

Glossary

	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Useful links</i>
Indicators		
Demographic figures		
Elderly-dependency ratio [1]	Ratio of the population with 65 years old or over to the population between 15 and 64 years old. The ratio is presented as the number of dependents per 100 persons of working age (15-64).	[1]
Healthy life expectancy at birth [2]	The average number of years that a person can expect to live in "full health" by taking into account years lived in less than full health due to disease and/or injury.	[1]
Life expectancy at age 60 [3]	The average number of years that a person of 60 years old could expect to live, if he or she were to pass through life exposed to the sex- and age-specific death rates prevailing at the time of his or her 60 years, for a specific year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.	
Life expectancy at age 70	The average number of years that a person of 70 years old could expect to live, if he or she were to pass through life exposed to the sex- and age-specific death rates prevailing at the time of his or her 70 years, for a specific year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.	
Life expectancy at age 80	The average number of years that a person of 80 years old could expect to live, if he or she were to pass through life exposed to the sex- and age-specific death rates prevailing at the time of his or her 80 years, for a specific year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.	
Life expectancy at birth [4]	The average number of years that a newborn could expect to live, if he or she were to pass through life exposed to the sex- and age-specific death rates prevailing at the time of his or her birth, for a specific year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.	[1]
Median age of the total population [1]	Age that divides the population in two parts of equal size, that is, there are as many persons with ages above the median as there are with ages below the median.	[1]
Population 60 years old or over (>=60) [1]	The number of inhabitants of a country or area in the age group indicated.	
Population 60 years old or over (>=60) living in rural areas	The number of inhabitants of a country or area in the age group indicated living in areas classified as rural.	[1]
Population 60 years old or over (>=60) living in urban areas	The number of inhabitants of a country or area in the age group indicated living in areas classified as urban.	[1]
Share of population 60 years old or over (>=60) living in rural areas	The percentage of inhabitants of a country or area in the age group indicated living in areas classified as rural with respect to the total population.	
Share of population 60 years old or over (>=60) living in urban areas	The percentage of inhabitants of a country or area in the age group indicated living in areas classified as urban with respect to the total population.	
Share of population 60 years old or over (>=60) over total population	The percentage of inhabitants of a country or area in the age group indicated with respect to the total population.	
Total dependency ratio [1]	Ratio of the sum of the population between 0 and 14 years old and the population with 65 years old or over to the population between 15 and 64 years old. The ratio is presented as number of dependents per 100 persons of working age (15-64).	[1]
Total population [5]	All the inhabitants of a given country or area (province, city, metropolitan area etc.) considered together; the number of inhabitants of a country or area.	[1]
Ageing figures		
Access to public transport [6]	The proportion of people 50 years old or over who provided a positive response to the survey question: "In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the public transportation systems?"	
Capability	A composite index based on two indicators: employment of older people, and educational attainment.	

Civic freedom [6]	The proportion of people 50 years old or over who provided a positive response to the survey question: "In this country, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your freedom to choose what you do with your life?"	
Educational attainment [6]	The proportion of the population 60 years old or over with secondary or higher education.	[1]
Employment of older people [6]	The proportion of the population between 55 and 64 years old that are employed.	
Enabling societies and environment	A composite index based on four indicators: social connections, physical safety, civic freedom, and access to public transport.	
Global age watch index	A composite index based on four domains: income security, health status, capability, and enabling societies and environment.	
Health status	A composite index based on three indicators: life expectancy at 60, healthy life expectancy at 60, and relative psychological/mental well-being.	
Healthy life expectancy at age 60 [6]	The average number of years that a person 60 years old can expect to live in "full health" by taking into account years lived in less than full health due to disease and/or injury.	
Income security	A composite index based on four indicators: pension coverage, old age poverty rate, relative welfare, and GDP per capita.	
Old age poverty rate [6]	The proportion of people 60 years old or over living in households where the equivalised income/consumption is below the poverty line threshold of 50 per cent of the national equivalised median income/consumption (equivalising factor is the square root of household size).	
Pension coverage [6]	The proportion of people 65 years old or over in receipt of a pension.	[1]
Physical safety [6]	The proportion of people 50 years old or over who responded "yes" to the survey question: "Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?"	
Relative psychological/mental well-being [6]	The proportion of people 50 years old or over who answered "yes" to the question: "Do you feel your life has an important purpose or meaning?" Expressed as the percentage of people 50 years old or over who answered "yes" to this question divided by the percentage of people between 35 and 49 years old who answered "yes".	[1]
Relative welfare [6]	The average income/consumption of people 60 years old or over as a proportion of average income/consumption for the rest of society.	
Social connections [6]	The proportion of people 50 years old or over who responded "yes" to the survey question: "If you were in trouble, do you have relatives or friends you can count on to help you whenever you need them, or not?"	

Contextual figures

GDP (current US\$) [7]	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.	[1]
GDP annual growth [8]	The annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars.	[1]
GDP per capita (current US\$) [9]	Gross domestic product (GDP) divided by midyear population.	[1]
Gini coefficient [10]	A measure of the deviation of the distribution of income among individuals or households within a country from a perfectly equal distribution. A value of 0 represents absolute equality and a value of 100 represents absolute inequality.	[1]
Happiness index [11]	A composite index accounting for life evaluations and emotional states, including variables such as GDP per capita, social support, healthy life expectancy, freedom to make choices, prevalence of generosity, and perceptions of corruption.	[1]
Human Development Index (HDI) [12]	A summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and have a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions.	[1]

ICT figures

Active mobile-broadband	The sum of standard mobile-broadband and dedicated mobile-broadband subscriptions to the public Internet. It covers actual subscribers, not potential subscribers, even though the latter may have	
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subscriptions [13]	broadband enabled-handsets.	
Active mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants [13]	Active mobile-broadband subscriptions divided by the population and multiplied by 100.	
Fixed (wired) broadband subscriptions [13]	Refers to subscriptions to high-speed access to the public Internet (a TCP/IP connection), at downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbit/s. This includes cable modem, DSL, fibre-to-the-home/building and other fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions. This total is measured irrespective of the method of payment. It excludes subscriptions that have access to data communications (including the Internet) via mobile-cellular networks. It should exclude technologies listed under the wireless-broadband category.	[1]
Fixed (wired) broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants [13]	Fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions divided by population and multiplied by 100.	[1]
Fixed (wired) Internet subscriptions [13]	The number of active fixed (wired) Internet subscriptions at speeds less than 256 kbit/s (such as dial-up and other fixed non-broadband subscriptions) and total fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions.	[1]
Fixed (wired) Internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants [13]	Fixed (wired) Internet subscriptions divided by population and multiplied by 100.	[1]
Fixed telephone subscriptions [13]	The sum of active number of analogue fixed-telephone lines, voice-over-IP (VoIP) subscriptions, fixed wireless local loop (WLL) subscriptions, ISDN voice-channel equivalents and fixed public payphones.	[1]
Fixed telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants [13]	Calculated by dividing the number of fixed-telephone subscriptions by the population and multiplying by 100.	[1]
Mobile telephone subscriptions [13]	The number of subscriptions to a public mobile-telephone service that provide access to the PSTN using cellular technology. The indicator includes (and is split into) the number of postpaid subscriptions, and the number of active prepaid accounts (i.e. that have been used during the last three months). The indicator applies to all mobile-cellular subscriptions that offer voice communications. It excludes subscriptions via data cards or USB modems, subscriptions to public mobile data services, private trunked mobile radio, telepoint, radio paging and telemetry services.	[1]
Mobile telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants [13]	Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions divided by the population and multiplied by 100.	[1]
Share of households with computer [13]	The percentage of households with a computer at home.	[1]
Share of households with electricity [13]	The percentage of households with electricity.	[1]
Share of households with fixed line telephone [13]	The percentage of households with a fixed telephone line at home.	[1]
Share of households with Internet access at home [13]	The percentage of households with Internet access at home.	[1]
Share of households with mobile-cellular telephone [13]	The percentage of households with a mobile cellular telephone at home.	[1]
Share of households with radio [13]	The percentage of households with a radio at home.	[1]
Share of households with television [13]	The percentage of households with a television (TV) at home.	[1]
Share of individuals using a computer [13]	The percentage of individuals that used a computer in the last 12 months.	[1]
Share of individuals using a mobile-cellular	The percentage of individuals that used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months.	[1]

telephone [13]

Share of individuals using Internet [13] The proportion of individuals that used the Internet in the last 12 months. [1]

Share of the population covered by a mobile-cellular network [13] The percentage of inhabitants within range of a mobile-cellular signal, irrespective of whether or not they are subscribers or users. This is calculated by dividing the number of inhabitants within range of a mobile-cellular signal by the total population and multiplying by 100. [1]

Share of the population covered by at least a 3G mobile network [13] The percentage of inhabitants that are within range of at least a 3G mobile-cellular signal, irrespective of whether or not they are subscribers. This is calculated by dividing the number of inhabitants that are covered by at least a 3G mobile-cellular signal by the total population and multiplying by 100. [1]

Standard mobile-broadband subscriptions [13] Refers to active mobile-cellular subscriptions with an advertised data speed of 256 kbit/s or greater that allow access to the greater Internet via HTTP and have been used to make a data connection using Internet protocol (IP) in the previous three months. Standard SMS and MMS messaging do not count as active Internet data connections, even if they are delivered via IP. This includes mobile subscriptions that use mobile-broadband services on a pay-per-use basis. It excludes mobile subscriptions with a separate monthly data plan for mobile-broadband access.

Standard mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants [13] Standard mobile-broadband subscriptions divided by the population and multiplied by 100.

Wireless broadband subscriptions [13] The sum of satellite broadband, terrestrial fixed wireless broadband and active mobile-broadband subscriptions to the public Internet. The indicator refers to total active wireless-broadband Internet subscriptions using satellite, terrestrial fixed wireless or terrestrial mobile connections. Broadband subscriptions are those with an advertised download speed of at least 256 kbit/s. In the case of mobile-broadband, only active subscriptions are included (those with at least one access to the Internet in the last three months or with a dedicated data plan). The service can be standalone with a data card, or an add-on service to a voice plan. The indicator does not cover fixed (wired)-broadband or Wi-Fi subscriptions. Both residential and business subscriptions should be included. [1]

Wireless broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants [13] Wireless broadband subscriptions divided by the population and multiplying by 100. [1]

Notes

Census (de jure) [14] Census conducted on a de jure population basis, which consists of all usual residents, whether or not they are present at the time of the enumeration. [1] [2]

Estimation (de jure) [14] Post or inter-censal calculations on a de jure population basis, which consists of all usual residents, whether or not they are present at the time of the enumeration. [1]

Medium variant [15] Corresponds to the median of several thousand projected country trajectories. [1]

Notes.

[1] Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. (2013). *World population prospects: The 2012 revision* [Online data]. New York, NY: Author. Retrieved January 27, 2015, from <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Documentation/glossary.htm>

[2] Source: World Health Organization. (2011). *Indicator and measurement registry version 1.7.0*. Retrieved January 27, 2015, from http://apps.who.int/gho/indicatorregistry/App_Main/view_indicator.aspx?iid=66

[3] Source: World Health Organization. (2011). *Indicator and measurement registry version 1.7.0*. Retrieved January 27, 2015, from http://apps.who.int/gho/indicatorregistry/App_Main/view_indicator.aspx?iid=2977

[4] Source: World Health Organization. (2011). *Indicator and measurement registry version 1.7.0*. Retrieved January 27, 2015, from http://apps.who.int/gho/indicatorregistry/App_Main/view_indicator.aspx?iid=65

[5] Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2001). *Principles and recommendations for a vital statistics system, revision 2*. New York, NY: Author. Retrieved January 27, 2015, from <http://data.un.org/Glossary.aspx?q=Population>

[6] Source: Knox-Vydmanov, C., Mihnovits, A., & Zaidi, A. (2014). *Global AgeWatch Index 2014: Methodology update*. Southampton, United Kingdom: HelpAge International. Retrieved January 27, 2015, from <http://www.helpage.org/download/542b0c4e2ea16>

[7] Source: The World Bank, World Development Indicators. (2014). *GDP (current US\$)* [Online data]. Retrieved January 27, 2015, from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD>

[8] Source: The World Bank, World Development Indicators. (2014). *GDP growth (annual %)* [Online data]. Retrieved January 27, 2015, from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG>

[9] Source: The World Bank, World Development Indicators. (2014). *GDP per capita (current US\$)* [Online data]. Retrieved January 27, 2015, from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD>

[10] Source: United Nations, United Nations Development Programme. (2014). *Human development reports*. Retrieved January 27, 2015, from <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/income-gini-coefficient>

[11] Source: Helliwell, J. F., Layard, R., & Sachs, J. (Eds.). (2013). *World happiness report 2013*. New York, NY: UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network. Retrieved January 16, 2015, from http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/WorldHappinessReport2013_online.pdf

[12] Source: United Nations, United Nations Development Programme. (2014). *Human development reports*. Retrieved January 27, 2015, from <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-index-hdi>

[13] Source: International Telecommunication Union. (2013). *World telecommunication/ICT indicators database: 17th edition 2013*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

[14] Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2014). *Population and vital statistics report*. New York, NY: Author. Retrieved January 28, 2015, from <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/vitstats/serANotes.pdf>

[15] Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2013). *World population prospects: The 2012 revision, volume I: Comprehensive tables ST/ESA/SER.A/336*. New York, NY: Author. Retrieved March 13, 2015, from http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Documentation/pdf/WPP2012_Volume-I_Comprehensive-Tables.pdf



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