; extracted from World Development Indicators, World Bank.

## **Personal computers (per 1,000 people)**

Personal computers are self-contained computers designed to be used by a single individual, per 1,000 people.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database; extracted from World Development Indicators, World Bank.

## **Polio immunised 1-year-old children**

Percentage of children under one year of age who have received at least one dose of polio vaccine.

Source: The State of the World's Children, UNICEF.

## **Population below the national poverty line**

Percentage of the population living below the national poverty line. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys.

Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank.

## **Population living with less than USD 1 a day**

Percentage of the population living on less than \$1.08 a day at 1993 international prices (equivalent to \$1 in 1985 prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity).

Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank.

**Population with access to sanitation**

Percentage of the population with at least adequate excreta disposal facilities (private or shared, but not public) that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta. Improved facilities range from simple but protected pit latrines to flush toilets with a sewerage connection. To be effective, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained. Source: Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000 Report, WHO and UNICEF; extracted from World Development Indicators, World Bank.

**Poverty gap of population living with less than USD 1 a day**

Mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the non-poor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence. Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank.

**Primary school enrolment ratio (net)**

Number of children enrolled in primary school who belong to the age group that officially corresponds to primary schooling, divided by the total population of the same age group. Source: UNESCO.

**Public education expenditure (% of GDP)**

Public spending on public education plus subsidies to private education at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels. World Bank and OECD GDP estimates. Source: UNESCO; extracted from World Development Indicators, World Bank.

**Public health expenditure (% of GDP)**

Recurrent and capital spending from government (central and local) budgets, external borrowings and grants (including donations from international agencies and non-governmental organisations), and social (or compulsory) health insurance funds. Source: World Health Report, WHO and subsequent updates and from the OECD for its member countries, and from countries' national health accounts, supplemented by World Bank country and sector studies; extracted from World Development Indicators, World Bank.

**Scientists and engineers in research and development (per million people)**

People trained to work in any field of science who are engaged in professional R&D (research and development) activity. Most such jobs require completion of tertiary education. Source: Statistical Yearbook, UNESCO; extracted from World Development Indicators, World Bank.

**Seats in parliament held by women**

Seats held by women in a lower or single house or an upper house or senate, where relevant. Source: The World's Women 2000: Trends and Statistics, UN Statistics Division.

**Share of poorest quintile consumption 1987/2001**

Share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding. Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank.

**Telephone mainlines (per 1,000 people)**

Telephone lines connecting a customer's equipment to the public switched telephone network. Data are presented per 1,000 people for the entire country. Source: International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database; extracted from World Development Indicators, World Bank.

**Tertiary education enrolment ratio (% gross)**

Ratio of total enrolment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown. Tertiary education, whether or not to an advanced research qualification, normally requires, as a minimum condition of admission, successful completion of education at secondary level. Source: UNESCO; extracted from World Development Indicators, World Bank.

**Total debt service (% of GNI)**

Sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in foreign currency, goods, or services on long-term debt, interest paid on short-term debt, and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the IMF. Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank.

**Total social security expenditure (% of GDP)**

Expenditure on pensions, health care, employment injury, sickness, family, housing and social assistance benefits in cash and in kind, including administrative expenditure. Source: Cost of Social Security, World Labour Report, ILO.

**Tuberculosis (cases per 100,000 people)**

The total number of tuberculosis cases reported to the World Health Organization. A tuberculosis case is defined as a patient in whom tuberculosis has been bacteriologically confirmed or diagnosed by a clinician. Source: Communicable Disease Global Atlas Database, WHO.

**Tuberculosis immunised 1-year-old children**

Percentage of children under one year of age who have received at least one dose of tuberculosis vaccine. Source: The State of the World's Children, UNICEF.

**Under-5 children malnutrition (weight for age)**

Prevalence of child malnutrition (weight for age) is the percentage of children under five whose weight for age is less than minus two standard deviations from the median for the international reference population ages 0 to 59 months. The reference population adopted by the WHO in 1983 is based on children from the United States, who are assumed to be well nourished. Source: WHO; extracted from World Development Indicators, World Bank.

**Under-5 mortality (per 1,000 live births)**

Probability of dying between birth and exactly five years of age expressed per 1,000 live births. Source: The State of the World's Children, UNICEF.

**Undernourishment (% of total population)**

Undernourishment is the result of food intake that is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements continuously. The World Health Organization recommended that the average person needs to take a minimum of 2,300 Kcal per day to maintain body functions, health and normal activity. This global minimum requirement of calories is broken down into country-specific differentials that are a function of the age-specific structure and body mass of the population. Source: The State of Food Insecurity in the World, FAO.

**Women aged 15-49 attended at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel**

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years attended at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives). Source: The State of the World's Children, UNICEF.

**Women in decision-making positions in government at ministerial level**

Decision-making position in Government is defined as a position 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. Source: The World's Women 2000: Trends and Statistics, The UN Statistics Division.

**Women wage employment in non-agricultural sector (as % of total non-agricultural employees)**

Share of female workers in the non-agricultural sector expressed as a percentage of total employment in the sector. Source: Human Development Report, UNDP.