



Gapminder World Guide

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www.gapminder.org/world

(updated March, 2010)

Chart / Map
Select between Chart view and Map view.

How to use
Click to open video tutorial about the interactive functions.

Share graph
Creates a short URL to the graph you've created. Share it with friends.

Full screen
Click to toggle full-screen. Graph will cover the whole screen. ("Lecture mode")

Y-axis
Click here to select indicators for the y-axis.

Name of country
Hover mouse pointer over bubble to reveal the name.

Sources
For information about the sources, click the small text next to the axis.

Play / Stop
Click Play/Stop to control the animation. (How the graph changes over time.)

Time
Click and drag to change year.

X-axis
Click here to select indicators for the x-axis. You can also choose to display **time** on this axis.

Trails
Click Trails to follow a selected country while the animation plays.

Lin / Log scale
X- and y-axis scales can be linear or logarithmic. A log scale can make it easier to see trends.

Speed of animation
Drag to change the speed of the animation.

Zoom tool
Click here to open the zoom tool that help you zoom in or out. Click 100% to see the whole graph again.

Deselect
Deselect all countries here.

Color
The countries on the graph are color-coded by continent. Click to choose another indicator for color.

Select countries
Click boxes to select specific countries. (You can also click the bubbles.)

Opacity
Drag to adjust visibility of non-selected countries.

Size indicator
The size of the bubble normally represents the population of the country. Click here to make the size show another indicator.

Bubble size
Change the size of the bubbles here.

Adapted from an original idea by www.juicygeography.co.uk

Credit: Free material from www.gapminder.org.





Global Glossary

- AIDS** A disease caused by the HIV virus that destroys specific parts of the immune system, causing a person to catch more infectious diseases. In 2009, 33.3 million people around the world were living with AIDS. There is no cure or vaccine for AIDS.
- Average Life Expectancy** The average number of years a newborn would live if 2005 mortality patterns continue.
- Axis (x and y)** Cartesian graphs have horizontal (x) and vertical (y) coordinates that describe objects and relationships.
- Broadband Internet** Roughly the same as high speed internet such as DSL, that permits simultaneous broadcasting/transmission of data and voice.
- Capital Formation** A measure of the net additions to the capital stock of a country (or an economic sector) in an accounting interval.
- Child Mortality** The probability that a child born in a specific year will die before reaching the age of five if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. Expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births.
- CO₂ Emissions** Carbon dioxide produced from the burning of fossil fuels and cement manufacture. A known contributor to global warming.
- Contraceptives** Tools and methods used to prevent unplanned pregnancies.
- Developing Nations** Generally speaking, nations with low levels of economic development; usually closely associated with social development (e.g., education, healthcare, life expectancy, and access to clean water).
- Drought** A period of abnormally dry weather, especially a long one that is injurious to crops.
- DTP** A combination childhood vaccine against three infectious diseases in humans, including diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis.
- Economy** The structure or conditions of economic life in a country, area, or period (an economic system).
- Emerging Markets** Nations with social or business activity in the process of rapid growth and industrialization (e.g., China and India).

Epidemic	A widespread disease that occurs in a large population (e.g., AIDS and cancer).
Foreign Aid	The international transfer of capital, goods, or services from one nation to another. Transfers are most commonly provided at a calculated fee.
Foreign Debt	The portion of the total debt in a country that is owed to creditors outside the country. The debtors can be the government, corporations, or private households. The debt includes money owed to private commercial banks, other governments, or international financial institutions such as the IMF and World Bank.
Gapminder	An internet-based, animated, graphic interface of authentic and documented world statistics from the Karolinska Institute in Sweden (www.gapminder.org).
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	The market value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a given period.
Gender Equality	Equality of the genders or sexes to develop their talents. Often measured as a ratio of girls to boys in education systems; the percentage of girls to boys enrolled in a country's schools.
Global Health	An area of study, research, and practice that places a priority on improving health and achieving equity in health for all people worldwide. It emphasizes transnational health issues, determinants, and solutions; involves many disciplines within and beyond the health sciences and promotes interdisciplinary collaboration; and is a synthesis of population-based prevention with individual-level clinical care.
Guinea Worm Disease	A parasitic infection contracted when people ingest drinking water from stagnant sources containing water fleas that harbor infective Guinea worm larvae.
Health Metrics	A number or data point that relates to the health of an individual or population.
HIV Virus	The human immunodeficiency virus is the virus that causes AIDS.
Human Development Index	An index used to rank countries by level of "human development." It contains three dimensions: health level, educational level, and living standard.
Immune cells	Body cells that fight infectious diseases.
Income Per Person	Gross individual income adjusted for differences in purchasing power.
Infant Mortality	The probability that a child born in a specific year will die before reaching the age of one, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. Expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births.

Infectious	Describes an organism that easily moves between people and/or animals.
Infectious Disease	A disease that occurs when a microorganism enters the body. Disease symptoms occur when the immune system tries to battle the microorganism, or when the microorganism divides, eats, or produces poisonous toxins/chemicals.
Infrastructure	The transportation and utilities facilities typically managed by a government.
Labor Force Participation	The ratio of the civilian labor force to the total non-institutionalized civilian population 16 years of age and over.
Link	A website address.
Malaria	A disease caused by a parasite that people get when they are bitten by infected mosquitoes. In 2009, malaria caused almost three million (estimated) deaths worldwide per year.
Malnutrition	Prevalence of child malnutrition is suggested by the percentage of children under age five whose weight for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population aged 0–59 months.
Maternal Health	The health of a woman during pregnancy, delivery, and while she is breastfeeding a child.
Maternal Mortality	The maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.
Median Age	The median divides the age distribution into two equal parts. Half the population is younger and half is older than the median age.
Millennium Development Goals (MDG)	The global goals, determined by world political leaders at the 2000 “Millennium Summit,” to promote wellness by 2015. These are specific, quantified targets for addressing world problems including: income, poverty, hunger, disease, lack of adequate shelter, and exclusion—while promoting gender equality, education, and environmental sustainability. They include basic human rights—the right of each person on the planet to health, education, shelter, and security.
Modeling	The process of constructing mathematical relationships that correspond in some way to a particular real-world system.
Mortality Rate	The number of deaths per total number of persons in a given area and time.
Net Barter Terms of Trade	Net barter terms of trade index is calculated as the percentage ratio of the export unit value indexes to the import unit value indexes, measured relative to the base year 2000.



Nutrition	The study of the organic process by which an organism uses food and liquids for normal functioning, growth, and to maintain the balance between health and disease.
Patent Application	Patents are documents issued by a government office that describe an invention and create a legal situation in which the patented invention can normally be sold or licensed only by or with the authorization of the patent holder.
Polio	Polio is a highly infectious disease caused by a virus. It invades the nervous system and can cause total paralysis in a matter of hours. The virus enters the body through the mouth from sewage-contaminated water.
Population Growth	The growth of a country's population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship, except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin.
Poverty	The condition of a person who lacks a usual or socially acceptable amount of money or material possessions. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, a family of four was considered to be living in poverty in 2009 if they made less than \$22,000 per year. In 2009, 43.6 million Americans lived in poverty.
Reliability (of data)	The extent to which data or values can be repeatedly measured and obtained by multiple tools and mechanisms.
Renewable Drinking Water	The sum of the average annual flow of rivers and recharge of ground water generated from precipitation (e.g., rain, snow, and hail).
Sanitation	The hygienic disposal or recycling of waste materials, particularly human excrement (e.g., feces and urine). Typically this process is done at a sewage treatment or sanitation facility.
Scenario	In this activity a scenario is a graph with a specific x- and y- axis defined by the student to relay a trend.
Slope	The slope of a line is the ratio of the change in y over the change in x in a Cartesian graph.
Smallpox	Smallpox is a disease caused by the variola virus, which can be spread from person to person via respiratory droplets produced in the nose, mouth, and throat of someone who is infected and has begun to show signs of illness. Because of a successful vaccine campaign, there have been no U.S. smallpox cases since 1949.
Targets, UNMDGs	The explicit milestones within each UNMDG that have been determined to be essential to achieve the goal.

Total Fertility	The average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime if she were to experience typical fertility rates throughout her lifetime and were to survive from birth through the end of her reproductive life.
Trade Balance	External balance on goods and services equivalent to exports (of goods and services) minus imports (of goods and services). Data are in current U.S. dollars.
Transmission	The process by which infectious organisms move from person to person.
Trend	A consistent relationship between data sets (similar to a slope).
Trendalyzer Software	Trendalyzer software allows users to display and analyze archives of measured data. It allows for fast and easy trend chart viewing, analysis, and documentation of tables of data that were exported from databases like Access, SQL-Server, Oracle, dBase, or Excel.
TinyURL	A Uniform Resource Locator (URL) is a website address. Several internet providers can receive a long website address and convert it into a very short website that includes the TinyURL phrase (e.g., http://tinyurl.com/3fmonoj).
Tuberculosis	A disease caused by a bacterium that is easily spread among humans by breathing. Around the world, every second someone is infected with TB.
Underweight	A phrase commonly used to describe newborns with a high length-to-weight ratio. Underweight is used as an indicator of acute malnutrition and it reflects recent maternal or infant starvation, persistent diarrhea, or both.
United Nations (UN)	The United Nations is a 192-member international organization founded in 1945 after the Second World War. The UN is committed to maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations, and promoting social progress, better living standards, and human rights.
Visualization Systems	The computation systems that interpret and convert numerical data into visual form.
Vaccine/Immunization	A medicine given prior to illness that prevents an infectious organism from making one sick.
World Health Organization (WHO)	The WHO is an organization within the UN that is responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, shaping the health research agenda, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries, and monitoring and assessing health trends.

