Active working-age population: The active working-age group includes the cohort aged 15-64. The definition of the working-age group 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.

Contraceptive prevalence: Contraceptive prevalence is the proportion of women who are currently using or had used a method of contraception in the last 12 months prior to the survey. It is measured as a percentage of the reproductive-age married women who are currently using, or had used at any time during the last 12 months, any method of contraception.

Dependency ratios: The total dependency ratio is the ratio of the sum of the population aged 0-14 and the population aged 65+ 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 measured as number of dependents per 100 persons of working age (15-64).

Gross domestic product (GDP) at purchasing power parity (PPP) (in current international dollars): GDP PPP is a concept used to international comparisons of GDP by comparing purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the US 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.

Gross enrolment ratio: Number of students enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, divided by the number of 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.

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

Internally displaced persons (IDPs): IDPs are 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, armed 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 displaced persons to whom UNHCR offers protection and/or assistance. The IDP population also includes persons in IDP-like situations.

International migrant stock by age and sex: The mid-year (1 July) estimate of the number of persons who were born in a country other than the one in which they were living at the time of the reference period and who were not citizens of that country.

Life expectancy at birth: Number of years a newborn infant can expect to live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of birth stay the same throughout the infant’s life.

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.

Mortality at structural transitions-en.pdf.

Net enrolment rate: Average enrollment rate of public and private schools with fundamental skills in reading, writing and mathematics (i.e. literacy given period. It is calculated as ln(Pt/P0)/t where t is the length of the period. It is expressed as a percentage.

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 further secondary education. It aims at learning at a basic level of complexity with little or no specific content associated with the school 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.

Population: The active working-age group includes the cohort aged 15-64. The definition of the working-age group 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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

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.

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.

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.

Total fertility: The average number of live births a hypothetical cohort of women would experience over the course 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.

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

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.

Youth: Persons between the ages of 15 and 24.

Notes: