

## VIII. DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES

### A. GLOSSARY

#### 1. Government views and policies

##### Population size and growth

*View on growth* – Government views on the level of the total population’s prevailing rate of growth

Too high	The Government has indicated that the rate of population growth is too high;
Satisfactory	The Government has indicated that the rate of population growth is acceptable or has not expressed a view;
Too low	The Government has indicated that the rate of population growth is too low.

*Policy on growth* – Government policies on the rate of population growth

Raise	The Government has policies in place to raise population growth;
Maintain	The Government has policies in place to maintain population growth;
Lower	The Government has policies in place to lower population growth;
No intervention	The Government does not intervene with regard to population growth.

##### Population age structure

*Size of the working-age population* – Government level of concern regarding the current size of the population aged 15 to 59 years in relation to the domestic labour market

Major concern	The Government has expressed serious concern that the working-age population is either too small or too large for the present labour market;
Minor concern	The Government has expressed some concern that the working-age population is either too small or too large for the present labour market;
Not a concern	The Government has indicated that the size of the working-age population is not a concern;
..	The Government’s view on the working-age population is not known.

*Ageing of the population* – Government level of concern regarding the transformation of the age structure of the population, especially the growing proportion of the population aged 60 years or over

Major concern	The Government has expressed serious concern about the ageing of the population or increased burden on health and welfare provisions due to the number of people aged 60 years or over;
Minor concern	The Government has expressed some concern about the ageing of the population or increased burden on health and welfare provisions due to the number of people aged 60 years or over;
Not a concern	The Government has indicated that population ageing is not a concern;
..	The Government’s view on population ageing is not known.

## Fertility and family planning

### *View on fertility level* – Government views on the level of fertility

Too high	The Government has indicated that the fertility level is too high;
Satisfactory	The Government has indicated that the fertility level is acceptable or has not expressed a view;
Too low	The Government has indicated that the fertility level is too low.

### *Policy on fertility* – Government policies on the level of fertility

Raise	The Government has policies in place to raise fertility levels;
Maintain	The Government has policies to maintain fertility levels;
Lower	The Government has policies in place to lower fertility levels;
No intervention	The Government does not intervene with regard to fertility levels.

### *Access to contraceptive methods* – Government level of support for modern methods of contraception (e.g. the pill, IUD, injectables, hormonal implants, condoms and female barrier methods)

Direct support	The Government directly supports the dissemination of information, guidance and materials through Government facilities;
Indirect support	The Government indirectly supports provision of information, guidance and materials by non-governmental sources;
No support	The Government permits the provision of information, guidance and materials by non-governmental sources but provides no support to such organizations;
Limits	The Government prevents access to information, guidance and materials in respect to modern methods of contraception.

### *Adolescent fertility* – Government level of concern regarding the fertility of women under 20 years of age

Major concern	The Government has expressed serious concern about the level of adolescent fertility;
Minor concern	The Government has expressed some concern about the level of adolescent fertility;
Not a concern	The Government has indicated that adolescent fertility is not a concern;
..	The Government's view on adolescent fertility is not known.

### *Policies and programmes addressing adolescent fertility* – Government policies and programmes that support activities to lower fertility among women under 20 years of age

Yes	The Government has policies or programmes in place to lower adolescent fertility rates (e.g. counselling and family planning services, education programmes);
No	The Government has no policies or programmes in place to lower adolescent fertility rates;
..	It is not known whether the Government has policies or programmes in place to lower adolescent fertility rates.

## Health and mortality

*View on the level of expectation of life* – Government views on the current level of life expectancy at birth

Acceptable	The Government considers the present life expectancy at birth as acceptable;
Unacceptable	The Government considers the present life expectancy at birth as unacceptable.

*View on the level of under-five mortality* – Government views on the current level of mortality of children under five years of age

Acceptable	The Government considers the present level of under-five mortality as acceptable;
Unacceptable	The Government considers the present level of under-five mortality as unacceptable.

*View on the level of maternal mortality* – Government views on the current level of maternal mortality

Acceptable	The Government considers the present maternal mortality level as acceptable;
Unacceptable	The Government considers the present maternal mortality level as unacceptable.

*View on the level of HIV/AIDS* – Government level of concern regarding the incidence of HIV/AIDS

Major concern	The Government has expressed serious concern about the level of HIV/AIDS or the risk that it poses to the country;
Minor concern	The Government has expressed some concern about the level of HIV/AIDS or the risk that it poses to the country;
Not a concern	The Government has indicated that HIV/AIDS is not a concern;
..	The Government's view on HIV/AIDS is not known.

*Measures implemented to control HIV/AIDS* – Government policies on selected approaches to respond to the HIV/AIDS epidemic

1. Blood screening
2. Information, education and communication (IEC) campaigns
3. Provision of antiretroviral treatment (ART)
4. Non-discriminatory policies
5. Distribution of condoms

*Grounds on which abortion is permitted* – Legally permissible grounds for granting an abortion

1. To save the woman's life;
2. To preserve the physical health of the woman;
3. To preserve the mental health of the woman;
4. Rape or incest;
5. Foetal impairment;
6. Economic or social reasons;
7. On request.

## Spatial distribution and internal migration

*View on spatial distribution* – Government views on modifying the spatial distribution of population

Major change desired	The Government has indicated a desire to significantly alter the spatial distribution of the population;
Minor change desired	The Government has indicated a desire to somewhat alter the spatial distribution of the population;
Satisfactory	The Government has indicated that the spatial distribution of the population is acceptable, or has not expressed a view.

*Policy on internal migration from rural to urban areas* – Government policies to alter internal migration from rural to urban areas

Raise	The Government has policies in place to raise internal migration from rural to urban areas;
Maintain	The Government has policies in place to maintain internal migration from rural to urban areas;
Lower	The Government has policies in place to lower internal migration from rural to urban areas;
No intervention	The Government does not intervene to alter internal migration from rural to urban areas;
..	It is not known whether the Government intervenes to alter internal migration from rural to urban areas.

*Policy on internal migration from rural to rural areas* – Government policies to alter internal migration from rural to rural areas

Raise	The Government has policies in place to raise internal migration from rural to rural areas;
Maintain	The Government has policies in place to maintain internal migration from rural to rural areas;
Lower	The Government has policies in place to lower internal migration from rural to rural areas;
No intervention	The Government does not intervene to alter internal migration from rural to rural areas;
..	It is not known whether the Government intervenes to alter internal migration from rural to rural areas;

*Policy on internal migration from urban to rural areas* – Government policies to alter internal migration from urban to rural areas

Raise	The Government has policies in place to raise internal migration from urban to rural areas;
Maintain	The Government has policies in place to maintain internal migration from urban to rural areas;
Lower	The Government has policies in place to lower internal migration from urban to rural areas;
No intervention	The Government does not intervene to alter internal migration from urban to rural areas;
..	It is not known whether the Government intervenes to alter internal migration from urban to rural areas.

*Policy on internal migration from urban to urban areas* – Government policies to alter internal migration from urban to urban areas

Raise	The Government has policies in place to raise internal migration from urban to urban areas;
Maintain	The Government has policies in place to maintain internal migration from urban to urban areas;
Lower	The Government has policies in place to lower internal migration from urban to urban areas;
No intervention	The Government does not intervene to alter internal migration from urban to urban areas;
..	It is not known whether the Government intervenes to alter internal migration from urban to urban areas.

*Policy on internal migration into urban agglomerations*

Raise	The Government has policies in place to raise internal migration into urban agglomerations;
Maintain	The Government has policies in place to maintain internal migration into urban agglomerations;
Lower	The Government has policies in place to lower internal migration into urban agglomerations;
No intervention	The Government does not intervene to alter internal migration into urban agglomerations;
..	It is not known whether the Government intervenes to alter internal migration into urban agglomerations.

**International migration**

*View on immigration* – Government views on the level of documented immigration into the country, including immigration for permanent settlement, temporary and highly skilled work and family reunification. Government views towards asylum-seekers, refugees and undocumented migrants are not reflected in this variable.

Too high	The Government has indicated that the level of immigration is too high;
Satisfactory	The Government has indicated that the level of immigration is acceptable or has not expressed a view;
Too low	The Government has indicated that the level of immigration is too low.

*Policy on immigration* - Government policies regarding the overall level of immigration

Raise	The Government has policies in place to raise the overall level of immigration;
Maintain	The Government has policies in place to maintain the overall level of immigration;
Lower	The Government has policies in place to lower the overall level of immigration;
No intervention	The Government does not intervene with regard to the overall level of immigration.

*Policy on permanent settlement – Government policies on migration for the purpose of permanent settlement*

Raise	The Government has policies in place to raise migration for permanent settlement;
Maintain	The Government has policies in place to maintain migration for permanent settlement;
Lower	The Government has policies in place to lower migration for permanent settlement;
No intervention	The Government does not intervene with regard to migration for permanent settlement;
..	It is not known whether the Government intervenes with regard to migration for permanent settlement.

*Policy on temporary workers – Government policies on the migration of temporary workers*

Raise	The Government has policies in place to raise the migration of temporary workers;
Maintain	The Government has policies in place to maintain the migration of temporary workers;
Lower	The Government has policies in place to lower the migration of temporary workers;
No intervention	The Government does not intervene with regard to the migration of temporary workers;
..	It is not known whether the Government intervenes with regard to the migration of temporary workers.

*Policy on highly skilled workers – Government policies on the migration of highly skilled workers*

Raise	The Government has policies in place to raise the migration of highly skilled workers;
Maintain	The Government has policies in place to maintain the migration of highly skilled workers;
Lower	The Government has policies in place to lower the migration of highly skilled workers;
No intervention	The Government does not intervene with regard to the migration of highly skilled workers;
..	It is not known whether the Government intervenes with regard to the migration of highly skilled workers.

*Policy on family reunification – Government policies concerning migration for the purpose of family reunification*

Raise	The Government has policies in place to raise migration for family reunification;
Maintain	The Government has policies in place to maintain migration for family reunification;
Lower	The Government has policies in place to lower migration for family reunification;
No intervention	The Government does not intervene with regard to migration for family reunification;
..	It is not known whether the Government intervenes with regard to migration for family reunification.

*Integration of non-citizens* – Government policies or programmes to foster the integration of non-citizens into society

Yes	The Government has policies or programmes to foster the integration of non-citizens (e.g. language classes, provision of social services);
No	The Government has no policies or programmes to foster the integration of non-citizens;
..	It is not known whether the Government has a policy or programme to foster the integration of non-citizens.

*View on emigration* – Government views of the current level of emigration from the country

Too high	The Government has indicated that the level of emigration is too high;
Satisfactory	The Government has indicated that the level of emigration is acceptable, or has not expressed a view;
Too low	The Government has indicated that the level of emigration is too low.

*Policy on emigration* – Government policies towards citizens leaving to establish residency outside of the country

Raise	The Government has policies in place to raise emigration;
Maintain	The Government has policies in place to maintain emigration;
Lower	The Government has policies in place to lower emigration;
No intervention	The Government does not intervene with regard to emigration.

*Policy on encouraging the return of citizens* – Government policies designed to encourage citizens to return to the country

Yes	The Government has policies to encourage citizens to return (e.g. tax incentives, financial inducements);
No	The Government has no policies to encourage citizens to return;
..	It is not known whether the Government has a policy to encourage citizens to return.

## 2. Demographic indicators

*Annual population growth rate:* The exponential average annual rate of population growth expressed as a percentage.

*Total fertility:* Average number of children that would be born per woman if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and if a given set of age-specific fertility rates remained constant during their childbearing years.

*Adolescent fertility rate:* The number of births to women aged 15 to 19 years over a year per 1,000 women in that age group during that year.

*Percentage of married women using contraception:* The percentage of women aged 15 to 49 years who are in a marital or consensual union and using a modern contraceptive method (sterilization, the pill, injectables, IUD, condom, vaginal barrier method or implant) or any method (modern contraceptive method, rhythm, withdrawal or other traditional methods).

*Life expectancy at birth:* The expected average number of years to be lived by a newly born baby if current age-specific mortality rates were to remain constant.

*Infant mortality rate:* The probability of dying before age 1 expressed per 1,000 live births.

*Under-five mortality:* The probability of dying before age 5 expressed per 1,000 live births.

*Maternal mortality ratio:* The annual number of deaths of women occurring during pregnancy or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, regardless of the cause of death, per 100,000 live births in the reference year.

*People living with HIV/AIDS:* The estimated number of people infected with HIV, alive at the end of 2005. For countries lacking data, no country-specific estimates are available. For additional information, see *Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic, 2006* and *2007 AIDS Epidemic Update*, UNAIDS and WHO.

*Adult HIV prevalence:* The percentage of adults aged 15 to 49 years living with HIV at the end of 2005.

*Urban population:* The estimated population living in urban areas at mid-year as a percentage of the total mid-year population in a country.

*Migrant stock:* The estimated number of persons born outside the country at mid-year.

## B. SOURCES

**Population indicators.** Sources: *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, vol. I, Comprehensive Tables* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.07.XIII.2); *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, vol. II, Sex and Age Distribution of the World Population* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.07.XIII.3); and *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2005 Revision* (United Nations publication, ESA/P/WP/200). As regards demographic indicators, the period indicators, such as annual growth rate, total fertility and the infant mortality rate, the percentages of births to women under age 20 or those aged 35 or over, and life expectancy at birth are average values for the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

**Contraceptive prevalence.** Source: *World Contraceptive Use 2005* (United Nations Population Division, POP/DB/CP/Rev.2005). Annual indicators are given for 1975, 1985, 1995 and 2005, or the closest year.

**Migrant stock.** Source: *Database on Trends in Total Migrant Stock: The 2005 Revision* (United Nations Population Division, POP/DB/MIG/Rev.2005). Annual indicators are given for 1975, 1985, 1995 and 2005, or the closest year.

**Maternal mortality ratio.** Source: *Maternal Mortality in 2005: Estimates developed by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and the World Bank (2007)*. World Health Organization. Geneva.

**HIV/AIDS.** Source: *Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic, 2006*. Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS); *2007 AIDS Epidemic Update*. Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and World Health Organization (WHO).