Population Dynamics and Household Structure

Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td></td>
<td>57,214</td>
<td>62,036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population density (per km²)</td>
<td></td>
<td>236</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child dependency ratio</td>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old-age dependency ratio</td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of youth (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual population growth (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at birth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at 60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population projections (000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>65,889</td>
<td>69,314</td>
<td>72,749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2050</td>
<td>64,268</td>
<td>72,817</td>
<td>82,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2100</td>
<td>46,906</td>
<td>75,676</td>
<td>115,575</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Household structure

- One-person households (%): n.a.
- Female-headed households (%): n.a.
- Nuclear households (%): n.a.
- Orphans (000), due to all causes: 490 (2009)

Government policies and concern

- Government policy on population growth: No intervention
- Government policy on level of fertility: No intervention
- Level of government concern about population ageing: Major concern

Urbanization and Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban population (%)</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population living in slums (%)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using improved drinking water (%)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using improved sanitation (%)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ emission (000 tons)</td>
<td>570,219</td>
<td>522,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air pollution: PM₁₀ (mg/m³)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Government view and policy

- Government view on spatial distribution: Major change desired
- Government policy on migration from rural to urban areas: Raise

Note: "n.a." stands for "not available"
### Sexual and Reproductive Health

**Unmet need for family planning (%)**


**Adolescent birth rate**


**Government concerns and support**

- **2009**
  - Level of government concern about adolescent fertility: Major concern
  - Government has policies to reduce adolescent fertility: Yes

**Level of government concern about HIV/AIDS**

- **2009**
  - Major concern

### Maternal and Child Health

**Births attended by trained health professional (%)**


**Antenatal care (%)**

- At least 1 visit: n.a. n.a.
- At least 4 visits: n.a. n.a.

**Births by C-section (%)**

- 25 (2011)

**Abortion rate**

- 17 (2009)

**Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted**

- Economic or social reasons; Fetal impairment; To preserve mental health; To preserve physical health; To save women's life (2009)

**DPT3 immunization**

- Proportion of children 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine

**Skilled attendant at birth**

- Proportion of births attended by a trained health professional by residence and household wealth level

**Maternal mortality ratio**

- Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births

**Neonatal, infant and under-five mortality**

- Number of deaths per 1,000 live births

**Number of doctors (per 100,000 population)**

- 274 (2010)

**Number of nurses or midwives (per 100,000 population)**

- 1013 (2010)
**United Kingdom**  
*Country Implementation Profile*

### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Literacy rate (%)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population 15+</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population 15-24</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population 65+</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted net enrollment rate (%)&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;, primary</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100 (1999)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100 (2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school completion rate (%)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transition rate from primary to secondary education (%)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public expenditure on education as % of GDP</td>
<td>4.5 (1999)</td>
<td>5.6 (2009)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Educational attainment among population 25+, 2009**

- Proportion of population 25+ by level of education and sex
- **Male**
- **Female**

- No schooling or incomplete primary
- Complete primary (ISCED 1)
- Secondary (ISCED 2-3)
- Post secondary or tertiary (ISCED 4-6)

Source: UNESCO

*ISCED: International Standard Classification of Education*

### Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seats in parliament held by women (%)</td>
<td>6 (1990)</td>
<td>22 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of women in non-agricultural employment (%)</td>
<td>44 (1990)</td>
<td>47 (2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women making decision on own health (%)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women exposed to intimate partner violence (%)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>3 (2001)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women 20-24 married by 18 (%)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legal age at marriage (2011)**

- **Without parental consent**
  - Male 18<sup>1</sup>
  - Female 18<sup>1</sup>

- **With parental consent**
  - Male 16<sup>1</sup>
  - Female 16<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Minimum legal ages at marriage may vary across states/provinces, ethnic groups, religious groups or forms of marriage.

### Child marriage

- Proportion of females 20-24 years who were married by age 18 by residence and household wealth level

- **No data**

### Gender parity index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Tertiary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratio of number of female students enrolled to male students</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNESCO

### Poverty and Economic Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population living below $1.25 per day (%)</th>
<th>n.a.</th>
<th>n.a.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Share of poorest quintile in national consumption (%)</td>
<td>6 (1999)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own account and family workers in employment (%)</td>
<td>10 (1990)</td>
<td>11 (2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15+ &lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>7 (1990)</td>
<td>8 (2010)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>5</sup> Data refer to age group 15+.  
<sup>6</sup> Data refer to age group 15-24.

**GDP per capita**

- GDP per capita (Purchasing Power Parity 2005 international dollars)

**Labor force participation, 2010**

- Ratio of labor force to working-age population by age group and sex

Source: World Bank

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*July 2012*
Glossary and Data Sources

Population Dynamics and Household Structure
Total fertility rate — The mean number of children a woman would have by age 50 if she survived to age 50 and were subject to the current age-specific fertility rates observed in a given year. Source: UN Population Division

Child dependency ratio — The ratio of the population aged 0-14 to the population aged 15-64. Source: UN Population Division

Old-age dependency ratio — The ratio of the population aged 65 or older to the population aged 15-64. Percentaged. Source: UN Population Division

Life expectancy at birth — The number of years of life lived by a newborn, based on current age-specific mortality rates. Source: UN Population Division

Life expectancy at 60 — The number of years to be lived by a person who has survived to age 60, based on current age-specific mortality rates. Source: UN Population Division

Population projections — Estimated population based on the low, medium and high variants of deterministic projections from the 2010 revision of the World Population Prospects. Source: UN Population Division

One-person households (%) — Proportion of households where the household head is female. Source: ICFP/UN Statistics Division

Non-household nuclear households (%) — Proportion of households where the only members are head, spouses and children(ren). Source: ICFP/UN Statistics Division

Urbanization and Environment
Urban population living in slums (%) — Proportion of urban population living in slum households, defined as a group of individuals living under the same roof lacking one or more of the following conditions: access to improved water; access to improved sanitation; sufficient-living area; durability of housing. Source: UN/UN Habitat

Using improved drinking water (%) — Proportion of population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water into dwelling, plot or yard; public tap/standpipe, borehole/tube well; protected dug well; protected spring; rainwater collection and bottled water (if a secondary available source is also improved). Source: UNICEF/WHO

Using improved sanitation facilities (%) — Proportion of population with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human contact, including flush/pour flush toilets or latrines connected to a sewer, - septic tank, or pit, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab or platform of any material which covers the pit entirely, except for the drop hole and composting latrines. Source: UNICEF/WHO

CO2 emission (tons) — The total amount of carbon dioxide (in tons) emitted by a household during a given time period. Source: UNFCCC

DPT3 immunization — Proportion of children 12-23 months who have received three doses of the combined diphtheria, tetanus toxoid and pertussis vaccine in a given year. Source: UNICEF/WHO

DPT3+ immunization — Proportion of children 12-23 months who have received three doses of the combined diphtheria, tetanus toxoid and pertussis vaccine in a given year. Source: UNICEF/WHO

Stunting prevalence (%) — Proportion of children aged 0-59 months whose height for age are less than two standard deviations below the median height for age of the international reference population. Source: UNICEF

Under-five mortality rate — The probability (expressed as a rate per 1000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. Source: IGME

Infant mortality rate — The probability (expressed as a rate per 1000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of one if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. Source: IGME

Neonatal mortality rate — The probability (expressed as a rate per 1000 live births) of dying during the first month of life. Source: IGME

Poverty and Economic Development
Labor force participation (%) — Proportion of working-age population that is in the labor force (including persons employed and persons unemployed). Source: ILO

Account and family workers in employment (%) — The sum of contributing family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total employment. Own-account workers hold the type of jobs defined as self-employment jobs, and have not engaged on a continuous basis any employees to work for them. Contributing family workers, also known as unpaid family workers, are those workers who are self-employed in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household. Source: ILO

Migration
International migrants — The mid-year estimate of the number of people living in a country or area other than that in which they were born or other than that of their citizenship if place of birth is not available. Source: UN Population Division

Number of refugees — The number of people who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, are outside the country of nationality, and are unable, or unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country. Source: UNHCR

Number of internally displaced persons — The number of people who were forced to flee their homes because their lives were at danger, but did not cross international borders. Source: UNHCR

Annual inflows of remittances ($000) — Migrant remittances are defined as the sum of workers’ remittances, compensation of employees, and migrants’ transfers. Workers’ remittances are current private transfers from migrant workers who have lived in the host country for more than one year to recipients in the workers’ country of origin. If the migrants have lived in the host country for less than one year, their entire income in the host country should be classified as compensation of employees. Migrants’ transfers are the net worth of migrants’ assets that are transferred from one country to another at the time of migration. Source: World Bank

Sexual and Reproductive Health
Unmet need for family planning (%) — Proportion of women married or in union aged 15-49 who are fecund and sexually active and report not wanting any more children or wanting to delay the next child, but are not using any method of contraception. Source: UNFPA

Contraceptive prevalence (%) — Proportion of women married or in union aged 15-49 who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, at least one method of contraception. Modern methods include female and male sterilization, oral hormonal pills, intra-uterine devices, injectables, implants (including Norplant), vaginal barrier methods, female condom and emergency contraception. Traditional methods include the rhythm (periodic abstinence), withdrawal, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) and folk methods. Source: UNFPA

Source of all government policy variables is UN Population Division.