

DEFINITIONS OF INDICATORS

Population size: Estimated midyear population indicated in thousands.

Population density: Estimated midyear population per square kilometre area of the country.

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

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

Percentage of population aged 60 or older: Estimated midyear population aged 60 years or older, 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.

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 rural population with electricity: The percentage of rural population with access to electricity.

Percentage of population using improved drinking water: The percentage of the population that uses a drinking-water source that, by the nature of its construction and when properly used, adequately protects the source from outside contamination, particularly faecal matter.

Percentage of population using improved sanitation facilities: The percentage of the population that uses a sanitation facility that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact.

Percentage of women aged 25 or older with secondary or higher education: Percentage of females aged 25 years or older who have completed at least upper secondary level of education (ISCED 3 or higher).

Ratio of female students to male students enrolled in secondary school: Ratio of the number of female students to the number of male students enrolled at secondary levels of education.

Labour force participation rate: The percentage of the population aged 15 to 64 years that is economically active. Economically active population includes all people who supply labour for the production of goods and services.

Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment: The share of female workers in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (industry and services), expressed as a percentage of total employment in the non-agricultural sector.

Human Development Index: A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. The index is computed as the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions, expressed on a scale ranging from 0 to 1.

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 having childbirth before age 18: The percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who gave birth before age 18 years.

Percentage of births registered: The percentage of children under age five (0 to 59 months) with a birth certificate or whose birth was reported as registered with civil authorities at the time of the survey.

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. A union involves a man and a woman regularly cohabiting in a marriage-like relationship.

Legal age at marriage: The legal minimum age at which women and men can get married. Two measures are provided: (1) the legal minimum age at which women and men can marry without

consent from their parents, guardians, or approval by the court of other pertinent authority; and (2) the legal minimum age at which women and men can marry provided they obtain consent from their parents, guardians, or approval by the court or other pertinent authority.

Percentage of women aged 20–24 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 women receiving antenatal care: Percentage of women aged 15 to 49 with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care provided by skilled health personnel (doctor, nurse or midwife). Two measures are included: (1) at least one antenatal care visit; (2) at least four antenatal care visits.

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.

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.

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

Maternal mortality ratio: Number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period. 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.

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 of their citizenship.

Immigrants as a percentage of total population: The number of immigrants as a percentage of the total population in the country.

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.

Remittances received: Personal remittances comprise personal transfers and compensation of employees. Personal transfers consist of all current transfers in cash or in kind made or received by resident households to or from non-resident households. Personal transfers thus include all current transfers between resident and non-resident 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 non-resident 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).

Remittances as a percent of GDP: Personal remittances received as a share of gross domestic product (GDP) of the receiving country, expressed as percentage.