

GLOSSARY

Access to health care is measured by the percentage of the population that can reach local health services by the usual means of transportation in no more than one hour. Note that facilities tend to be concentrated in urban areas. In some cases, rural areas may have a much lower level of access.

Access to sanitation refers to the percentage of population with at least adequate excreta–disposal facilities that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta.

Adequate birth weight. Adequate birth weight is defined as equal or greater than 2500 grams, the measurement being taken preferably within the first hours of life, before significant postnatal weight loss has occurred.

Adult illiteracy is defined here as the proportion of the population fifteen years and older who cannot, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. This is only one of three widely accepted definitions, and its application is subject to qualifiers in a number of countries. The data are from the illiteracy estimates and projections prepared in 1995 by UNESCO.

Basic sanitation: percent of population with adequate excreta disposal facilities. Proportion of population with access to a sanitary facility for human excreta disposal in the dwelling or immediate vicinity, including outside latrines or dung–heaps.

Births attended by health staff shows the percentage of births recorded where a recognised health service worker is in attendance.

Central government expenditure comprises the expenditure by all government offices, departments, establishments, and other bodies that are agencies or instruments of the central authority of a country. It includes both current and capital (development) expenditures.

Children reaching grade 5 of primary education. The estimated proportion of the population entering primary school who reach grade 5. This indicator can be derived using the reconstructed cohort student flow method, which is analogous to that used in demography to determine survival rates from one age to the next. This

method first derives the grade promotion, repetition and drop–out rates based on available data on enrolment and repeaters by grade for two consecutive years using Markov chain calculations. It then applies these rates to a cohort of 1,000 students in grade 1 to reconstruct their passage through the education system assuming that these student flow rates by grade remain unchanged throughout the life–time of the cohort. From the reconstructed cohort student flow, the percentage survival to grade 5 can be derived.

Daily calorie supply per capita The equivalent in calories of the net daily supply of food in a country divided by the population.

Difference between male and female school enrolment. The arithmetical difference between male and female enrolment ratios. The value of this indicator can vary from +35% to –20% in countries for primary school gross enrolment, with positive differences indicating higher educational participation for male than for female, and negative differences showing the reverse. The target is for a balance where both male and female have the same level of participation in education.

Enrolment rate (gross and net): The gross enrollment rate is the number of students enrolled in a level of education, regardless of whether or not they pertain to the age group corresponding to that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the age group corresponding to said level. The net enrollment rate is the number of students enrolled in a level of education and who pertain to the age group corresponding to that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population of that age group.

Gini index is a summary measure of the extent to which the actual distribution of income or consumption differs from a hypothetical uniform distribution in which each person or household receives an identical share. The Gini index has a maximum value of 100 percent, indicating that one person or household receives everything, and a minimum value of zero, indicating absolute equality. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative percent-

age of recipients, starting with the poorest individual or household. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. The Gini index is the most popular measure of inequality, but it is not a very discriminating indicator. For example, when the underlying Lorenz (income distribution) curves cross, countries with different income distributions may have the same index value. See the section on statistical methods for more information

Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Total production for end use of goods and services in an economy, made by residents and non-residents, and considered independently from the nationality of factor owners.

Gross National Product (GNP). Total internal and external aggregate value produced by residents, without calculating deductions for depreciation. It includes GDP plus net factorial income from abroad, which is the income collected from abroad by residents for factorial services (labor and capital) less analogous payments made to non-residents who contribute to the national economy.

Human development index: A mixed measurement for human development based on indicators representing three equally weighted dimensions of human development: longevity (life expectancy at birth), knowledge (literacy of adults and average years of schooling), and income (purchasing power parities in dollars per capita).

Infant mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per thousand live births in a given year. More precisely, probability of dying between birth and the exact moment of the first birthday, multiplied by 1.000. The data are a combination of observed values and interpolated and projected estimates. A few countries, such as the economies of the former Soviet Union, employ an atypical definition of live births, that reduces the reported infant mortality rate relative to the standard (World Health Organisation) definition.

Life expectancy at birth. The average number of years that a new-born could expect to live, if he or she were to pass through life subject to the age-specific death rates of a given period. The indicator is expressed as the number of children per 1000 live births whose birth weight is equal or greater than 2500 grams.

Literacy rate (adults): Percentage of persons 15 years of age or older who can read, write and understand a short, simple text about their everyday life.

Low birth weight: Percentage of children weighing less than 2,500 grams at birth.

Maternal mortality ratio refers to the number of female deaths that occur during pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births. Because deaths during childbirth are defined more widely in some countries to include complications of pregnancy or the period after childbirth

or of abortion, and because many pregnant women die from lack of suitable health care, maternal mortality is difficult to measure consistently and reliably across countries. Clearly, many maternal deaths go unrecorded, particularly in countries with remote rural populations. This may account for some of the low estimates shown in the table, especially for several African countries. The data are drawn from diverse national sources. Where national administrative systems are weak, estimates are derived from demographic and health surveys using indirect estimation techniques or from other national sample surveys. For a number of developing countries, maternal mortality estimates are derived by the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) using modelling techniques.

National defence expenditure comprises all expenditures, whether by defence or other departments, on the maintenance of military forces, including the purchase of military supplies and equipment, construction, recruiting, and training. Also in this category are closely related items such as military aid programs. Defence does not include expenditure on public order and safety, which are classified separately. Defence is treated as a current expenditure.

National education expenditure: Spending for provision, management, inspection and support to pre-school, primary and secondary schools, universities and colleges, trade institutions, vocational, technical and other training, and general administrative and auxiliary services.

National health expenditure Covers current and capital expenditures by government offices, departments, establishments or other agencies or instruments of the central authority of a country, on hospitals, maternity care centers, odontological centers and clinics having a major medical component; on national health plans and medical insurance; and family planning and preventive care services. The data on health spending is not comparable from one country to the other. In many economies, the proportion of private health services is substantial; in others, public services represent the majority of total spending, but can be financed by lower levels of government. Consequently, care must be used in comparing data for different countries.

National health expenditure devoted to local health care. Proportion of national health expenditure devoted to local primary health care. This is the first-level contact and includes community health care, health centre care, dispensary care, etc., but excludes hospital care.

National Social services expenditure comprises expenditures on health, education, housing, welfare, social security, and community amenities. These categories also cover compensation for loss of income to the sick and temporarily disabled; payments to the elderly, the permanently disabled, and the unemployed; family, maternity, and child allowances; and the cost of welfare

services, such as care of the aged, the disabled, and children. Many expenditures relevant to environmental defence, such as pollution abatement, water supply, sanitary affairs, and refuse collection, are included indistinguishably in this category.

Percent of people with safe drinking water available in the home or with reasonable access. Proportion of population with access to an adequate amount of safe drinking water in a *dwelling* or located within a convenient distance from the user's dwelling.

Percent of the eligible population that have been immunised according to national immunisation policies. The definition includes three components: (i) the proportion of children immunised against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, (DPT) measles, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis (BCG) and hepatitis B before their first birthday; (ii) the proportion of children immunised against yellow fever in affected countries of Africa; and (iii) the proportion of women of child-bearing age immunised against tetanus.

Percentage of cohort reaching grade 4 is the proportion of children starting primary school in 1980 and 1988 who continued to the fourth grade by 1983 and 1991, respectively. Figures in italics represent earlier or later cohorts. The data are based on enrolment records.

Percentage share of income or consumption by quintiles and deciles of the population. Income distribution data for low- and middle-income countries have been compiled from two main sources: government statistical agencies and the World Bank. Where the original unit record data from the household survey were available, these have been used to calculate directly the income (or consumption) shares by quintile; otherwise, shares have been estimated from the best available grouped data. The distribution indicators for low- and middle-income countries have been adjusted for household size, thus providing a more consistent measure of per capita income or consumption. No adjustment has been made for spatial cost-of-living differences within countries, because the data needed for such calculations are not generally available.

Primary school completion rate: Proportion of students entering the first level of primary school who graduate from same within a normal period of time.

Primary school enrolment data are estimates of the ratio of children of all ages enrolled in primary school to the country's population of primary school-age children. Although many countries consider primary school age to be six to eleven years, others use different age groups. For countries with universal primary education, the gross enrolment ratios may exceed 100 percent because some pupils are younger or older than the country's standard primary school age.

Primary school enrolment ratio – gross. Total enrolment in primary education as a proportion of the population of primary school-age according to national regulations.

Primary school enrolment ratio – net. This is the proportion of the population of the official age for primary education according to national regulations who are enrolled in primary schools. This indicator is used in monitoring the level of participation in primary education and in identifying the non-enrolled school-age population. Net enrolment ratios approaching 100% indicate availability of adequate primary school capacities and active enrolment of school-age children. Low net enrolment ratios signal inadequacies in universalising participation in primary education, due to either the lack of school places or other factors that prevent children from enrolling in school. This indicator when disaggregated by sex highlights the extent of gender disparities. The relevance of this indicator in many developed countries is limited as primary school is compulsory with an enrolment ratio of usually 100%. If the enrolment is lower it usually indicates a data problem.

Public spending see *National expenditure*

School life expectancy. Estimated average number of years a student will remain enrolled in an educational institution.

Secondary school enrolment ratio – gross Total enrolment in secondary education as a proportion of the population of secondary school-age according to national regulations.

Secondary school enrolment ratio – net. This is the proportion of the population of the official age for secondary education according to national regulations who are actually enrolled in secondary schools.

Secondary school enrolments are calculated in the same manner, and again the definition of secondary school age differs among countries. It is most commonly considered to be twelve to seventeen years. Late entry of students as well as repetition and the phenomenon of «bunching» in final grades can influence these ratios.

Tertiary enrolment ratio is calculated by dividing the number of pupils enrolled in all post-secondary schools and universities by the population in the twenty to twenty-four age group. Pupils attending vocational schools, adult education programs, two-year community colleges, and distant education centres (primarily correspondence courses) are included. The distribution of pupils across these different types of institutions varies among countries. The youth population—that is, twenty to twenty-four years—has been adopted by UNESCO as the denominator, because it represents an average tertiary level cohort, although people above and below this age group may be registered in tertiary institutions.

Total fertility rate represents the number of children that would be born to a woman were she to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children at each age in accordance with prevailing age-specific fertility rates. The data are a combination of observed, interpolated,

and projected estimates, and is usually expressed as per woman or per thousand women.

Total national health expenditure related to GNP This indicator is defined as the share of GNP devoted to health expenditure. It includes public and private expenditure.

Total Official Development Assistance (ODA) given or received This indicator is defined as the total ODA given or received of the source or recipient country, respectively. When ODA flows by donor countries are measured, ODA comprises bilateral disbursements of concessional funds to developing countries and multilateral institutions. When ODA receipts by developing countries are measured, ODA comprises disbursement of concessional finance from both bilateral and multilateral sources.

Total Official Development Assistance ODA (net) given Official aid for development disbursed net of subsidies and loans to countries and territories appearing in part 1

of the List of Aid Recipients (developing countries) of the Development Aid Committee (DAC), provided by the official sector, with the fundamental objective of promoting economic development and well-being, and granted under concessionary financial terms (in the case of loans, with at least a 25% subvention component). The figures for net total ODA disbursed are based on OECD data for members countries of the DAC and of multilateral organizations and Arab states.

Under-5 mortality rate Annual number of deaths of children under 5 years of age per 1,000 live births, as an average of the 5 preceding years. More specifically, the probability of dying between the time of birth and the child's fifth birthday

Women per 100 men in the labour force The ratio measures men and women's respective shares in the labour force structure.