Glossary

Antenatal care: Also called prenatal care, it is the care given to expectant mothers during the entire period of pregnancy, from conception to the beginning of labour.

Body mass index: A measure of body fat based on the height and weight of a person.

Child full immunization: Children are said to be fully immunized if they receive all due vaccines as per the national immunization schedule within the first year of birth.

Child marriage: Any formal marriage or informal union between a child under the age of 18 and an adult or another child.

DemProj module: DemProj, a demographic model in spectrum, is a computer programme for making population projections for countries or regions. DemProj projects the population for an entire country or region by age and sex, based on assumptions about fertility, mortality and migration.

Early marriage: Early marriage encompasses child marriage but also includes situations that do not qualify as child marriage, such as marriages in which one or both spouses may lack the capacity to give full and informed consent or may lack the capacity to consent to sex within a marriage.

Family planning: The conscious effort of couples to regulate the number and spacing of births through artificial and natural methods of contraception. Family planning connotes conception control to avoid pregnancy and abortion, but it also includes efforts of couples to induce pregnancy.

FamPlan module: The family planning model FamPlan projects family planning requirements needed to reach national goals for addressing an unmet need or achieving desired fertility.

Female genital mutilation: Procedures that involve altering or injuring the female genitalia for non-medical reasons.

Gender norms: Social and cultural notions and attitudes that govern the behaviour of people in society and restrict their gender identity into what is generally considered acceptable.

Gender-based violence against women: Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, whether occurring in public or private life.

Gross domestic product: The monetary value of final goods and services produced by a country's economy during a certain period.

Human capital: Economic value of the knowledge and skills of labour that impacts productivity.

Institutional delivery: Giving birth to a child in the health facilities in the area.

Intergenerational effects: The effects of or involving persons in different generations, as parents and children.

Labour force participation rate: The number of persons in the labour force as a percentage of the working-age population.

Life expectancy at birth: The average number of years that a newborn is expected to live if current death rates for a specific year in a given country do not change.

Maternal morbidity: Any short- or long-term health problems that are directly related to pregnancy and/or childbirth.

Maternal mortality ratio: The number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

Mean age at marriage: The mean age of men or women at first marriage if subject throughout their lives to the age-specific marriage rates of first marriages only in a given year.

Mean years of schooling: The average number of completed years of education of a country's population aged 25 years and older, excluding years spent repeating individual grades.

Net migration: The number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants over a period.

Per capita GDP: Economic output per person of a country, calculated by dividing the total GDP by the population of the country.

Postnatal care: Care given to the mother and the newborn, immediately after childbirth and up to six weeks post-delivery.

RAPID module: Resources for the Awareness of Population Impacts on Development (RAPID) projects the social and economic consequences of high fertility and rapid population growth for sectors such as labour, education, health, urbanization and agriculture.

Sex ratio at birth: The number of live female births per 1,000 live male births.

Spectrum simulation model: A system of policy models that supports analysis, planning and advocacy for health programmes. It is used to project future needs and examine the effects of policy options.

Stunting: The impaired growth and development that a child experiences from poor nutrition, repeated infection and inadequate psychosocial stimulation.

Total fertility rate: The average number of children that would be born alive to a woman (or group of women) during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year.

Urbanization: The shift of human populations from rural to urban areas.

Wasting: Refers to acute malnutrition and is the result of recent rapid weight loss or the failure to gain weight. A wasted child is too thin for his or her height.