

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

A

Administrative Classification	A way of categorizing expenditure in a budget according to the administrative unit responsible for spending funds, for example departments or programs.
Adult Lifetime Risk of Maternal Death	This is the probability of dying from a maternal cause during a woman's reproductive lifespan, expressed as a 1 in x chance
Antenatal (or Prenatal) Surveys	HIV antenatal surveys are based on a sample of women attending antenatal clinics.
Antiretroviral Therapy (ART)	Treatment with drugs that inhibit the ability of retroviruses (such as HIV) to multiply in the body. The art recommended for HIV infection is referred to as highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART), which uses a combination of medications to attack HIV at different points in its life cycle.
Appropriation	An authority granted under a law by the legislature to the executive to spend public funds, up to a set limit, for a specified purpose. The annual appropriations are made through annual budget laws or, in some countries separate appropriation acts consistent with the budget.
Auditor-General (Supreme Audit Institution)	The Auditor reports on the accounts, financial statements and financial management of ministries, departments and agencies

B

Behavioral Factors	Such as smoking, diet, alcohol use, and lack of physical exercise, which can be either health protecting and enhancing or health damaging.
Biological Factors	Includes nutrition, physical activity, which are distributed differently among different social groups it also includes genetic factors.
Budget Cycle	Comprises of four stages: formulation, when the executive branch puts together the budget plan; enactment, when the legislature debates, alters, and approves the budget plan; execution, when the government implements the policies in the budget; and auditing and legislative assessment, when the national audit institution and the legislature account for and assess the expenditures made under the budget.
Budget Deficit	The difference between budget expenditure and budgeted revenues

C

Capital Expenditure	Expenditure on an asset that lasts for more than one year is classified as capital expenditure. This includes equipment, land, buildings and legal expenses and other transfer costs associated with property.
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Catastrophic Health Expenditures	Out-of-pocket payments for health can cause households to incur catastrophic expenditures, which in turn can push them into poverty. The need to pay out-of-pocket can also mean that households do not seek care when they need it. An analysis of 108 surveys in 86 countries has revealed that catastrophic payments are incurred by less than 1% of households in some countries and up to 13% in others. Up to 5% of households are pushed into poverty.
Commodities	Medicines, equipment, other clinical and non-clinical supplies
Conditional Grant	Allocations of money from one sphere of government to another that are conditional on certain services being delivered or on compliance with specific requirements. These funds cannot be used for another purpose.
Consumer Price Index	The Consumer Price Index (CPI) reflects the price of a representative basket of consumer goods and services. This measures the impact of inflation on the average consumer.
Contingency Fund (or Contingency Reserve)	A fund or a budget provision set aside within the annual budget total, to be allocated later, designed to meet unforeseen changes in external circumstances. In medium-term budgeting, contingency and policy reserves are used to provide flexibility and to avoid premature expenditure commitments, with progressively bigger reserves in the totals set aside for later years.
Cultural and Societal Norms and Values	The behavioral expectations and cues within a society or group. They are the rules that a group uses for appropriate and inappropriate values, beliefs, attitudes and behaviors. These rules may be explicit or implicit. They have also been described as the customary rules of behavior that coordinates our interactions with others.

D

Deficit	The amount by which total expenditure exceeds total revenue
Direct Causes of Maternal Death	Include any complications that arise during pregnancy, childbirth or the post-partum period that relate directly to the woman being pregnant. These could flow from any intervention, omission or incorrect treatment she received, or from a chain of events resulting from any of the above. The most common direct causes of maternal death are hemorrhage (excessive bleeding), obstructed labor, infection, preeclampsia and eclampsia (which are hypertension-related disorders specific to pregnancy) and unsafe abortions.
Direct Taxes	Taxes charged on the taxable income of individuals and legal entities.

E

Economic Classification	The classification of expenditures (or expenses) and the acquisition/disposal of assets into economic categories, which emphasize the economic nature of the transaction (salaries, interest, transfers, etc.).
Education	One of the most important factors shaping people’s social position includes education. With regard to health and wellbeing it is critical to understand how access to education affects different population groups, and how this knowledge may help identify and promote effective policies and institutional changes to reduce health inequalities derived from varying access to adequate education.
Epidemic	Is the rate a disease reaches unexpectedly high levels, affecting a large number of people in a relatively short space of time.
Ethnicity/Race	A construct originally intended to discriminate between “innately” different groups allegedly belonging to the same overall “race,” is now held by some to refer to groups allegedly distinguishable on the basis of “culture;” in practice, however, “ethnicity” cannot meaningfully be disentangled from “race” in societies with inequitable race relations, hence the construct “race/ethnicity.”
Expenditure	Government spending of money, or the amount of money spent.
External Debt	Debt owed to creditors outside the country. This includes debt owed to private commercial banks, debt owed to other governments, or debt owed to international financial institutions such as the IMF and World Bank.

F

Fiscal Policy	Policy on tax, spending and borrowing by government.
Functional Classification	The classification of expenditure (as well as expense) transactions and acquisitions/disposals of financial assets according to the purpose for which the transactions are undertaken. A functional classification is independent of the administrative organizations or units that carry out the activities or transactions concerned.

G

Gender	Refers to a social construct regarding culture-bound conventions, roles, and behaviors for, as well as relationships between and among, women and men and boys and girls.
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Governance	Governance is the activity of governing. It relates to decisions that define expectations, grant power, or verify performance. It consists either of a separate process or of a specific part of management or leadership processes. Institutions like governments at different levels administer these processes and systems. Thus it is the web of institutions and processes through which social, economic and political decision-making in a country takes place.
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Total value of final goods and services produced in the country during a calendar year. GDP per person is the simplest overall measure of income in a country. Economic growth is measure by the change in GDP from year to year.

H

Health Administration and Management	Health care management systems, standards and protocols, guidelines, personnel policies, procurement policies, data and records systems
Health Care	The programs, services, procedures, therapies and interventions that treat and care for individuals with diseases, injuries and disabilities.
Health Disparities	Differences in health status that occur among population groups defined by specific characteristics.
Health Equity	The absence of unfair, unjust, unnecessary and avoidable differences in health among population groups defined socially, economically, demographically or geographically
Health Facilities	Health centers , clinics, hospitals of different types and levels, diagnostic centers, laboratories,
Health Gradient	The association between socioeconomic position and health across the whole population, including groups in different social strata.
Health Inequality	The generic term used to designate differences, variations and disparities in health achievements and risk factors of individuals and groups that may not imply moral judgments and may result from a personal choice that would not necessarily evoke moral concern.
Health Personnel	Doctors, nurses, managers, paramedics, support staff
Health System	A health system is the organization and the method by which health care is provided. In practice, these systems vary widely from one country to another.

I

Incidence	Is the number of new infections which over a time period
Incidence Rate	is the number of infections per specified unit of population in a given time period. Rates can be per 1,000, per 10 000 or per million
Income	Money received, especially on a regular basis, for work or through other means such as social welfare programs.
Indirect Causes of Maternal Death	Include complications that arise when the pregnant woman suffers from a previous disease, or developed a disease during pregnancy, which is not caused by the pregnancy but is aggravated by it. For example, women with malaria, HIV, tuberculosis, existing cardiac or renal diseases face particular risks during pregnancy.
Insurance and Social Security	Financing mechanism, social insurance, private insurance, employer/employee contributions, health policies and plans
International Health	International legislations, pandemic controls, donor financing, patents and trade in services, migration and brain drain, medical tourism

K

Knowledge	Medical education, health education, health and medical literature, journals, databases, statistics
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L

Line Item	An item in a departmental budget that refers to the amount of money allocated within a program or sub-program
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M

Material Circumstances	Include determinants linked to the physical environment, such as housing (relating to both the shelter itself and its location), the financial means to buy healthy food, warm clothing etc. And the physical working and neighborhood environments. Depending on their quality these circumstances both provide resources for health and contain health risks.
Maternal Mortality or Maternal Death	Is the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of the termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes.

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMRate)	This is the number of <i>maternal deaths</i> in a given period per 100 000 <i>women of reproductive age</i> during the same time-period.
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	This is the number of <i>maternal deaths</i> during a given time period per 100 000 <i>live births</i> during the same time-period.
MDA	Ministries, Departments, and Agencies
Mother-to-Child Transmission (MTCT)	Can occur during pregnancy, at the time of delivery, or post-natally through breastfeeding. Over 90% of new infections in infants and young children occur through MTCT

N

Nominal Terms	Actual monetary value in terms of the purchasing power of the day (at current prices). Nominal terms do not take into account the effect of inflation on the real value of money. Government budgets are in nominal terms and do not adjust totals for inflation. See Real Terms
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O

Occupation	One of the most important factors shaping people's social position includes employment and working conditions. With regard to health and wellbeing it is critical to understand how employment relations affect different population groups, and how this knowledge may help identify and promote worldwide effective policies and institutional changes to reduce health inequalities derived from these employment relations.
Out-of-Pocket Payments (OOP)	This represents the share of the expenses that the patient or the family pay directly to the health care provider, without a third-party (insurer, or state). This usually means that the family has to bear the costs, without risk sharing or solidarity mechanisms involved, and without the possibility to spread the cost over time.
Ownership of Facilities	Private, government, municipal, NGO/not for profit, missionaries, corporate, insurance

P

Pandemic	describes epidemics of world-wide proportions such as influenza in 1918 or HIV/AIDS
Per Capita Income	Total national income divided by total population, which gives you the average income per person.
Policy	A policy is typically described as a deliberate plan of action to guide decisions and achieve rational outcome(s). However, the term may also be used to denote what is actually done, even though it is unplanned. For example, the health policy of a

government reflects its understanding of the health situation and recommends actions to be taken to improve the situation for the larger benefit of society. Similarly when the government does not take any proactive interest in the health issues affecting people we may still say the government has a health policy — one of deliberate inaction.

Prevalence	Is the absolute number of infected people in a population at a given time – it is a still photograph of current infections. HIV prevalence is given as a percentage rather than as a rate.
Prevalence Rate	Is the percentage of the population which exhibits the disease at a particular time (or averaged over a period of time).
Primary Health Care	The Principal vehicle for the delivery of health care at the most local level of a country’s health system. It is essential health care, made accessible at a cost the country and community can afford, with methods that are practical, scientifically sound and socially acceptable. Everyone in the community should have access to it, and everyone should be involved in it.
Psychosocial Factors	For example, negative life events, job strain, stressful living circumstances (high debt) and (lack of) social support, copying styles, violence, ethnic conflicts different social groups are exposed to different degrees of experiences and life situations that are perceived as threatening, frightening and difficult to deal with. This partly explains the long-term patterns of social inequalities in health.
Public Budget	Government’s planned expenditures and anticipated revenues, reflecting its policy priorities for the financial year.

R

Real Terms	Value measured in terms of the purchasing power of money at a particular time. For instance, GDP may be measured in constant 2008 prices by taking the devaluing effect of inflation into account. See Nominal Terms
Regulation and Legislation	Health services related laws, accreditation mechanisms, constitutional mandates, right to health care, un covenants, professional ethics
Resource Allocation	The process of deciding what is needed to carry out an activity and providing for those needs. This can include making provision for financial resources (money), capital resources (such as buildings and computer hardware) and staff resources (including the number of staff needed and the skill mix required).

Revenue

Government's annual income collected from taxes on salaries, profits etc.

S

Social Cohesion

A term used in social policy, sociology and political science to describe the bonds or "glue" that bring people together in society, particularly in the context of cultural diversity. Social cohesion is a multi-faceted notion covering many different kinds of social phenomena.

Social Determinants of Health

The specific features of and pathways by which societal conditions affect health and that can potentially be informed by action. Can be grouped into sixteen broad categories: socio-economic and political context, governance, policy, cultural and societal norms and values, social position, education, occupation, income, gender, ethnicity/race, biological factors, material circumstances, social cohesion, psychosocial factors, behaviors and health-care system

Social Equity in Health

The absence of unjust health disparities between social groups, within and between countries.

Social Position

Is the position of an individual or a group in a given society and culture. The position accorded is a reflection of the importance that society gives to that individual or group. For example, the position of a priest, a businessman, an untouchable, a teacher, a caste or ethnic group. Social position influences the social status an individual or a group enjoys in a particular society

Socio-Economic And Political Context

The social, economic and political environment and conditions which currently exists in a country and its historical basis. For example, the social stratifications and consequent discrimination that persists, the conditions of poverty, access to resources, existence of political freedoms, democratic functioning, political participation, the macroeconomic and social policy frameworks.

Special Health Programs

Special programs/activities like HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, disability, mental health, subsidies/assistance for vulnerable groups

Structural Determinants of Health

This refers specifically to the components that influence people's socioeconomic position in any given society that generates or reinforce the health opportunities/outcomes of social groups based on their socioeconomic position. The most important structural stratifiers include: income, education, occupation, social class, gender, race/ethnicity.

U

User Fees	Direct charges to users for health services - Proponents of user fees suggest that fees could make the health system more efficient by guiding demand to cost-effective health care at the appropriate levels. Further, they could improve equity if revenues generated from fees are allocated to addressing the health needs of the poor. Others, though, argue that this reallocation is not guaranteed, and in the absence of exemption policies or other forms of financial protection, user fees actually price the poor out of the market for health care.
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V

Virement	The process of transferring an expenditure from one line item to another during the budget year. To prevent misuse of funds, spending agencies must normally go through approved administrative procedures to obtain permission to make such a transfer.
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W

Warrant	A release of all or (more commonly) a part of the total annual appropriation on a quarterly or monthly basis that allows a line ministry or spending agency to make commitments.
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