

Definitions of statistical terms

Antimalarial measures, fevers treated with anti-malarial drugs The percentage of children under age five who were ill with fever in the two weeks before the survey and received antimalarial drugs.

Antimalarial measures, use of insecticide treated bednets The percentage of children under age five sleeping under insecticide treated bednets.

Armed forces, total Strategic, land, naval, air, command, administrative and support forces. Also included are paramilitary forces such as the gendarmerie, customs service and border guard, if these are trained in military tactics.

Arms transfers, conventional Refers to the voluntary transfer by the supplier (and thus excludes captured weapons and weapons obtained through defectors) of weapons with a military purpose destined for the armed forces, paramilitary forces or intelligence agencies of another country. These include major conventional weapons or systems in six categories: ships, aircraft, missiles, artillery, armoured vehicles and guidance and radar systems (excluded are trucks, services, ammunition, small arms, support items, components and component technology and towed or naval artillery under 100-millimetre calibre).

Births attended by skilled health personnel The percentage of deliveries attended by personnel (including doctors, nurses and midwives) trained to give the necessary care, supervision and advice to women during pregnancy, labour and the post-partum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns. Traditional birth attendants, trained or not, are not included in this category.

Birthweight, infants with low The percentage of infants with a birthweight of less than 2,500 grams.

Carbon dioxide emissions Anthropogenic (human originated) carbon dioxide emissions stemming from the burning of fossil fuels, gas flaring and the production of cement. Emissions are calculated from data on the consumption of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels; gas flaring; and the production of cement. Carbon dioxide can also be emitted by forest biomass through depletion of forest areas.

Carbon intensity of energy refers to the amount of carbon dioxide (CO₂) generated for every unit of energy used. It is the ratio of emitted CO₂ to energy use.

Carbon intensity of growth also known as the carbon intensity of the economy, refers to the amount of carbon dioxide generated by every dollar of growth in the world economy. It is the ratio of emitted CO₂ to GDP (in PPP terms).

Cellular subscribers Subscribers to an automatic public mobile telephone service that provides access to the public switched telephone network using cellular technology. Systems can be analogue or digital.

Children reaching grade 5 The percentage of children starting primary school who eventually attain grade 5. The estimates are based on the reconstructed cohort student flow method, which uses data on enrolment and repeaters for two consecutive school years in order to estimate the survival rates to successive grades of primary school.

Children under age five with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration and continued feeding The percentage of children (aged 0–4) with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey who received either oral rehydration therapy (oral rehydration solutions or recommended homemade fluids) or increased fluids and continued feeding.

Condom use at last high-risk sex The percentage of men and women who have had sex with a nonmarital, noncohabiting partner in the last 12 months and who say they used a condom the last time they did so.

Consumer price index, average annual change in Reflects changes in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a basket of goods and services that may be fixed or may change at specified intervals.

Contraceptive prevalence rate The percentage of women of reproductive age (15–49 years) who are using, or whose partners are using, any form of contraception, whether modern or traditional.

Contributing family worker Defined according to the 1993 International Classification by Status in Employment (ICSE) as a person who works without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a related person living in the same household.

Debt service, total The sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in foreign currency, goods or services on long-term debt (having a maturity of more than one year), interest paid on short-term debt and repayments to the International Monetary Fund.

Earned income (PPP US\$), estimated Derived on the basis of the ratio of the female nonagricultural wage to the male nonagricultural wage, the female and male shares of the economically active population, total female and male population and GDP per capita (in purchasing power parity terms in US dollars; see *PPP*). For details of this estimation, see *Technical note 1*.

Earned income, ratio of estimated female to male The ratio of estimated female earned income to estimated male earned income. See *Earned income (PPP US\$), estimated*.

Education expenditure, current public Spending on goods and services that are consumed within the current year and that would need to be renewed the following year, including such expenditures as staff salaries and benefits, contracted or purchased services, books and teaching materials, welfare services, furniture and equipment, minor repairs, fuel, insurance, rents, telecommunications and travel.

Education expenditure, public Includes both capital expenditures (spending on construction, renovation, major repairs and purchases of heavy equipment or vehicles) and current expenditures. See *Education expenditure, current public*.

Education index One of the three indices on which the human development index is built. It is based on the adult literacy rate and the combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary schools. See *Literacy rate, adult*, and *enrolment ratio, gross combined, for primary, secondary and tertiary schools*. For details on how the index is calculated, see *Technical note 1*.

Education levels Categorized as pre-primary, primary, secondary, post-secondary and tertiary in accordance with the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). *Pre-primary education* (ISCED level 0) is the initial stage of organized instruction, designed primarily to introduce very young children to a school-type environment and to provide a bridge between home and school. *Primary education* (ISCED level 1) provides a sound basic education in reading, writing and mathematics along with an elementary understanding of other subjects such as history, geography, natural and social science, art, music and religion. *Secondary education* (ISCED levels 2 and 3) is generally designed to continue the basic programmes of the primary level but the instruction is typically more subject-focused, requiring more specialized teachers for each subject area. *Post-secondary (non-tertiary) education* (ISCED level 4) includes programmes which lie between upper secondary (ISCED 3) and tertiary education (ISCED 5 and 6) in an international context though typically are clearly within one or other level in the national context in different countries. ISCED 4 programmes are usually not significantly more advanced than ISCED 3 programmes but they serve to broaden the knowledge of students who have already completed an upper secondary programme. *Tertiary education* (ISCED levels 5 and 6) refers to programmes with an educational content

that is more advanced than upper secondary or post-secondary education. The first stage of tertiary education (ISCED 5) is composed both of programmes of a theoretical nature (ISCED 5A) intended to provide access to advanced research programmes and professions with high skill requirements as well as programmes of a more practical, technical or occupationally specific nature (ISCED 5B). The second stage of tertiary education (ISCED 6) comprises programmes devoted to advanced study and original research, leading to the award of an advanced research qualification such as a doctorate.

Energy supply, primary refers to the supply of energy extracted or captured directly from natural resources such as crude oil, hard coal, natural gas, or are produced from primary commodities. Primary energy commodities may also be divided into fuels of fossil origin and renewable energy commodities. See *fossil fuels and renewable energy*.

Electricity consumption per capita Refers to gross production in per capita terms and includes consumption by station auxiliaries and any losses in transformers that are considered integral parts of the station. Also included is total electric energy produced by pumping installations without deduction of electric energy absorbed by pumping.

Electricity, people without access refers to the lack of access to electricity at the household level; that is the number of people who do not have electricity in their home. Access to electricity is comprised of electricity sold commercially, both on-grid and off-grid. It also includes self-generated electricity in those countries where access to electricity has been assessed through surveys by national administrations. This data does not capture unauthorised connections.

Electrification rates indicate the number of people with electricity access as a percentage of the total population.

Employment by economic activity Employment in industry, agriculture or services as defined according to the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) system (revisions 2 and 3). *Industry* refers to mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction and public utilities (gas, water and electricity). *Agriculture* refers to activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing. *Services* refer to wholesale and retail trade; restaurants and hotels; transport, storage and communications; finance, insurance, real estate and business services; and community, social and personal services.

Energy use, GDP per unit of The ratio of GDP (in 2000 PPP US\$) to commercial energy use, measured in kilograms of oil equivalent. This indicator provides a measure of energy efficiency by showing comparable and consistent estimates of real GDP across countries relative to physical inputs (units of energy use). See *GDP (gross domestic product)* and *PPP (purchasing power parity)*. Differences in this ratio over time and across countries partly reflect structural changes in the economy, changes in energy efficiency of particular sectors, and differences in fuel mixes.

Enrolment ratio, gross The total number of pupils or students enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the theoretical age group for the same level of education. For the tertiary level, the population used is the five-year age group following on from the secondary school leaving age. Gross enrolment ratios in excess of 100% indicate that there are pupils or students outside the theoretical age group who are enrolled in that level of education. See *Education levels*.

Enrolment ratio, gross combined, for primary, secondary and tertiary schools The number of students enrolled in primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education, regardless of age, as a percentage of the population of theoretical school age for the three levels. See *Education levels* and *Enrolment ratio, gross*.

Enrolment rate, net The number of pupils of the theoretical school-age group for a given level of education level who are enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. See *Education levels*.

Exports, high-technology Exports of products with a high intensity of research and development. They include high-technology products such as those used in aerospace, computers, pharmaceuticals, scientific instruments and electrical machinery.

Exports, manufactured Defined according to the Standard International Trade Classification to include exports of chemicals, basic manufactures, machinery and transport equipment and other miscellaneous manufactured goods.

Exports of goods and services The value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. Included is the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, licence fees and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal and government services. Excluded are labour and property income and transfer payments.

Exports, primary Defined according to the Standard International Trade Classification to include exports of food, agricultural raw materials, fuels and ores and metals.

Fertility rate, total The number of children that would be born to each woman if she were to live to the end of her child-bearing years and bear children at each age in accordance with prevailing age-specific fertility rates in a given year/period, for a given country, territory or geographical area.

Foreign direct investment, net inflows of Net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10% or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital and short-term capital.

Forest area is land under natural or planted stands of trees, whether productive or not.

Fossil fuels are fuels taken from natural resources which were formed from biomass in the geological past. The main fossil fuels are coal, oil and natural gas. By extension, the term fossil is also applied to any secondary fuel manufactured from a fossil fuel. Fossil Fuels belong to the primary energy commodities group.

GDP (gross domestic product) The sum of value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated capital assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Value added is the net output of an industry after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs.

GDP (US\$) Gross domestic product converted to US dollars using the average official exchange rate reported by the International Monetary Fund. An alternative conversion factor is applied if the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate effectively applied to transactions in foreign currencies and traded products. See *GDP (gross domestic product)*.

GDP index One of the three indices on which the human development index is built. It is based on gross domestic product per capita (in purchasing power parity terms in US dollars; see *PPP*). For details on how the index is calculated, see *Technical note 1*.

GDP per capita (PPP US\$) Gross domestic product (in purchasing power parity terms in US dollars) divided by midyear population. See *GDP (gross domestic product)*, *PPP (purchasing power parity)* and *Population, total*.

GDP per capita (US\$) Gross domestic product in US dollar terms divided by midyear population. See *GDP (US\$)* and *Population, total*.

GDP per capita annual growth rate Least squares annual growth rate, calculated from constant price GDP per capita in local currency units.

Gender empowerment measure (GEM) A composite index measuring gender inequality in three basic dimensions of empowerment—economic participation and decision-making, political participation, and decision-making and power over economic resources. For details on how the index is calculated, see *Technical note 1*.

Gender-related development index (GDI) A composite index measuring average achievement in the three basic dimensions captured in the human development index—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living—adjusted to account for inequalities between men and women. For details on how the index is calculated, see *Technical note 1*.

Gini index Measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or consumption) among individuals or households within a country deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number 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. A value of 0 represents absolute equality, a value of 100 absolute inequality.

GNI (gross national income) The sum of value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Value added is the net output of an industry after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. Data are in current US dollars converted using the *World Bank Atlas* method.

Health expenditure per capita (PPP US\$) The sum of public and private expenditure (in purchasing power parity terms in US dollars), divided by the mid-year population. Health expenditure includes the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities and emergency aid designated for health, but excludes the provision of water and sanitation. See *Health expenditure, private*; *Health expenditure, public*; *Population, total*; and *PPP (purchasing power parity)*.

Health expenditure, private Direct household (out of pocket) spending, private insurance, spending by non-profit institutions serving households and direct service payments by private corporations. Together with public health expenditure, it makes up total health expenditure. See *Health expenditure per capita (PPP US\$)* and *Health expenditure, public*.

Health expenditure, public Current and capital spending from government (central and local) budgets, external borrowings and grants (including donations from international agencies and nongovernmental organizations) and social (or compulsory) health insurance funds. Together with private health expenditure, it makes up total health expenditure. See *Health expenditure per capita (PPP US\$)* and *Health expenditure, private*.

HIV prevalence The percentage of people aged 15–49 years who are infected with HIV.

Human development index (HDI) A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. For details on how the index is calculated, see *Technical note 1*.

Human poverty index for developing countries (HPI-1) A composite index measuring deprivations in the three basic dimensions captured in the human development index—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. For details on how the index is calculated, see *Technical note 1*.

Human poverty index for selected high-income OECD countries (HPI-2) A composite index measuring deprivations in the three basic dimensions captured in the human development index—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living—and

also capturing social exclusion. For details on how the index is calculated, see *Technical note 1*.

Homicide, intentional Death deliberately inflicted on a person by another person, including infanticide.

Illiteracy rate, adult Calculated as 100 minus the adult literacy rate. See *Literacy rate, adult*.

Immunization, one-year-olds fully immunized against measles or tuberculosis One-year-olds injected with an antigen or a serum containing specific antibodies against measles or tuberculosis.

Imports of goods and services The value of all goods and other market services received from the rest of the world. Included is the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, licence fees and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal and government services. Excluded are labour and property income and transfer payments.

Income poverty line, population below The percentage of the population living below the specified poverty line:

- US\$1 a day—at 1985 international prices (equivalent to US\$1.08 at 1993 international prices), adjusted for purchasing power parity.
- US\$2 a day—at 1985 international prices (equivalent to US\$2.15 at 1993 international prices), adjusted for purchasing power parity.
- US\$4 a day—at 1990 international prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity.
- US\$11 a day (per person for a family of three)—at 1994 international prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity.
- National poverty line—the poverty line deemed appropriate for a country by its authorities. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys.
- 50% of median income—50% of the median adjusted disposable household income. See *PPP (purchasing power parity)*.

Income or consumption, shares of The shares of income or consumption accruing to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles, based on national household surveys covering various years. Consumption surveys produce results showing lower levels of inequality between poor and rich than do income surveys, as poor people generally consume a greater share of their income. Because data come from surveys covering different years and using different methodologies, comparisons between countries must be made with caution.

Infant mortality rate See *Mortality rate, infant*.

Informal sector The informal sector, as defined by the International Expert Group on Informal Sector

Statistics (the Delhi Group) includes private unincorporated enterprises (excluding quasi-corporations), which produce at least some of their goods and services for sale or barter, have less than five paid employees, are not registered, and are engaged in nonagricultural activities (including professional or technical activities). Paid domestic employees are excluded from this category.

Informal sector, employment in, as a percentage of nonagricultural employment Refers to the ratio of total employment in the informal sector to total employment in all nonagricultural sectors. See *Informal sector*.

Internally displaced people People or groups of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border.

Internet users People with access to the worldwide network.

Labour force All people employed (including people above a specified age who, during the reference period, were in paid employment, at work, self-employed or with a job but not at work) and unemployed (including people above a specified age who, during the reference period, were without work, currently available for work and actively seeking work).

Labour force participation rate A measure of the proportion of a country's working-age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or actively looking for work. It is calculated by expressing the number of persons in the labour force as a percentage of the working-age population. The working-age population is the population above 15 years of age (as used in this Report). See *Labour force*.

Labour force participation rate, female The number of women in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the female working-age population. See *Labour force participation rate* and *Labour force*.

Legislators, senior officials and managers, female 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 organizations, corporate managers, directors and chief executives, production and operations department managers and other department and general managers.

Life expectancy at birth The number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates at the time of birth were to stay the same throughout the child's life.

Life expectancy index One of the three indices on which the human development index is built. For details on how the index is calculated, see *Technical note 1*.

Literacy rate, adult The proportion of the adult population aged 15 years and older which is literate, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population, total or for a given sex, in a given country, territory, or geographic area, at a specific point in time, usually mid-year. For statistical purposes, a person is literate who can, with understanding, both read and write a short simple statement on his/her everyday life.

Literacy rate, youth The percentage of people aged 15–24 years who can, with understanding, both read and write a short, simple statement related to their everyday life, see *Literacy rate, adult*.

Literacy skills, functional, people lacking The share of the population aged 16–65 years scoring at level 1 on the prose literacy scale of the International Adult Literacy Survey. Most tasks at this level require the reader to locate a piece of information in the text that is identical to or synonymous with the information given in the directive.

Market activities See *Time use, market activities*.

Medium-variant projection Population projections by the United Nations Population Division assuming medium-fertility path, normal mortality and normal international migration. Each assumption implies projected trends in fertility, mortality and net migration levels, depending on the specific demographic characteristics and relevant policies of each country or group of countries. In addition, for the countries highly affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic, the impact of HIV/AIDS is included in the projection. The United Nations Population Division also publishes low- and high-variant projections. For more information, see <http://esa.un.org/unpp/assumptions.html>.

Military expenditure All expenditures of the defence ministry and other ministries on recruiting and training military personnel as well as on construction and purchase of military supplies and equipment. Military assistance is included in the expenditures of the donor country.

Mortality rate, infant The probability of dying between birth and exactly one year of age, expressed per 1,000 live births.

Mortality rate, under-five The probability of dying between birth and exactly five years of age, expressed per 1,000 live births.

Mortality ratio, maternal The quotient between the number of maternal deaths in a given year and the number of live births in that same year, expressed per 100,000 live births, for a given country, territory, or geographic area. Maternal death is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within the 42 days after termination of that pregnancy, regardless of the length and site of the pregnancy, due to any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy itself or its care, but not due to accidental or incidental causes.

Mortality ratio, maternal adjusted Maternal mortality ratio adjusted to account for well-documented

problems of under reporting and misclassification of maternal deaths, as well as estimates for countries with no data. See *Mortality ratio, maternal*.

Mortality ratio, maternal reported Maternal mortality ratio as reported by national authorities. See *Mortality ratio, maternal*.

Nonmarket activities See *Time use, nonmarket activities*.

Official aid Grants or loans that meet the same standards as for official development assistance (ODA) except that recipient countries do not qualify as recipients of ODA. These countries are identified in part II of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) list of recipient countries, which includes more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union and certain advanced developing countries and territories. See *Official development assistance (ODA), net*.

Official development assistance (ODA), net Disbursements of loans made on concessional terms (net of repayments of principal) and grants by official agencies of the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), by multilateral institutions and by non-DAC countries to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in part I of the DAC list of aid recipients. It includes loans with a grant element of at least 25% (calculated at a discount rate of 10%).

Official development assistance (ODA), per capita of donor country Official development assistance granted by a specific country divided by the country's total population. See *Official development assistance (ODA), net* and *population, total*.

Official development assistance (ODA) to basic social services ODA directed to basic social services, which include basic education (primary education, early childhood education and basic life skills for youth and adults), basic health (including basic health care, basic health infrastructure, basic nutrition, infectious disease control, health education and health personnel development) and population policies and programmes and reproductive health (population policy and administrative management; reproductive health care; family planning; control of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS; and personnel development for population and reproductive health). Aid to water supply and sanitation is included only if it has a poverty focus.

Official development assistance (ODA) to least developed countries See *Official development assistance (ODA), net* and country classifications for least developed countries.

Official development assistance (ODA), untied Bilateral ODA for which the associated goods and services may be fully and freely procured in substantially all countries and that is given by one country to another.

Patents granted to residents Refer to documents issued by a government office that describe an inven-

tion and create a legal situation in which the patented invention can normally be exploited (made, used, sold, imported) only by or with the authorization of the patentee. The protection of inventions is generally limited to 20 years from the filing date of the application for the grant of a patent.

Physicians Includes graduates of a faculty or school of medicine who are working in any medical field (including teaching, research and practice).

Population growth rate, annual Refers to the average annual exponential growth rate for the period indicated. See *Population, total*.

Population, total Refers to the de facto population in a country, area or region as of 1 July of the year indicated.

Population, urban Refers to the de facto population living in areas classified as urban according to the criteria used by each area or country. Data refer to 1 July of the year indicated. See *Population, total*.

PPP (purchasing power parity) A rate of exchange that accounts for price differences across countries, allowing international comparisons of real output and incomes. At the PPP US\$ rate (as used in this Report), PPP US\$1 has the same purchasing power in the domestic economy as US\$1 has in the United States.

Private flows, other A category combining non-debt-creating portfolio equity investment flows (the sum of country funds, depository receipts and direct purchases of shares by foreign investors), portfolio debt flows (bond issues purchased by foreign investors) and bank and trade-related lending (commercial bank lending and other commercial credits).

Probability at birth of not surviving to a specified age Calculated as 100 minus the probability (expressed as a percentage) of surviving to a specified age for a given cohort. See *Probability at birth of surviving to a specified age*.

Probability at birth of surviving to a specified age The probability of a newborn infant surviving to a specified age if subject to prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates, expressed as a percentage.

Professional and technical workers, female Women's share of positions defined according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88) 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.

Refugees People who have fled their country because of a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of their race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group and who cannot or do not want to return. *Country of asylum* is the country in which a refugee has filed a claim of asylum but has not

yet received a decision or is otherwise registered as an asylum seeker. *Country of origin* refers to the claimant's nationality or country of citizenship.

Renewable energy Energy derived from natural processes that are constantly replenished. Among the forms of renewable energy are deriving directly or indirectly from the sun, or from heat generated deep within the earth. Renewable energy includes energy generated from solar, wind, biomass, geothermal, hydropower and ocean resources and some waste. Renewable energy commodities belong to the primary energy commodities group.

Research and development (R&D) expenditures Current and capital expenditures (including overhead) on creative, systematic activity intended to increase the stock of knowledge. Included are fundamental and applied research and experimental development work leading to new devices, products or processes.

Researchers in R&D People trained to work in any field of science who are engaged in professional research and development activity. Most such jobs require the completion of tertiary education.

Royalties and licence fees, receipts of Receipts by residents from nonresidents for the authorized use of intangible, nonproduced, nonfinancial assets and proprietary rights (such as patents, trademarks, copyrights, franchises and industrial processes) and for the use, through licensing agreements, of produced originals of prototypes (such as films and manuscripts). Data are based on the balance of payments.

Sanitation facilities, improved, population using The percentage of the population with access to adequate excreta disposal facilities, such as a connection to a sewer or septic tank system, a pour-flush latrine, a simple pit latrine or a ventilated improved pit latrine. An excreta disposal system is considered adequate if it is private or shared (but not public) and if it can effectively prevent human, animal and insect contact with excreta.

Science, maths and engineering, tertiary students in The share of tertiary students enrolled in natural sciences; engineering; mathematics and computer sciences; architecture and town planning; transport and communications; trade, craft and industrial programmes; and agriculture, forestry and fisheries. See *Education levels*.

Seats in parliament held by women Refers to seats held by women in a lower or single house or an upper house or senate, where relevant.

Smoking, prevalence among adults of The percentage of men and women who smoke cigarettes.

Telephone mainlines Telephone lines connecting a customer's equipment to the public switched telephone network.

Terms of trade The ratio of the export price index to the import price index measured relative to a base year. A value of more than 100 means that the price of exports has risen relative to the price of imports.

Time use, market activities Time spent on activities such as employment in establishments, primary production not in establishments, services for income and other production of goods not in establishments as defined according to the 1993 revised UN System of National Accounts. See *Time use, nonmarket activities* and *Time use, work time, total*.

Time use, nonmarket activities Time spent on activities such as household maintenance (cleaning, laundry and meal preparation and cleanup), management and shopping for own household; care for children, the sick, the elderly and the disabled in own household; and community services, as defined according to the 1993 revised UN System of National Accounts. See *Time use, market activities* and *Time use, work time, total*.

Time use, work time, total Time spent on market and nonmarket activities as defined according to the 1993 revised UN System of National Accounts. See *Time use, market activities* and *Time use, nonmarket activities*.

Treaties, ratification of After signing a treaty, a country must ratify it, often with the approval of its legislature. Such process implies not only an expression of interest as indicated by the signature, but also the transformation of the treaty's principles and obligations into national law.

Tuberculosis cases, prevalence 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.

Tuberculosis cases cured under DOTS The percentage of estimated new infectious tuberculosis cases cured under DOTS, the internationally recommended tuberculosis control strategy.

Tuberculosis cases detected under DOTS The percentage of estimated new infectious tuberculosis cases detected (diagnosed in a given period) under DOTS, the internationally recommended tuberculosis control strategy.

Under-five mortality rate See *Mortality rate, under-five*.

Under height for age, children under age five Includes moderate stunting (defined as between two and three standard deviations below the median height-for-age of the reference population), and severe stunting (defined as more than three standard deviations below the median height-for-age of the reference population).

Underweight for age, children under age five Includes moderate underweight (defined as between two and three standard deviations below the median weight-for-age of the reference population), and severe underweight (defined as more than three standard deviations below the median weight-for-age of the reference population).

Undernourished people People whose food intake is chronically insufficient to meet their minimum energy requirements.

Unemployment Refers to all people above a specified age who are not in paid employment or self-employed, but are available for work and have taken specific steps to seek paid employment or self-employment.

Unemployment, long-term Unemployment lasting 12 months or longer. See *Unemployment*.

Unemployment rate The unemployed divided by the labour force (those employed plus the unemployed). See *Unemployment* and *Labour force*.

Unemployment rate, youth Refers to the unemployment rate between the ages of 15 or 16 and 24, depending on the national definition. See *Unemployment* and *Unemployment rate*.

Water source, improved, population not using Calculated as 100 minus the percentage of the population using an improved water source. Unimproved sources include vendors, bottled water, tanker trucks

and unprotected wells and springs. See *Water source, improved, population using*.

Water source, improved, population using The share of the population with reasonable access to any of the following types of water supply for drinking: household connections, public standpipes, boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs and rainwater collection. *Reasonable access* is defined as the availability of at least 20 litres a person per day from a source within one kilometre of the user's dwelling.

Women in government at ministerial level Includes deputy prime ministers and ministers. Prime ministers were included when they held ministerial portfolios. Vice-presidents and heads of ministerial-level departments or agencies were also included when exercising a ministerial function in the government structure.

Work time, total See *Time use, work time, total*.