

Definition of Terms

Active working-age population: The active working-age group includes the cohort aged 25-64. The definition of the working-age group (aged 15-64 years) differs from that of the active working-age group, as the former includes the large majority of persons engaged in economic activity. Not everyone in the working-age group actually works, and some children under 15 and older persons above 64 may also be economically active ¹.

Contraceptive prevalence: Contraceptive prevalence is the proportion of women who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is currently using, at least one method of contraception. It is typically reported as a percentage with reference to married or in-union women of reproductive age (usually aged 15-49) ².

Dependency ratios: The total dependency ratio is the ratio of the sum of the population aged 0-14 and that aged 65+ to the population aged 15-64. The child dependency ratio is the ratio of the population aged 0-14 to the population aged 15-64. The old-age dependency ratio is the ratio of the population aged 65+ to the population aged 15-64. All ratios are presented as number of dependants per 100 persons of working age (15-64) ³.

Gross domestic product (GDP) at purchasing power parity (PPP) (in current international dollars): GDP, PPP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the United States dollar has in the United States of America. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current international dollars. For most economies, PPP figures are extrapolated from the 2011 International Comparison Program (ICP) benchmark estimates or imputed using a statistical model based on the 2011 ICP ⁴.

Gross enrolment ratio: Number of students enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education. For the tertiary level, the population used is the 5-year age group starting from the official secondary school graduation age ¹⁰.

Infant mortality: Probability of dying between birth and exact age 1. It is expressed as deaths per 1,000 births ⁵.

Internally displaced persons (IDPs): IDPs are persons or groups of persons who have been forced to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of, or in order to avoid the effects of, armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, or natural or man-made disasters, and who have not crossed an international border. For the purposes of the statistics of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), this population only includes conflict-generated IDPs to whom UNHCR extends protection and/or assistance. The IDP population also includes persons in an IDP-like situation ⁵.

International migrant stock by age and sex: The mid-year (1 July) estimate of the number of people living in a country or area other than that in which they were born. If the number of foreign-born persons was not available, the estimate refers to the number of people living in a country other than that of their citizenship ⁶.

Life expectancy at birth: Number of years a newborn infant can expect to live if prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates at the time of birth stay the same throughout the infant's life ⁶.

Life expectancy by sex: The 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 ³.

Maternal mortality ratio (MMR): The annual number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, per 100,000 live births, for a specified year ⁷.

Migrant stock by destination: The three countries in which the largest numbers of migrants originating from reporting country reside ⁶.

Migrant stock by origin: The three countries from which the largest numbers of migrants originate for the reporting country ⁶.

Mortality under age 5: Probability of dying between birth and exact age 5. It is expressed as deaths per 1,000 births ⁵.

Net enrolment rate: Total number of students in the theoretical age group for a given level of education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group ¹⁰.

Personal remittances, paid (current United States dollars): 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 a location where they are not resident and of residents employed by non-resident entities. Data are the sum of two items defined in the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments Manual of the International Monetary Fund (IMF): personal transfers and compensation of employees. Data are in current United States dollars ⁸.

Personal remittances, received (current United States dollars): 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 a location where they are not resident and of residents employed by non-resident entities. Data are the sum of two items defined in the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments Manual of the IMF: personal transfers and compensation of employees. Data are in current United States dollars ⁸.

Population: De facto population in a country, area or region as of 1 July of the year indicated ³.

Population aged 0-4: De facto population as of 1 July of the year indicated and in the age group indicated and the percentage it represents with respect to the total population ³.

Population aged 5-14: De facto population as of 1 July of the year indicated and in the age group indicated and the percentage it represents with respect to the total population ³.

Population aged 15-24: De facto population as of 1 July of the year indicated and in the age group indicated and the percentage it represents with respect to the total population ³.

Population aged 15-64: De facto population as of 1 July of the year indicated and in the age group indicated and the percentage it represents with respect to the total population ³.

Population aged 60 or over: De facto population as of 1 July of the year indicated and in the age group indicated and the percentage it represents with respect to the total population ³.

Population aged 65 or over: De facto population as of 1 July of the year indicated and in the age group indicated and the percentage it represents with respect to the total population ³.

Population aged 80 or over: De facto population as of 1 July of the year indicated and in the age group indicated and the percentage it represents with respect to the total population ³.

Population by sex: De facto population as of 1 July of the year indicated classified by sex (male, female, both sexes combined) ³.

Population growth rate: Average exponential rate of growth of the population over a given period. It is calculated as $\ln(Pt/P0)/t$ where t is the length of the period. It is expressed as a percentage ³.

Primary education: Learning and educational activities typically designed to provide students with fundamental skills in reading, writing and mathematics (i.e. literacy and numeracy), and to establish a sound foundation for learning and solid understanding of core areas of knowledge and personal development, preparing for lower secondary education. It aims at learning at a basic level of complexity with little if any specialization ¹⁰.

Refugees: Include individuals recognized under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, those recognized in accordance with the Statute of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, individuals granted complementary forms of protection, and those enjoying temporary protection. The refugee population also includes persons in refugee-like situations ⁵.

Remittances: Remittances are defined as the sum of workers' remittances, compensation of employees, and migrants' transfers. Remittance inflows refer to the sum of workers' remittances, compensation of employees and migrants' transfers received by the country of enumeration, while outflows refer to remittance outflows by the country of enumeration ⁶.

Rural population: De facto population living in areas classified as rural (that is, the difference between the total population of a country and its urban population). Data refer to 1 July of the year indicated ³.

Secondary education: Learning and educational activities building on primary education and preparing for both first labour market entry as well as post-secondary non-tertiary and tertiary education. Broadly speaking, secondary education aims at learning at an intermediate level of complexity. The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) distinguishes lower and upper secondary education ¹⁰.

Tertiary education: Builds on secondary education, providing learning activities in specialized fields of education. It aims at learning at a high level of complexity and specialization. Tertiary education includes what is commonly understood as academic education but also advanced vocational or professional education ¹⁰.

Total fertility: The average number of live births 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 live births per woman ³.

Unemployment rate: The unemployment rate expresses the number of unemployed as a percent of the labour force ¹¹.

Urban population: De facto population living in areas classified as urban according to the criteria used by each area or country. Data refer to 1 July of the year indicated ³.

Youth: Persons between the ages of 15 and 24 ¹².

...Two dots indicate that data are not available.

Notes:

1. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), Age structural transitions and sustainable development (E/ESCWA/SDD/2017/IG.1/4(Part II), June 2017). Available from <https://www.unescwa.org/sites/www.unescwa.org/files/events/files/committee-social-development-11-age-structural-transitions-en.pdf>.
2. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, World Contraceptive Use 2017 (POP/DB/CP/Rev2017, 2017). Available from http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/dataset/contraception/wcu2017/UNPD_WCU2017_Methodology.pdf.
3. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, World Population Prospects 2017 (New York, 2017). Available from <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/General/GlossaryDemographicTerms.aspx>.
4. World Bank, International Comparison Program Database (Washington, D.C., 2017). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.PPCD> (accessed 1 July 2017).
5. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2016 (Geneva, 2017). Available from <http://www.unhcr.org/statistics/unhcrstats/5943e8a34/global-trends-forced-displacement-2016.html>.
6. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and United Nations Children's Fund, Migration Profiles Common Set of Indicators: Definitions and Sources (n.d.). Available from http://esa.un.org/MigMGProfiles/Definitions%20and%20Sources/definitions_sources.htm (accessed 1 July 2017).
7. World Health Organization, Global Health Observatory Visualizations, Indicator Metadata Registry. Available from <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.wrapper.imr?x-id=26> (accessed 1 July 2017).
8. World Bank, International Comparison Program Database (Washington, D.C., 2017). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BM.TREPWKR.CD.DT> (accessed 1 July 2017).
9. World Bank, International Comparison Program Database (Washington, D.C., 2017). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.TRF.PWKR.CD.DT> (accessed 1 July 2017).
10. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Glossary. Available from <http://uis.unesco.org/glossary> (accessed 1 July 2017).
11. International Labour Office, ILO Database of Labour Statistics. Available from http://www.ilo.org/ilostat/faces/ilostat-home/metadata?_adf.ctrl-state=1026uk6grb_4&_afLoop=437198429155509#.
12. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, World Youth Report 2003: The Global Situation of Young People (New York, 2003). Available from: <http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unyin/documents/worldyouthreport.pdf>