

# Glossary

## **Births attended by skilled health personnel (%):**

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

Defined by: UNICEF.

## **Children reaching 5th grade of primary school (%):**

Percentage of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach grade five.

Defined by: UNESCO.

## **Contraceptive use among currently married women aged 15-49 (%):**

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

Defined by: UN Statistics Division and UN Population Information Network.

## **DPT immunized 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.

Defined by: UNICEF.

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

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

Because of the lack of sex-disaggregated income data, female and male earned income are crudely estimated by UNDP on the basis of data on the ratio of the female non-agricultural wage to the male non-agricultural wage, the female and male shares of the economically active population, the total female and male population and GDP per capita (PPP USD). Estimates are based on data for the most recent year available during 1991-2000, unless otherwise specified.

Defined by: UNDP.

## **Estimated low birth weight (%):**

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

Defined by: WHO and UNICEF.

## **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.

Defined by: UNICEF.

## **Female legislators, senior officials and managers (% of total positions):**

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.

Defined by: UN Statistics Division.

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

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.

Defined by: 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.

Defined by: World Bank.

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

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

Defined by: UNESCO.

## **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.

Defined by: UNICEF.

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

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.

Expressed as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Defined by: Digital Planet 2002: The Global Information Economy, World Information Technology and Services Alliance.

## **Internet users (per 1,000 people):**

People with access to the worldwide network, per 1,000 people.

Defined by: International Telecommunication Union.

## **Literacy (15-24 years old, %):**

Percentage of people aged 15-24 who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life.

Defined by: UNESCO

## **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.

Defined by: UNESCO.

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

Total number of malaria cases reported to the World Health Organization by countries in which malaria is endemic, per 100,000 people. Many countries report only laboratory-confirmed cases, but many in Sub-Saharan Africa report clinically diagnosed cases as well.

Defined by: UNDP.

## **Measles immunized 1-year-old children (%):**

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

Defined by: 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. Expressed as percentage of Gross Domestic Product. 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.

Defined by: Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI).

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

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

Calculated by Social Watch.

Defined by: UNESCO.

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

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

Calculated by Social Watch.

Defined by: UNESCO.

## **Official Development Assistance (% of GNI):**

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.

Expressed as percentage of Gross National Income.

Defined by: OECD.

## **People living with HIV/AIDS (15-49 years old, %):**

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

Defined by: UNAIDS.

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

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

Defined by: International Telecommunication Union.

**Polio immunized 1-year-old children (%):**

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

Defined by: 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.

Defined by: 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 USD 1 in 1985 prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity).

Defined by: World Bank.

**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.

Defined by: WHO and UNICEF.

**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.

Defined by: WHO and UNICEF.

**Poverty gap of population living with less than USD 1 a day (% of poverty line):**

Mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the non-poor as having zero shortfall), expressed as percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

Defined by: 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, as percentage of the total population of the same age group.

Defined by: UNESCO.

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

Public spending on public education plus subsidies to private education at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels, as percentage of Gross Domestic Product.

World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.

Defined by: 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, as percentage of Gross Domestic Product.

Defined by: 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, per million people. Most such jobs require completion of tertiary education.

Defined by: UNESCO.

**Seats in parliament held by women (% of seats):**

Seats held by women in a lower or single house or an upper house or senate, where relevant, as percentage of total seats.

Defined by: UN Statistics Division.

**Share of poorest quintile consumption (% of income or consumption):**

The share of the poorest quintile in national consumption/income is share of income or consumption that accrues to the poorest 20 percent of the population. Data on personal or household income or consumption come from nationally representative household surveys.

Defined by: UN Statistics Division.

**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.

Defined by: International Telecommunication Union.

**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.

Defined by: UNESCO.

**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, as percentage of Gross National Income.

Defined by: World Bank.

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

Total number of tuberculosis cases reported to the World Health Organization per 100,000 people. A tuberculosis case is defined as a patient in whom tuberculosis has been bacteriologically confirmed or diagnosed by a clinician.

Defined by: WHO.

**Tuberculosis immunized 1-year-old children (%):**

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

Defined by: UNICEF.

**Under-5 children malnutrition (weight for age, %):**

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.

Defined by: WHO.

**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.

Defined by: UNICEF.

**Undernourishment (%):**

Percentage of undernourished in the total population. Undernourishment is the result of food intake that is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements continuously. The World Health Organisation recommended that the average person needs to take a minimum of 2300 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.

Defined by: 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).

Defined by: UNICEF.

**Women in decision-making positions in government at ministerial level (% of total positions):**

Women as percentage of total decision-making positions in government. Data were provided by states based on their definition of national executive and may therefore include women serving as ministers and vice ministers and those holding other ministerial positions, including parliamentary secretaries.

Defined by: UNDP (Human Development Report 2004).

For initial data, the indicator is defined as "Women in government" at ministerial level and sub-ministerial level. Includes elected heads of state and governors of central banks.

Defined by: UNDP (Human Development Report 1997).

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

Share of female workers in the non-agricultural sector expressed as percentage of total employment in the sector.

Defined by: UNDP.