Appendix 1. Definition of the variables

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| **Variables** | **Definitions** |
|
| Childhood stunting | Percentage of under-fives falling below minus 2 standard deviations (moderate and severe) from the median height-for-age of the reference population1 |
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| Poverty head count ratio | The percentage of the population living with less than $1.90 a day at 2011 international prices. |
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| Gini index | Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Thus, a Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality. |
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| GDP per capita (in US $) | GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP at purchaser's prices 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. |
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| Female literacy rate (age 15-49) | The percentage of female ages 15 and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement about their everyday life. |
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| GDP as health expenditure  | Level of current health expenditure expressed as a percentage of GDP. Estimates of current health expenditures include healthcare goods and services consumed during each year. This indicator does not include capital health expenditures such as buildings, machinery, IT and stocks of vaccines for emergency or outbreaks. |
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| Basic sanitation facilities | The percentage of households having access to basic sanitation services, that is, improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households. This indicator encompasses both people using basic sanitation services as well as those using safely managed sanitation services. |
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| Basic drinking water | The percentage of people using at least basic water services. This indicator encompasses both people using basic water services as well as those using safely managed water services. Basic drinking water services is defined as drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip. |
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| Air pollution | Population-weighted exposure to ambient PM2.5 pollution is defined as the average level of exposure of a nation's population to concentrations of suspended particles measuring less than 2.5 microns in aerodynamic diameter, which are capable of penetrating deep into the respiratory tract and causing severe health damage. Exposure is calculated by weighting mean annual concentrations of PM2.5 by population in both urban and rural areas. |
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