

GLOSSARY

Acne - A chronic disorder of the pilosebaceous apparatus associated with an increase in sebum secretion. It is characterized by open comedones (blackheads), closed comedones (whiteheads), and pustular nodules. The cause is unknown, but heredity and age are predisposing factors.

Access to safe water - Measured by the number of people who have a reasonable means of getting an adequate amount of clean water, expressed as a percentage of the total population. It reflects the health of a country's people and the country's ability to collect, clean, and distribute water. In urban areas "reasonable" access means there is a public fountain or water spigot located within 200 meters of the household. In rural areas, it implies that members of the household do not have to spend excessive time each day fetching water. Water is safe or unsafe depending on the amount of bacteria in it. An adequate amount of water is enough to satisfy metabolic, hygienic, and domestic requirements, usually about 20 liters (about 4 gallons) per person per day.

Access to sanitation - Refers to the share of the population with at least adequate excreta disposal facilities that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta. Suitable facilities range from simple but protected pit latrines to flush toilets with sewerage. To be effective, all facilities must be correctly constructed and maintained.

Adult illiteracy rate - The proportion of the population over age fifteen who cannot, with understanding, read and write a simple statement about their everyday life and do simple mathematical calculations.

Advocacy - Promotion and protection of the rights, frequently through a legal process.

AIDS - An acquired defect of cellular immunity associated with infection by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), a CD4-positive T-lymphocyte count under 200 cells/milliliter or less than 14% of total lymphocytes, and increased susceptibility to opportunistic infections and malignant neoplasms. Clinical manifestations also include

emaciation (wasting) and dementia. These elements reflect criteria for AIDS as defined by the CDC in 1993.

Antenatal - Period from pregnancy onset, which commence with implantation of the embryo into the mother's uterus until a child is born.

Antiretroviral Therapy - Drug regimens, for patients with HIV infections, that aggressively suppress HIV replication. The regimens usually involve administration of three or more different drugs including a protease inhibitor.

Apartheid - A system of government, in pre-1994 South Africa, designed to legalize control over the economic and social system. Initially, aim of the apartheid was to maintain white domination while extending racial separation. Starting in the 60's, a plan of "Grand Apartheid" was executed, emphasizing territorial separation and police repression.

Asthma - A form of bronchial disorder associated with airway obstruction, marked by recurrent attacks of paroxysmal dyspnea, with wheezing due to spasmodic contraction of the bronchi.

Behavior - The observable response a person makes to any situation.

Bias - Any deviation of results or inferences from the truth, or processes leading to such deviation. Bias can result from several sources: one-sided or systematic variations in measurement from the true value (systematic error); flaws in study design; deviation of inferences, interpretations, or analyses based on flawed data or data collection; etc. There is no sense of prejudice or subjectivity implied in the assessment of bias under these conditions.

Bilharzia - A life-threatening parasitic disease caused by a worm that lives in a host snail. Humans can become infected when they come in contact with water in ponds and rivers where the snail lives. Occurs most often in tropical regions. Also called *schistosomiasis*.

Billion - One billion equals 1,000,000,000 or one thousand million.

Biodiversity - The variability among living organisms from all sources, including land based and aquatic ecosystems, and the

ecosystems of which they are part. These include diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems. Diversity is the key to ensuring the continuance of life on Earth. It is also a fundamental requirement for adaptation and survival and continued evolution of species.

Birth rate - The number of births in a year per 1,000 population.

Bronchitis - A subcategory of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. The disease is characterized by hypersecretion of mucus accompanied by a chronic (more than 3 months in 2 consecutive years) productive cough. Infectious agents are a major cause of bronchitis.

Cardiovascular - Involving the heart and the blood vessels by which blood is pumped and circulated through the body.

CD4 - 55-kDa Glycoproteins originally defined as differentiation antigens on T-lymphocytes, but also found on other cells including monocytes/macrophages. CD4 antigens are members of the immunoglobulin supergene family and are implicated as associative recognition elements in MHC (Major Histocompatibility Complex) Class

II-restricted immune responses. On T-lymphocytes they define the helper/inducer subset. CD4 antigens also serve as HIV receptors, binding directly to the envelope protein gp120 on HIV.

CD4 Lymphocyte count: The number of CD4-positive T-Lymphocytes per unit volume of blood. Determination requires the use of a fluorescence-activated flow cytometer.

Cells - The fundamental, structural, and functional units or subunits of living organisms. They are composed of cytoplasm containing various organelles and a cell membrane boundary.

Children - Persons 6 to 12 years of age. An individual 2 to 5 years old is child, preschool.

Capital - The money or wealth needed to produce goods and services. See also *human capital* and *physical capital*.

Carrying capacity - The population that an area will support without undergoing environmental deterioration.

Child mortality rate - The probability of dying between the ages of one and five, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates.

Cholera - Any of several diseases of man and domestic animals usually marked by severe gastrointestinal symptoms.

Chronic disease - An illness, such as heart disease or asthma, that is ongoing or recurring but is not caused by infection and is not passed on by contact.

Clinic - Those facilities which administer health services to individuals who do not require hospitalization or institutionalization.

Communities - Community is a set of people with some shared element. Also a community is a group of people or things that live in the same area. The substance of shared element varies widely, from a situation to interest to lives and values. The term is widely used to evoke sense of collectivity.

Community Mobilization - A process to enable communities to understand and control the circumstances affecting health; it

acknowledges that agents of change can be found wherever the decisions that affect people's ability to influence their health are made and implemented. Community mobilization uses deliberate, participatory processes to involve local institutions, local leaders, community groups, and members of the community to organize for collective action toward a common purpose. Community mobilization is characterized by respect for the community and its needs and involves the engagement of citizens in the development of a shared vision and plan of action to bring about positive change in a community.

Compliance - Voluntary conformity and adherence to organization policies, plans, procedures, laws, regulations, and contracts.

Conjunctivitis - Inflammation, often mild, of the conjunctiva caused by a variety of agents, gram-negative, gram-positive, or acid-fast organisms or due to hypersensitivity to various allergens. Some of the more commonly found genera causing conjunctival infections are Haemophilus, Streptococcus, Neisseria, and Chlamydia. Conjunctival involvement may be part of a systemic infection.

Cough - A sudden, audible expulsion of air from the lungs through a

partially closed glottis, preceded by inhalation. It is a protective response that serves to clear the trachea, bronchi, and/or lungs of irritants and secretions, or to prevent aspiration of foreign materials into the lungs.

Death rate - The number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population.

Deforestation - The process of clearing of forests. Since trees root systems are essential for keeping top soil in place, deforestation can bring about soil erosion. In addition, loss of trees is said to contribute to global warming because trees reduce greenhouse gases and provide shade.

Demography -The statistical study and description of human populations, especially with reference to distribution, composition, structure, size, density, distribution and vital statistics.

Dermatological - Pertaining to the skin

Desertification -The process of becoming desert (as from land Management or climate change).

Developing country - Low- and middle-income countries in which most people have a lower standard of living with access to fewer goods and services than do most people in high-income countries. There are currently about 125 developing countries with populations over 1 million; in 1998, their total population was more than 5.0 billion.

Diabetes - A heterogeneous group of disorders characterized by hyperglycemia and glucose intolerance.

Diarrhea - An increased liquidity or decreased consistency of feces, such as running stool. Fecal consistency is related to the ratio of water-holding capacity of insoluble solids to total water, rather than the amount of water present. Diarrhea is not hyperdefecation or increased fecal weight.

Diarrheal illness - A disease that affects the intestines. The victims of this disease, frequently children in low- and middle-income countries, may die from the resulting dehydration.

Disease -A definite pathologic process with a characteristic set of signs and symptoms. It may affect the whole body or any of its parts, and its etiology, pathology, and prognosis may be known or unknown.

Distribution (Age) -The frequency of different ages or age groups in a given population. The distribution may refer to either how many or what proportion of the group. The population is usually patients with a specific disease but the concept is not restricted to humans and is not restricted to medicine.

Drug -Pharmaceutical preparations intended for human or veterinary use, presented in their finished dosage form. Included here are materials used in the preparation and/or formulation of the finished dosage form.

Economic growth/development - The process by which a country increases its ability to produce goods and services.

Economic depression - A period marked by low production and sales and a high rate of business failures and unemployment.

Ecosystem - A community of plants and animals existing in an environment that supplies them with water, air, and other elements they need for life.

Ecosystem integrity - The extent to which the interrelationships among and within ecosystems remain intact so that the number and variety of living organisms can be maintained.

Eczema - A pruritic papulovesicular dermatitis occurring as a reaction to many endogenous and exogenous agents.

Elephantiasis - A disease, often found in tropical countries, in which parts of the human body become enlarged. It is caused by small roundworms that are injected into the body by mosquitoes.

Elderly - A person 65 through 79 years of age. For a person older than 79 years, aged, 80 and over is available.

Employment -The state of being engaged in an activity or service for wages or salary.

Endocrine System - The system of glands that release their secretions (hormones) directly into the circulatory system. In addition to the endocrine glands, included are the chromaffin system and the neurosecretory systems.

Environment - The complex set of physical, geographic, biological, social, cultural and political conditions that surround an individual or organism and that ultimately determines its form and nature of its survival and affect the life and development of an organism or population.

Epidemic - Sudden increase in the incidence of a disease. The concept includes epidemics

Epilepsy - A disorder characterized by recurrent episodes of paroxysmal brain dysfunction due to a sudden, disorderly, and excessive neuronal discharge. Epilepsy classification systems are generally based upon: (1) clinical features of the seizure episodes (e.g., motor seizure), (2) etiology (e.g., post-traumatic), (3) anatomic site of seizure origin (e.g., frontal lobe seizure), (4) tendency to

spread to other structures in the brain, and (5) temporal patterns (e.g., nocturnal epilepsy).

Export -To sell goods or services to a buyer outside your country.

Factors of production - Input used to produce goods and services, for example, capital or labor.

Family planning - A health service that helps couples decide whether to have children, and if so, when and how many.

Fertility rate (total) - The average number of children a woman will have during her lifetime. The total fertility rate in developing countries is between three and four; in industrial countries it is less than two.

Generics - Drugs whose drug name is not protected by a trademark. They may be manufactured by several companies.

Goods and services – Things that are produced by a country's economy. Examples of goods include food, clothing, machines, and new roads. Examples of services include those of doctors, teachers,

merchants, tourist agents, construction workers, and government officials.

GNP (gross national product) - The value (in U.S. dollars) of a country's final output of goods and services in a year. The value of GNP can be calculated by adding up the amount of money spent on a country's final output of goods and services, or by totaling the income of all citizens of a country including the income from *factors of production* used abroad.

GNP per capita - The dollar value of a country's final output of goods and services in a year (its GNP), divided by its population. It reflects the average income of a country's citizens. Knowing a country's GNP per capita is a good first step toward understanding the country's economic strengths and needs.

GNP per capita growth rate - The change in GNP per capita over a period, expressed as a percentage of GNP per capita at the start of the period.

Growth rate - The change (increase, decrease, or no change) in an indicator over a period of time, expressed as a percentage of the indicator at the start of the period. Growth rates contain several sets of information. The first is whether there is any change at all; the second is what direction the change is going in (increasing or decreasing); and the third is how rapidly that change is occurring. For example, if a country's GNP growth rate for a particular year is more or less than zero, there has been a change in the amount of goods and services produced in that year. If the GNP growth rate is positive, the country is producing more goods and services at the end of the year than at the beginning. If the GNP growth rate is negative, the country is producing fewer goods and services than at the beginning of the year. Note that a change in GNP growth rate from 2% one year to 1% the next year does not mean that the total production of goods and services has decreased. As long as the growth rate is positive, the GNP is growing. The only time the production of goods and services has actually decreased is when the GNP growth rate is negative.

Health - The state of the organism when it functions optimally without evidence of disease.

HIV - A virus that steadily weakens the body's defense (immune) system until it can no longer fight off infections such as pneumonia, diarrhea, tumors and other illnesses. All of which can be part of [AIDS](#) (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome). Unable to fight back, most people die within three years of the first signs of AIDS appearing. Most of all HIV infections have been transmitted through unprotected sexual intercourse with someone who is already infected with HIV. HIV can also be transmitted by infected blood or blood products (as in blood transfusions), by the sharing of contaminated needles, and from an infected woman to her baby before birth, during delivery, or through breast-feeding. HIV is not transmitted through normal, day-to-day contact. The Human Immunodeficiency Virus, a non-taxonomic and historical term referring to any of two species, specifically HIV-1 and/or HIV-2. Prior to 1986, this was called human T-lymphotropic virus type III/lymphadenopathy-associated virus (HTLV-III/LAV). From 1986-1990, it was an official species called HIV. Since 1991, HIV was no longer considered an official species name; the two species were designated HIV-1 and HIV-2.

Hypertension - Persistently high systemic arterial blood pressure. based on multiple readings (blood pressure

determination), hypertension is currently defined as when systolic pressure is consistently greater than 140 mm Hg or when diastolic pressure is consistently 90 mm Hg or more.

High-income country - A country having an annual gross national product (GNP) per capita equivalent to \$9,361 or greater in 1998. Most high-income countries have an industrial economy. There are currently about 28 high-income countries in the world with populations of one million people or more. Their combined population is about 0.9 billion, less than one-sixth of the world's population.

Hookworm - An intestinal parasite found in tropical and subtropical regions. It passes through the skin, especially bare feet, and is spread by unsanitary conditions.

Human capital - People and their ability to be economically productive. Education, training, and health care can help increase human capital. See also *capital* and *physical capital*.

Hygiene - Practices, such as frequent hand washing, that help ensure cleanliness and good health.

Immune System - The body's defense mechanism against foreign organisms or substances and deviant native cells. It includes the humoral immune response and the cell-mediated response and consists of a complex of interrelated cellular, molecular, and genetic components.

Income - Revenues or receipts accruing from business enterprise, labor, or invested capital.

Influenza - An acute viral infection involving the respiratory tract. It is marked by inflammation of the nasal mucosa, the pharynx, and conjunctiva, and by headache and severe, often generalized, myalgia.

Informal Settlement - Houses (often of a temporary nature) erected on land of which the majority have not formally been proclaimed and serviced for residential use.

Infrastructure - The basic facilities, services, and installations needed for the functioning of a community or society, such as transportation

and communications systems, water and power lines, and public institutions including schools, post offices, and prisons.

Import - To buy goods and services from another country.

Immunization - A medical procedure that increases a person's resistance to contagious diseases such as measles, smallpox, whooping cough, diphtheria, and tetanus.

Indicator - A numerical measure of quality of life in a country. Indicators are used to illustrate progress of a country in meeting a range of economic, social, and environmental goals. Since indicators represent data that have been collected by a variety of agencies using different collection methods, there may be inconsistencies among them.

Industrial country - A country in which historically the greatest part of output has been accounted for by industry. However, the term is widely used to signify high-income economies.

Industrial waste - Material—for example, certain chemicals or even very hot water—left over from a manufacturing process. It can be harmful sometimes and may pollute the water and the environment if not treated and/or disposed of properly.

Infectious diseases - An illness that can be passed from one person to another.

Infant mortality rate - The number of infants, out of every 1,000 babies born in a given year, who die before reaching age 1. The lower the rate, the fewer the infant deaths, and generally the greater the level of health care available in a country.

Informal economy - The exchange of goods and services not accurately recorded in government figures and accounting. The informal economy, which is generally untaxed, commonly includes goods and services including day care, tutoring, or black market exchanges.

Investment - Money spent now in order to make the economy grow and have more money—or goods and services—later.

Life expectancy at birth -The average number of years newborn babies can be expected to live based on current health conditions. This indicator reflects environmental conditions in a country, the health of its people, the quality of care they receive when they are sick, and their living conditions.

Literacy - The ability to read and write a simple statement about one's everyday life and do simple mathematical calculations.

Low-income country - A country having an annual gross national product (GNP) per capita equivalent to \$760 or less in 1998. The standard of living is lower in these countries; there are few goods and services; and many people cannot meet their basic needs. There are currently about 58 low-income countries with populations of 1 million or more. Their combined population is almost 3.5 billion.

Legislature - A legislature is a [governmental deliberative body](#) with the power to adopt [laws](#). Legislatures are known by many names, including: *parliament*, *congress*, *diet* and *national assembly*. In [parliamentary systems](#) of [government](#), the legislature is formally

supreme and appoints the [executive](#). In [presidential systems](#) of government, the legislature is considered a branch of government which is equal to, and independent of, the executive. In addition to enacting laws, legislatures usually have exclusive authority to raise taxes and adopt the [budget](#) and other [money bills](#). The consent of the legislature is also often required to ratify treaties and declare war.

Manufactured products – Goods, for example, shoes, trucks, paper, radios, electric motors, and canned fruit-that are produced from raw materials by hand or by machine.

Middle-income country - A country having an annual gross national product (GNP) per capita equivalent to more than \$760 but less than \$9,360 in 1998. The standard of living is higher than in low-income countries, and people have access to more goods and services, but many people still cannot meet their basic needs. There are currently about 65 middle-income countries with populations of one million or more. Their combined population is more than 1.5 billion.

Natural resource accounting - The process of adjusting national accounts such as GNP to reflect the environmental costs of economic

production. Although methods are still being developed, natural resource accounting strives to determine the costs of depleting natural resources and damaging the environment.

Natural resources - Materials that occur in nature and are essential or useful to humans, such as water, air, land, forests, fish and wildlife, topsoil, and minerals.

Mean - Average: approximating the statistical norm or average or expected value.

Migrate - The movement of persons from one country or locality to another

Mobility - Ability of an individual to move within, and interact with, the environment, usually involving utilization of public and/or private transportation, wheelchairs or ambulation.

Morbidity - The proportion of patients with a particular disease during a given year per given unit of population.

Mortality - All deaths reported in a given population.

Opportunistic Infections - An infection caused by an organism which becomes pathogenic under certain conditions, e.g., during immunosuppression.

Patients - Individuals participating in the health care system for the purpose of receiving therapeutic, diagnostic, or preventive procedures.

Pharmaceutical Services - Total pharmaceutical services provided by qualified pharmacists. In addition to the preparation and distribution of medical products, they may include consultative services provided to agencies and institutions which do not have a qualified pharmacist.

Physical capital - Things, such as machinery, tools, equipment, furniture, parts, and buildings, that are needed to produce goods and services. See also *capital* and *human capital*.

Poisoning - A condition or physical state produced by the ingestion, injection or inhalation of, or exposure to a deleterious agent.

Political - Involving or characteristic of politics or parties or politicians; of or relating to one's views about social relationships involving authority or power; of or relating to the profession of governing

Population growth rate (average annual) - The increase in a country's population during one year, divided by the population at the start of that year. It reflects the number of births and deaths during the period and the number of people moving to and from a country. The average annual population growth rates for a period of years provide a better picture than do rates for a single year. In 1998 total world population was more than 5.8 billion, and the average world population growth rate was between 1980 and 1998 1.6.

Population momentum - The tendency for population growth to continue beyond the time that replacement-level fertility has been achieved because of a relatively high concentration of people in the childbearing years. For example, the absolute numbers of people in developing countries will continue to increase over the next several decades even as the rates of population growth will decline. This phenomenon is due to past high fertility rates which results in a large number of young people. As these youth grow older and move

through reproductive ages, the greater number of births will exceed the number of deaths in the older populations.

Population projections - Demographers make predictions about future population based on trends in fertility, mortality, and migration.

Poverty - A situation in which the level of living of an individual, family, or group is below the standard of the community. It is often related to a specific income level.

Prescription - Directions written for the preparation and administration of a drug.

Prevalence - The total number of cases of a given disease in a specified population at a designated time. It is differentiated from incidence, which refers to the number of new cases in the population at a given time.

Prevalence of malnutrition under age 5 - The percentage of children under five years of age whose health and growth are jeopardized by lack of proper food.

Primary goods or products – Goods, for example, iron ore, diamonds, wheat, copper, oil, or coffee-that are used or sold as they are found in nature. They are also called commodities.

Primary health care - Health services, including family planning, clean water supply, sanitation, immunization, and nutrition education, that are designed to be affordable for both the poor people who receive the services and the governments that provide them; the emphasis is on preventing disease as well as curing it.

Professional - A member of a certain profession with the capability to perform the duties of one's profession generally, or to perform a particular professional task, with skill of an acceptable quality.

Prophylaxis - Increasing human or animal resistance against disease (e.g., immunization), for control of transmission agents, for prevention and control of environmental hazards, or for prevention and control of social factors leading to disease. It includes preventive measures in individual cases.

Province - The territory occupied by one of the constituent administrative districts of a nation

Purchasing power parity (PPP) - A method of measuring the relative purchasing power of different countries' currencies over the same types of goods and services. Because goods and services may cost more in one country than in another, PPP allows us to make more accurate comparisons of standards of living across countries. PPP estimates use price comparisons of comparable items but since not all items can be matched exactly across countries and time, the estimates are not always "robust."

Qualification - An attribute that must be met or complied with and that fits a person for something.

Racial segregation - Racial segregation is a kind of formalized or institutionalized discrimination on the basis of race, characterized by the races' separation from each other. The separation may be geographical, but is usually supported by providing services through separate institutions (such as schools) and through similar legal and social structures.

Rash - A rash is a change in the [skin](#) which affects its appearance or [texture](#). A rash may be localised to one part of the body, or affect all the skin. Rashes may cause the skin to change colour, [itch](#), become warm, bumpy, dry, cracked or [blistered](#), swell and may be painful. The causes, and therefore treatments for, rashes vary widely. Diagnosis must take into account such things as the appearance of the rash, other symptoms, what the patient may have been exposed to, occupation, and occurrence in family members.

Reforms - The belief that gradual changes in a society can ultimately change its fundamental structures. It is a key component of the movement known as democratic socialism. This movement is contrasted to "revolutionary socialism", which believes that there must be a revolution to fundamentally change a society.

Renewable - Able to be replaced or replenished, either by the earth's natural processes or by human action. Air, water, and forests are often considered to be example of renewable resources. However, due to local geographic conditions and costs involved, strong arguments can be made that water may not be a completely

renewable resource in some parts of the world, especially in developing countries or in areas with limited groundwater supplies. Minerals and fossil fuels are examples of non-renewable resources.

Replacement level - The fertility level at which couples have the number of children required to replace themselves, this is about two children. When the replacement level is reached, population growth will stabilize in time. (See definitions for Population Momentum and Transition.)

Resources - The machines, workers, money, land, raw materials, and other things that a country can use to produce goods and services and to make its economy grow. Resources may be renewable or nonrenewable. Countries must use their resources wisely to ensure long term prosperity.

Safe water - Water that is safe for drinking and bathing including treated surface water and untreated but uncontaminated water, such as from springs, sanitary wells, and protected boreholes.

Sanitation - Maintaining clean, hygienic conditions that help prevent disease through services such as garbage collection and wastewater disposal.

Sanitation facilities - Basic sewerage and drainage systems that collect waste water and then clean and redistribute it.

Sewage - Refuse liquids or waste matter carried off by sewers.

Sewerage - A system of sewers or drainage pipes.

Sex - Either of the two categories (male or female) into which most organisms are divided

Shack - A small crude shelter used as a dwelling, sometime applied to hovel, hut, hutch, or shanty

Shelter - A structure that shields or protects, esp. against weather: a place of refuge, retreat, or temporary lodging in distress: protection.

Signs and symptoms - Clinical manifestations that can be either objective when observed by a physician, or subjective when perceived by the patient.

Silting - The process whereby waterways become choked by mud and soil that has washed off the land through erosion.

Social services - Services generally provided by the government that help improve people's standard of living; examples are public hospitals and clinics, good roads, clean water supply, garbage collection, electricity, and telecommunications.

Sources of water - **House connection/yard tap:** Piped water from the public water distribution system that reaches the home or yard. When people have house connections, they usually have indoor plumbing as well; if they have yard taps, they have to go outside to get water. **Shallow well:** A well dug on public or private property for public consumption. Public wells usually provide water for little or no cost; water from private wells is usually more expensive. Shallow wells are not always reliable sources of water because they can become contaminated by run off in the rainy season or dry up in the

dry season. ***Yard well:*** A shallow well in a yard usually intended for private use. ***Standpost:*** An outside tap to which a number of households can go to get water. Public standposts are connected to the public water distribution system and controlled by the water company. Private standposts are not connected to the public water distribution system nor controlled by the water company. ***Private borehole and electric pump:*** A very deep well drilled into the ground using specialized machinery. Boreholes are used when the water is far below the surface or when the ground is too hard to dig a well by conventional means. Because they are so deep, they require an electric pump to bring water to the surface.

Squatter Settlement - Units of irregular low-cost and self-constructed housing built on terrain seized and occupied illegally -- usually on lands belonging to third parties, most often located in the urban periphery of the cities. These dwellings are often assembled in a patch-work fashion from pieces of plywood, corrugated metal, sheets of plastic, and any other material that will provide cover.

Stakeholders - The various groups with an interest in the quality, governance, and operation of a certification program, such as the public, employers, customers, clients, third party payers.

Standard Deviation - The standard deviation (s or σ) is defined as the positive square root of the variance. The variance is a measure in squared units and has little meaning with respect to the data. Thus, the standard deviation is a measure of variability expressed in the same units as the data. The standard deviation is very much like a mean or an "average" of these deviations. In a normal (symmetric and mound-shaped) distribution, about two-thirds of the scores fall between $+1$ and -1 standard deviations from the mean and the standard deviation is approximately $1/4$ of the range

Suburbs - Suburbs are inhabited districts located either on the outer rim of a city or outside the official limits of a city (the term varies from country to country), or the outer elements of a conurbation.

Sustainable development - Development that meets the needs of the people today without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Tonsillitis - Inflammation of the tonsils, especially the palatine tonsils.

It is often caused by a bacterium. Tonsillitis may be acute, chronic, or recurrent.

Townships - In South Africa, the term township applies to many types of urban areas, however, under Apartheid, the term township commonly came to mean a single-race residential development which confined non-whites (Africans, "colored" and Indians) who lived near or worked in white-only communities. Soweto and Alexandra are two of the most well-known of these. Townships for non-whites were also called locations.

Transition - Refers to the demographic change that is occurring in developing countries as they move to lower rates of fertility and mortality. Many factors contribute to transition including: improved health services, greater access to education and improved social and economic conditions. Several developing countries in Asia are now in the later stages of transition, while many countries in Sub-Saharan Africa are in the early stages of transition. Demographic transition is

complete when fertility has reached replacement level, which is the case in most industrial countries.

Tuberculosis -Any of the infectious diseases of man and other animals caused by species of mycobacterium.

Under-5 mortality rate - The probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if current living conditions stay the same. Unlike child mortality rates, under-5 mortality includes infant (0-1 year) deaths.

Urbanization - The process by which a country's population changes from primarily rural to urban. It is caused by the migration of people from the countryside to the city in search of better jobs and living conditions.

Urogenital System - All the organs involved in reproduction and the formation and release of urine. It includes the kidneys, ureters, bladder, urethra, and the organs of reproduction - ovaries, uterus, fallopian tubes, vagina, and clitoris in women and the testes, seminal vesicles, prostate, seminal ducts, and

penis in men.

Virus - Minute infectious agent whose genome is composed of DNA or RNA, but not both. They are characterized by a lack of independent metabolism and the inability to replicate outside living host cells.

Vomiting - The forcible expulsion of the contents of the stomach through the mouth.

Wastewater - Water that has been used and is no longer clean.

Wastewater treatment - The process of removing pollutants from water that has been used. There are different stages of treatment. Primary sewage treatment involves screening the water to remove the largest solids from wastewater and then letting the water sit in settling tanks so that the smaller solids and particles sink to the bottom. Secondary treatment involves another stage in which microbes added to the wastewater to eat the biological pollutants, or the wastewater is put through another filter. Then the treated water is disinfected and released back into nature. The more steps included in the treatment, the more expensive the process.

Watershed - The specific land area that drains water into a river system or other body of water.