

DEFINITIONS OF POPULATION POLICY VARIABLES

Variable name	Variable definition	Response categories
<i>Population size and growth</i>		
<i>View on growth</i>	Indicates how the Government perceives the rate of population growth in the country.	Too low Satisfactory Too high
<i>Policy on growth</i>	Indicates Government's stated policy to influence the rate of population growth in the country.	Raise Maintain Lower No intervention
<i>Population age structure</i>		
<i>Level of concern about the size of the working-age population</i>	Indicates Government's level of concern regarding the current size of the working-age population in relation to the domestic labour market or in relation to the size of the dependent populations.	Major concern Minor concern Not a concern
<i>Level of concern about ageing of the population</i>	Indicates Government's level of concern about the growing size or the proportion of older persons in the population and its consequences for health and social welfare provisions. In cases where the current proportion of older persons is relatively small, Government's concerns about the challenges that a growing older population will pose in the future are included.	Major concern Minor concern Not a concern
<i>Measures adopted to address population ageing</i>	Indicates whether the Government has adopted specific measures in the last five years to address population ageing in the country.	1. Change in statutory retirement age 2. Reform in the pension system Neither

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<i>Fertility</i>		
<i>View on fertility level</i>	Indicates how the Government perceives the level of fertility in the country.	Too low Satisfactory Too high
<i>Policy on fertility level</i>	Indicates Government's stated policy to influence the level of fertility in the country.	Raise Maintain Lower No intervention
<i>Level of concern about adolescent fertility</i>	Indicates the extent to which the Government considers the level of adolescent fertility in the country to be a concern.	Major concern Minor concern Not a concern
<i>Policies to reduce adolescent fertility</i>	Indicates whether the Government has implemented any programmes or measures to reduce the level of fertility among adolescents.	Yes No
<i>Reproductive health and family planning</i>		
<i>Government support for family planning</i>	Indicates whether the Government provides direct or indirect support for the provision of family planning. Direct support implies that family planning information, guidance, supplies and services are provided through government-run facilities or outlets. Indirect support implies that the Government does not provide family planning services through government outlets, but instead supports the private sector, including non-governmental organizations, in providing those services. No support means that the Government allows the private sector to provide family planning services without giving it any material support. Not permitted means that the Government does not allow family planning programmes or services within its jurisdiction.	Direct support Indirect support No support Not permitted
<i>Grounds on which abortion is permitted</i>	Indicates legal provisions under which the Government permits induced abortion in the country. Induced abortions are those initiated	1. To save a woman's life 2. To preserve a

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	by deliberate action taken with the intention of terminating pregnancy; all other abortions are considered spontaneous.	woman's physical health 3. To preserve a woman's mental health 4. In case of rape or incest 5. Because of foetal impairment 6. For economic or social reasons 7. On request Not permitted	
<i>Level of concern about violence against women</i>	Indicates the extent to which the Government considers violence against women to be a concern in the country. Violence against women includes any act of gender-based physical, sexual, emotional, psychological or financial abuse of women, or threat of such abuse, in domestic, communal and institutional settings.	Major concern Minor concern Not a concern	
<i>Policies to prevent domestic violence</i>	Indicates whether the Government has adopted specific legal provisions or policies to address violence against women in domestic settings. Domestic violence is a pattern of abusive behaviour in a relationship. It usually involves an intimate partner or a family member or relative, but may also involve a former spouse or non-marital, non-cohabiting partners and relationships. Domestic violence does not necessarily occur within the household.	1. Legal provision 2. Policy Neither	
<i>Health and mortality</i>	<i>View on life expectancy at birth</i>	Indicates whether the Government considers the level of life expectancy at birth in the country to be acceptable.	Acceptable Unacceptable

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<i>View on under-five mortality</i>	Indicates whether the Government considers the level of mortality among children under age five in the country to be acceptable.	Acceptable Unacceptable
<i>View on undernutrition in children</i>	Indicates whether the Government considers the level of undernutrition among children under age 5 in the country to be acceptable.	Acceptable Unacceptable
<i>View on maternal mortality</i>	Indicates whether the Government considers the level of maternal mortality in the country to be acceptable.	Acceptable Unacceptable
<i>Level of concern about non-communicable diseases</i>	Indicates the extent to which the Government considers the prevalence of non-communicable diseases in the country to be a concern. Major non-communicable diseases include heart disease, type 2 diabetes, stroke, chronic lung disease and cancers.	Major concern Minor concern Not a concern
<i>Level of concern about overweight and obesity</i>	Indicates the extent to which the Government considers the level of overweight and obesity in the country to be a concern.	Major concern Minor concern Not a concern
<i>Level of concern about tuberculosis</i>	Indicates the extent to which the Government considers the prevalence of tuberculosis in the country to be a concern.	Major concern Minor concern Not a concern
<i>Level of concern about malaria</i>	Indicates the extent to which the Government considers the prevalence of malaria in the country to be a concern.	Major concern Minor concern Not a concern
<i>Level of concern about HIV/AIDS</i>	Indicates the extent to which the Government considers the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the country to be a concern.	Major concern Minor concern Not a concern
<i>Measures to address HIV/AIDS</i>	Indicates specific policy measures that the Government has adopted to address the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the country.	1. Blood screening 2. Information/education campaigns 3. Antiretroviral treatment

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		4. Non-discrimination policies (legal measures) 5. Distribution of condoms 6. Prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT)
<i>Spatial distribution and internal migration</i>		
<i>View on spatial distribution</i>	Indicates whether the Government considers the spatial distribution of population within the country to be satisfactory or whether it desires a change.	Major change desired Minor change desired Satisfactory
<i>Policy on migration from rural to urban areas</i>	Indicates Government's policy to influence the flow of migration from rural to urban areas within the country. Migration from rural to urban areas is not applicable in countries with 100 per cent urban population.	Raise Maintain Lower No intervention Not applicable
<i>Policy on migration into urban agglomerations</i>	Indicates Government's policy to influence the flow of internal migration into urban agglomerations. Migration into urban agglomerations can come from both rural and urban areas. Migration into urban agglomerations is not applicable in countries with no urban agglomerations or where the entire country is one urban agglomeration.	Raise Maintain Lower No intervention Not applicable
<i>International migration</i>		
<i>View on immigration</i>	Indicates how the Government perceives the overall level of documented or regular immigration into the country. It includes immigration for permanent settlement, temporary work or family reunification. Government views towards asylum-seekers, refugees and undocumented immigrants are	Too low Satisfactory Too high

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	not considered.	
<i>Policy on immigration</i>	Indicates Government's policy to influence the level of documented immigration into the country.	Raise Maintain Lower No intervention
<i>Policy on permanent settlement</i>	Indicates Government's policy to influence the level of immigration for permanent settlement into the country.	Raise Maintain Lower No intervention
<i>Policy on highly-skilled workers</i>	Indicates Government's policy to influence the level of immigration of highly-skilled workers into the country. Highly-skilled migrants generally include highly-qualified workers with post-secondary technical or professional education or job experience, especially with qualifications or skills in demand in the host country.	Raise Maintain Lower No intervention
<i>Policy on temporary workers</i>	Indicates Government's policy to influence the level of immigration of temporary workers into the country. Temporary labour migration may include seasonal workers, contract and project-linked workers, guest workers and other cross-border workers that are admitted for a fixed duration without the expectation of obtaining permanent resident status.	Raise Maintain Lower No intervention
<i>Policy on family reunification</i>	Indicates Government's policy to influence the level of immigration for family reunification. Migration for family reunification mostly includes family members considered dependants, usually the spouse and minor children (even if the spouse is not financially dependent).	Raise Maintain Lower No intervention
<i>Policy on integration of non-nationals</i>	Indicates whether the Government has policies or programmes aimed at integrating non-nationals into society. These may include provisions for social services, involvement in civil and community	Yes No

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	activities, language training, and legal provisions to ensure non-discrimination of foreigners.	
<i>Policy on naturalization</i>	Indicates whether there are legal provisions to allow immigrants to become naturalized citizens under certain conditions. Countries where naturalization entitlement is limited to a certain category of immigrants or where residency requirement is 10 years or longer are categorized as having “restricted” naturalization policies.	Yes Restricted No
<i>Programmes to facilitate return of migrants to their home countries</i>	Indicates whether the Government has instituted programmes to encourage or facilitate the return of immigrants to their home countries. Such programmes may include assisted return programmes and schemes to reintegrate return migrants in their countries of origin.	Yes No
<i>Level of concern about irregular migration</i>	Indicates the extent to which the Government considers the undocumented or irregular immigration into the country to be a concern. Government’s concerns about its own citizens living abroad in irregular conditions are not considered.	Major concern Minor concern Not a concern
<i>View on emigration</i>	Indicates how the Government perceives the level of emigration from the country.	Too low Satisfactory Too high
<i>Policy on emigration</i>	Indicates Government’s policy to influence the level of emigration from the country.	Raise Maintain Lower No intervention
<i>Acceptance of dual citizenship</i>	Indicates whether the Government permits its citizens to retain their original citizenship upon acquiring citizenship of another country, and if yes, under what conditions or restrictions. The conditions may refer to (i) the countries involved (acceptance of dual citizenship when some specific countries are	Yes Restricted No

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<i>Policy to encourage the return of citizens</i>	involved but not others) or (ii) the rights involved (acceptance of dual citizenship with some restrictions to full citizenship rights).	Yes No
<i>Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora</i>	Indicates whether the Government has a special unit, department or ministry to deal with the matters concerning the country's diaspora.	Yes No
<i>Measures to attract investment by diaspora</i>	Indicates specific policy measures, including financial incentives that the Government has adopted to encourage or facilitate investment in the country, by their diaspora.	1. Tax exceptions or breaks 2. Reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies 3. Preferential treatment in providing credit 4. Preferential treatment in allotment of licences 5. Streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment 6. Diaspora bond/mutual fund None of these