
DEFINITIONS OF POPULATION INDICATORS

Population size: Estimated midyear population indicated in thousands, according to the *2012 Revision* of the official United Nations population estimates and projections, medium variant.

Annual growth rate: Average exponential rate of growth of the population over a given period, expressed as per cent.

Percentage of population underage 15 years: Estimated midyear population under age 15, indicated as percentage of the total population.

Percentage of population aged 60 years or over: Estimated midyear population aged 60 years or over, indicated as percentage of the total population.

Statutory age at retirement: Age at which a person is expected or required to cease work and is usually the age at which they may be entitled to receive full pension, superannuation or other benefits. It is expressed as years.

Total fertility: Average number of children a hypothetical cohort of women would have at the end of their reproductive period if they were subject during their whole lives to the fertility rates of a given period and if they were not subject to mortality. It is expressed as children per woman.

Adolescent birth rate: Annual number of births to women aged 15 to 19 years, divided by the number of women aged 15 to 19 years. It is expressed as births per 1,000 women.

Percentage of women aged 20–24 years married by age 18: Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who got married or entered a union before age 18. A union involves a man and a woman regularly cohabiting in a marriage-like relationship.

Percentage of married women using contraception: Percentage of women aged 15 to 49 years who are married or in a union and are using a contraceptive method. Two different measures are provided: (1) percentage of women using any method of contraception, whether modern or traditional; and (2) percentage of women using a modern method of contraception, that is, sterilization, the pill, the IUD, injectable, implant, condom or a vaginal barrier method. A union involves a man and a woman regularly cohabiting in a marriage-like relationship.

Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning: Percentage of women aged 15 to 49 years who are married or in a union with an unmet need for family planning. Women with an unmet need for family planning are those who are fecund and sexually active but are not using any method of contraception although they report not wanting any more children or wanting to delay the next pregnancy.

Index of family planning effort: This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. In 2009, the index was calculated for 81 developing countries, covering 93 per cent of the developing world population. The index is based on 31 measures of family planning effort, organized into four components: (1) policy and stage-setting activities; (2) service and service-related activities; (3) record keeping and evaluation; and (4) availability and accessibility of methods and supplies. Each measure of family planning effort was scored from 1 to 10, where 1 is non-existent or very weak effort and 10 is extremely strong effort, based on a survey questionnaire completed by 10 to 15 expert observers in each country. The overall index for a country is the total score for the 31 measures, expressed as a percentage of the maximum score possible.

Induced abortion rate: Number of legally induced abortions per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 years. Induced abortions are those initiated by deliberate action taken with the intention of terminating pregnancy; all other abortions are considered spontaneous.

Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment: Female workers in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector expressed as a percentage of total wage employment in that same sector. The non-agricultural sector includes industry and services.

Life expectancy at birth: Average number of years of life expected by a hypothetical cohort of individuals who would be subject during all their lives to the mortality rates of a given period. It is expressed as years.

Infant mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and exact age one year, expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births.

Under-five mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and exact age five years, expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births.

Percentage of children 12–23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine: Percentage of children aged 12–23 months who had received three doses of the combined diphtheria, tetanus toxoid and pertussis (DPT) vaccine in a given year.

Prevalence of stunting among children aged 0–59 months: Percentage of children aged 0–59 months whose height-for-age was less than two standard deviations below the median height-for-age of the international reference population.

Maternal mortality ratio: Number of maternal deaths over a year per 100,000 live births in that year. According to the World Health Organization, a maternal death is the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes. In circumstances in which cause of death attribution is inadequate, a maternal death is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the cause of death.

Percentage of births attended by trained health professional: Percentage of deliveries attended by trained health personnel. Traditional birth attendants (TBAs), even if they had received a short training course, are not included.

Percentage of obese among adults aged 20 years or over: Percentage of adults aged 20 years or over whose body mass index (BMI) (weight in kg/height in meters squared) was 30 or higher.

Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases: Number of deaths due to non-communicable diseases as a percentage of deaths due to all causes. The major non-communicable diseases include cardiovascular diseases, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes.

HIV prevalence among adults aged 15–49 years: Percentage of adults aged 15 to 49 years living with HIV at the end of the reference year.

Number of people living with HIV: Estimated number of people of all ages living with HIV at the end of the reference year.

Population density: Population per square kilometre.

Urban population: Estimated population living in urban areas at midyear as a percentage of the total midyear population in a country. Urban areas are defined according to the criteria used by each country or territory.

Annual urban population growth rate: Average exponential rate of growth of the urban population over a given period, expressed as per cent.

Annual rural population growth rate: Average exponential rate of growth of the rural population over a given period, expressed as per cent.

Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations: Percentage of the urban population residing in urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more.

International migrant stock: Midyear estimate of the number of people living in a country or area other than that in which they were born, indicated in thousands. If the number of foreign-born was not available, the estimate refers to the number of people living in a country or area other than that or their citizenship.

Percentage of females among international migrants: Number of females as a percentage of the total international migrant stock in a given year.

Net migration rate: Number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants over a period, divided by the person-years lived by the population of the receiving country over that period. It is expressed as net number of migrants per 1,000 population.

Annual inflow of remittances: Remittance inflows consist of all current transfers in cash or in kind made or received by resident households to or from nonresident households. Personal transfers thus include all current transfers between resident and nonresident individuals. Compensation of employees refers to the income of border, seasonal, and other short-term workers who are employed in an economy where they are not resident and of residents employed by nonresident entities. Data are the sum of two items: personal transfers and compensation of employees (as defined in the sixth edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual). Remittances are expressed in current U.S. dollars (millions).