

Glossary

AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
DHS	Demographic and health survey
EOC	Emergency obstetric care
FGC	Female genital cutting
GDP	Gross domestic product
GNI	Gross national income
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
IEC	Information, education and communication
IMR	Infant mortality rate
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
IUD	Intra-uterine device
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MMR	Maternal mortality ratio
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RH	Reproductive health
RHC	Reproductive and child health
RH/FP	Reproductive health/family planning
SRH	Sexual and reproductive health
STD	Sexually transmitted disease
STI	Sexually transmitted infection
SWAp	Sector-wide approach
TFR	Total fertility rate
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

Technical Notes

Total population, M/F

Source: United Nations Population Division. Data for larger countries from the United Nations Population Division. 2001. *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision* (Data Disk 1, Standard set). New York: United Nations. Data for smaller countries from the U.S. Census Bureau. 2002. International Data Base. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Census Bureau. These indicators present the total size of national population by sex, based on a medium variant projection for 1 July 2001.

Population growth rate, per cent

Source: United Nations Population Division. 2001. *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision* (Data Disk 1, Standard set). New York: United Nations. This indicator presents the period (1995-2000) annual growth of national populations.

Crude birth rate

Source: United Nations Population Division. 2001. *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision* (Data Disk 1, Standard set). New York: United Nations. This indicator refers to the period (1995-2000) annual number of births per 1,000 total population. Adjustment has not been made for the age structure of the population.

Crude death rate

Source: United Nations Population Division. 2001. *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision* (Data Disk 1, Standard set). New York: United Nations. This indicator refers to the period (1995-2000) annual number of deaths per 1,000 total population. Adjustment has not been made for the age structure of the population.

Urban population, per cent

Source: United Nations Population Division. 1999. *World Urbanization Prospects*. New York: United Nations. <http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/wup1999/wup99.htm>. This indicator reflects the estimated proportion of the national population living in areas termed 'urban' by that country in the year 2000. Typically, the population living in towns of 2,000 or more or in national or provincial capitals is classified 'urban'.

Sex ratio at birth

Source: United Nations Population Division. 2001. *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision* (Data Disk 1, Standard set). New York: United Nations. This indicator

refers to the ratio of males to females at birth in a given population, expressed as the number of males for every female. Estimates for the period (1995-2000) are used.

Women 15-49, thousands

Source: United Nations Population Division. 2001. *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision* (BETA version). New York: United Nations. This indicator presents the total national population of women of reproductive age, most commonly defined as ages 15 through 49. Medium variant projections for the year 2001 are used.

Women 15-49, per cent

Source: United Nations Population Division. 2001. *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision* (BETA version). New York: United Nations. This indicator presents the proportion of the national population comprised by women of reproductive age, most commonly defined as ages 15 through 49. Medium variant projections for the year 2001 are used.

Total fertility rate per woman, 15-49

Source: United Nations Population Division. 2001. *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision* (Data Disk 1, Standard set). New York: United Nations. This indicator reflects the average number of children a woman would bear assuming that age-specific fertility rates remain constant throughout her childbearing years (most commonly defined as ages 15 through 49). Estimates for the period (1995-2000) are used. When available, these data have been presented at the intranational level disaggregated by urban/rural, provincial high and low, high and low economic quartile, and highest and lowest level of maternal educational attainment. Data are from national health surveys, such as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (UNICEF) and demographic and health surveys (ORC Macro), and reflect the most recent year available. Since the disaggregated data are from different sources and may be from a different point in time, these data will not equal the total figures.

Contraceptive prevalence rate

Source: United Nations Population Division. 2002. Database on Contraceptive Use. New York: United Nations. These data are derived from sample survey reports and estimate the proportion of married women (including women in consensual unions) currently using any method or modern methods of contraception. Modern

or clinic and supply methods include male and female sterilization, IUDs, the pill, injectables, hormonal implants, condoms and female barrier methods. These numbers are roughly but not completely comparable across countries due to variation in population surveyed by age (15- to 49-year-old women being most common), in the timing of the surveys, and in the details of the questions. All of the data are from the most recent year available. When available, the modern contraceptive prevalence rate has been presented at the intranational level disaggregated by urban/rural, provincial high and low, high and low economic quartile, and highest and lowest level of maternal educational attainment. Data are from national health surveys, such as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (UNICEF) and demographic and health surveys (ORC Macro), and reflect the most recent year available.

Since the disaggregated data are from different sources and may be from a different point in time, these data will not equal the total figures.

Maternal mortality ratio

Source: United Nations Children's Fund, World Health Organization, and United Nations. 2002.

Maternal Mortality Database.

http://www.childinfo.org/eddb/mat_mortal/database.htm

This indicator presents the annual number of deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes, when pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, per 100,000 live births. The maternal mortality ratio is a measure of the risk of death once a woman has become pregnant. Precision can be difficult due to problems associated with defining and reporting maternal deaths, but relative magnitudes can be informative. These estimates have a degree of uncertainty. Statistical techniques provide the upper and lower boundary values consistent with the data, with 95 per cent certainty.

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births

Source: United Nations Population Division. 2001. *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision* (Data Disk 1, Standard set). New York: United Nations. This indicator refers to the death of a live-born infant within the first year of life, which is the most sensitive to development levels. Stillbirths (also referred to as foetal deaths) are not included in infant mortality calculations. When available, these data have been presented at the intranational level disaggregated by urban/rural, provincial high and low, high and low economic quartile, and highest and lowest level of maternal educational attainment. Data are from national health surveys, such as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (UNICEF) and demographic and health surveys (ORC Macro), and reflect the most recent year available. Since the disaggregated data are from different sources and may be from a different point in time, these data will not equal the total figures.

Under-5 mortality

Source: United Nations Population Fund. 2001. *The State of World Population 2001*. New York: UNFPA. Data provided by the United Nations Population Division. This indicator relates to the incidence of mortality to infants and young children. It reflects, therefore, the impact of diseases and other causes of death on infants, toddlers and young children. More standard demographic measures are infant mortality and mortality rates for 1 to 4 years of age, which reflect differing causes of and frequency of mortality in these ages. The measure is more sensitive than infant mortality to the burden of childhood diseases, including those preventable by improved nutrition and by immunization programmes. Under-5 mortality is here expressed as deaths to children under 5 per 1,000 live births in a given year. The estimate refers to the period 2000-2005.

Life expectancy at birth

Source: United Nations Population Division. 2001. *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision* (Data Disk 1, Standard set). New York: United Nations. Life expectancy at birth refers to the average number of years a newborn infant would be expected to live if health and living conditions at the time of birth remained the same throughout its lifespan. This measure reflects the health of a country's people and the quality of care they receive when they are ill.

Population 60 years and over, per cent

Source: United Nations Population Division. 2001. *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision* (Data Disk 1, Standard set). New York: United Nations. This indicator presents the proportion of the national population age 60 and over, considered to be a 'dependent age'. Medium variant projections for the year 2005 are used.

Gross domestic product per capita, purchasing power parity

Source: 2000 figures from: The World Bank. 2002. *World Development Indicators 2002*. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank. PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP 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. Note, however, that several policy overviews approved by the field offices report U.S. dollar values (converted at official exchange rates) and not purchasing power corrected international dollars.

Gross domestic product growth rate

Source: 2000 figures from: The World Bank. 2002. *World Development Indicators 2002*. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank. This indicator reflects the annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 1995 U.S. dollars. 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.

Income group

Source: The World Bank. 2002. Available at <http://www.worldbank.org/data/databytopic/CLASS.XLS>. GNI (gross national income; called gross national product until recently) comprises GDP (see above) plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from nonresident sources. Based on its GNI per capita, every economy is classified as low income, middle income (subdivided into lower middle and upper middle), or high income. These categories are based on the World Bank's operational lending categories. Economies are divided according to 2000 GNI per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The groups are low income, \$755 or less; lower middle income, \$756-\$2,995; upper middle income, \$2,996-\$9,265; and high income, \$9,266 or more.

UNFPA country priority classification

Source: UNFPA Executive Board decision 2000/19; system described in "Review of the System for the Allocation of UNFPA Resources to Country Programmes" (DP/FPA/2000/14).

UNFPA classifies countries based on their progress in the achievement of ICPD Goals (using the indicators of births with skilled attendants, contraceptive prevalence rate, proportion of the population aged 15-24 living with HIV/AIDS, adolescent fertility rate, infant mortality rate, maternal mortality ratio, adult female literacy rate and secondary net enrolment ratio). Threshold levels are defined for each indicator. Highest priority in resource allocation (Category A) is given to countries with annual per capita GNI (see above) below \$900 and success on fewer than five of the indicators. Next, Category B countries are comprised of those with success on 5-6 of the indicators and/or higher per capita GNI. Finally, Category C countries are successful on more goal indicators and/or have above threshold annual per capita GNI. Additionally, categories with lower allocation priority exist for countries with economies in transition with specific needs for external assistance on a temporary basis (Category T) and for small developing countries with fewer than 150,000 people (Category O).

Population below one dollar a day

Source: The World Bank. 2002. *World Development Indicators 2002*. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank. This

indicator reports the percentage of population living on less than \$1.08 a day at 1993 international prices (equivalent to \$1 in 1985 prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity). When estimating poverty world-wide, the same reference poverty line has to be used, and expressed in a common unit across countries. Therefore, for the purpose of global aggregation and comparison, the World Bank uses reference lines set at \$1 and \$2 per day in 1993 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) terms (where PPPs measure the relative purchasing power of currencies across countries). It should be emphasized that for analysis of poverty in a particular country, the World Bank always uses poverty line(s) based on norms for that society.

Because of the time involved in collecting and processing the household survey data upon which these figures are based, and because of the complexities of the estimation exercise, these figures appear with a lag, and are updated only every three years.

Access to improved water supply

Source: World Health Organization and UNICEF. 2000. *Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000 Report*. This indicator reflects the proportion of the population with access to an adequate amount of safe drinking water located within a convenient distance from the user's dwelling.

Deliveries attended by skilled attendants

Source: World Health Organization. February 2002. *Skilled Attendant at Delivery 2001 Global Estimates*. This indicator is based on national reports of the proportion of births attended by a skilled health worker, including doctors (specialists or non-specialists), nurses, and/or other persons with midwifery skills who can diagnose and manage obstetrical complications as well as normal deliveries. Traditional birth attendants, trained or not, have been excluded from the category of skilled health workers. When available, these data have been presented at the intranational level disaggregated by urban/rural, provincial high and low, high and low economic quartile, and highest and lowest level of maternal educational attainment. Data are from national health surveys, such as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and demographic and health surveys, and reflect the most recent year available. Since the disaggregated data are from different sources and may be from a different point in time, these data will not equal the total figures.

Family planning programme effort index

Source: John Ross and John Stover. "The Family Planning Program Effort Index: 1999 Cycle." *International Family Planning Perspectives* 27(3): 119-129. New York: Alan Guttmacher Institute. This indicator reflects the Total Mean Score from questionnaires covering four areas of family planning efforts: policy and stage-setting activities; service and service-related activities; evaluation and recordkeeping;

and availability of fertility control methods. The scores used in this indicator are intended to capture programme effort or strength, independent of outputs such as contraceptive use or fertility change. The maximum for the total effort index is a score of 120, with >80 indicating strong effort, 55-79 indicating moderate effort, 25-54 as weak effort, and <24 indicating very weak or no effort.

Illiteracy, M/F

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. July 2002. Estimates and Projections of Adult Illiteracy for Population Aged 15 Years and Above, by Country and by Gender, 1970-2015. Montreal: UNESCO. Illiteracy definitions are subject to variation in different countries. Data collection methods range from self-identification during an interview to formally administered literacy tests. UNESCO compiles literacy statistics collected during national population censuses and household surveys. Insofar as possible, data refer to the proportion of the population who cannot, with understanding, both read and write a short simple statement on everyday life, usually assessed exclusively in an official or de facto official language. Adult illiteracy (rates for persons above 15 years of age) reflects recent levels of educational enrolment and past education attainment, as well as skill maintenance.

Primary and secondary enrolment, gross percentage of school age population, M/F

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. 2000. Montreal: UNESCO. Gross enrolment ratios indicate the number of students enrolled in the primary and secondary levels in the education system per 100 individuals in the appropriate age group. They do not correct for individuals who are older than the level-appropriate age due to late starts, interrupted schooling, or grade repetition. Denominator data are from the United Nations Population Division 2000 estimates.

Children underweight under 5, M/F

Source: UNICEF Global Database on Child Malnutrition. 2002. New York: United Nations Children's Fund. <http://www.childinfo.org/eddb/malnutrition/database1.htm>. This indicator presents the proportion of under-fives falling below minus 2 standard deviations (moderate underweight) and minus 3 standard deviations (severe underweight) from the median weight-for-age of the reference population. Data are from national health surveys, such as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and demographic and health surveys, and reflect the most recent year available.

Stunted children under 5, moderate/severe

Source: UNICEF Global Database on Child Malnutrition. 2002. New York: United Nations Children's Fund. <http://www.childinfo.org/eddb/malnutrition/database2.htm>. This indicator presents the proportion of under-fives falling

below minus 2 standard deviations (moderate underweight) and minus 3 standard deviations (severe underweight) from the median height-for-age of the reference population. Data are from national health surveys, such as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and demographic and health surveys, and reflect the most recent year available.

Wasted children under 5, moderate/severe

Source: UNICEF Global Database on Child Malnutrition. 2002. New York: United Nations Children's Fund. <http://www.childinfo.org/eddb/malnutrition/database3.htm>. This indicator presents the proportion of under-fives falling below minus 2 standard deviations (moderate underweight) and minus 3 standard deviations (severe underweight) from the median weight-for-height of the reference population. Data are from national health surveys, such as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and demographic and health surveys, and reflect the most recent year available.

Population 15-24

Source: United Nations Population Division. 2001. *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision* (BETA version). New York: United Nations. This indicator presents the proportion of the national population from age 15 through 24, the approximate years of adolescence, defined as the period between childhood and full maturity, beginning with puberty. Medium variant projections for the year 2001 are used.

Age-specific fertility rate, 15-20

Source: United Nations Population Division. 2001. *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision* (BETA version). New York: United Nations. This is an indicator of the burden of fertility on young (adolescent) women using medium variant projections for 2000-2005. This measure includes women up to the age of 20 (19 years, 11 months, and 29 days). Since it is an annual level summed over all women in the age cohort, it does not reflect fully the level of fertility for women during their youth. Since it indicates the annual average number of births per woman per year, one could multiply it by five to approximate the number of births to 1,000 young women during their late teen years. The measure does not indicate the full dimensions of teen pregnancy, as only live births are included in the numerator. Stillbirths and spontaneous or induced abortions are not reflected. When available, these data have been presented at the intranational level disaggregated by urban/rural, provincial high and low, high and low economic quartile, and highest and lowest level of maternal educational attainment. Data are from national health surveys, such as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (UNICEF) and demographic and health surveys (ORC Macro), and reflect the most recent year available. Since the disaggregated data are from different sources and may be from a different point in time, these data will not equal the total figures.

Mean age at marriage, M/F

Source: United Nations/Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division. 1999. The Women's Indicators and Statistics Database, Version 4 (Wistat 4).

This indicator reports the singulate mean age at marriage for each sex. It is an indicator of the timing of marriage, or the average age at first marriage calculated on the basis of a single census or survey according to Hajnal's procedure (See J. Hajnal. 1953. "Age at Marriage and Proportions Marrying." *Population Studies* 7(2): 111-136. Essentially, it is the mean age at first marriage among those who ever married in age group 15-49. It is computed from the proportions never married in each five-year age group within the broad age group 15-49, usually derived from census or survey data of a specific year. It therefore measures the average age at first marriage over the historical period covered by age group 15-49, rather than the average age of those currently marrying for the first time. Data was used for the most recent year available.

HIV/AIDS prevalence rate, M/F, 15-24

Source: UNAIDS. 2002. *The Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic*. Geneva: UNAIDS. These data derive from surveillance system reports and model estimates. Data provided for men and women aged 15-24 are high and low estimates for each country. The reference year is 2001. Male-female differences reflect physiological and social vulnerability to the illness and are affected by age differences between sexual partners. Where data was not available for 2001 but was available in the prior assessment (reference year 1999), the earlier data point is used.

Labour force participation rate 15-64 — total, male/female

Source: International Labour Organization. 2001. *Yearbook of Labour Statistics*. Geneva: International Labour Organization. Data were provided by the International Labour Organization, and also found in the *Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 2001*. This indicator reflects the economically active population and its relation to the total population, by sex and age (15-64).

Women in managerial or technical positions, thousands

Source: International Labour Organization. 2001. *Yearbook of Labour Statistics*. Geneva: International Labour Organization. Data were provided by the International Labour Organization, and also found in the *Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 2001*. This indicator reflects the number of women in managerial or technical positions as calculated from the table "Total employment, by occupation". This table presents absolute figures on the distribution of the employed by occupation, according to either ISCO-68 or ISCO-88 (International Standard Classification of Occupations).

Seats in parliament held by women

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union. 2002. Women in National Parliaments. <http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm>. This indicator was compiled by the Inter-Parliamentary Union on the basis of information provided by National Parliaments in 2002. Countries were classified by the percentage of women in the lower or single House.

Projected increase/decrease in women of reproductive age, thousands

Source: United Nations Population Division. 2001. *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision* (Data Disk 1, Standard set). New York: United Nations. This indicator presents the projected increase or decrease in the total national population of women of reproductive age (most commonly defined as ages 15 through 49) using medium projections for the period 2000-2015.

Projected increase/decrease in women of reproductive age, per cent

Source: United Nations Population Division. 2001. *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision* (Data Disk 1, Standard set). New York: United Nations. This indicator presents the projected increase or decrease in the proportion of the national population comprised by women of reproductive age (most commonly defined as ages 15 through 49) using medium projections for the period 2000-2015.

Unmet need for family planning (spacing, limiting, total, number)

Source: demographic health surveys and family health surveys. ORC Macro and Centers for Disease Control (CDC). Calverton, MD: ORC Macro and Atlanta, GA: CDC. These indicators reflect married or in union women who are sexually active who would prefer to avoid becoming pregnant, but are not using any method of contraception. These women are considered to have an "unmet need" for family planning. The concept of unmet need points to the gap between some women's reproductive intentions and their contraceptive behaviour. Unmet need for spacing includes pregnant women whose pregnancy was mistimed, amenorrheic women whose last birth was mistimed, and women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrheic and who are not using any method of family planning and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth. Also included in unmet need for spacing are women who are unsure whether they want another child or who want another child but are unsure when to have the birth. Unmet need for limiting refers to pregnant women whose pregnancy was unwanted, amenorrheic women whose last child was unwanted, and women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrheic and who are not using any method of family planning and who want no more children. Data are from surveys of the most recent year available.

Intranational Disparity Indicators

Adolescent women 15-19 begun childbearing

Source: Demographic and health surveys. ORC Macro. Calverton, MD: ORC Macro. This indicator presents the proportion of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing. Adolescent fertility is a major social and health concern. Teenage mothers are more likely to suffer from severe complications during pregnancy and childbirth, which can be detrimental to the health and survival of both mother and child. When available, these data have been presented at the intranational level disaggregated by urban/rural, provincial high and low, high and low economic quartile, and highest and lowest level of maternal educational attainment. Data are from national health surveys, such as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (UNICEF) and demographic and health surveys (ORC Macro), and reflect the most recent year available. Since the disaggregated data are from different sources and may be from a different point in time, these data will not equal the total figures.

Children underweight under 5 (moderate, severe)

Source: Demographic and health surveys. ORC Macro. Calverton, MD: ORC Macro. This indicator presents the proportion of under-fives falling below minus 2 standard deviations (moderate underweight) and minus 3 standard deviations (severe underweight) from the median weight-for-age of the reference population. Data are from national health surveys, such as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and demographic and health surveys, and reflect the most recent year available. When available, these data have been presented at the intranational level disaggregated by urban/rural, provincial high and low, high and low economic quartile, and highest and lowest level of maternal educational attainment. Since the disaggregated data are from different sources and may be from a different point in time, these data will not equal the total figures.