

Supplementary Table S2: Demographic Indicators

Indicators	Description
Annual population	Annual population by sex and annual cohorts (age 0 – 100+), by age-groups
Annual population age structure	Population and share of total population by five-year age groups – by sex; Five-year age-groups: age 0 – 4, age 5 – 9, age 10 – 14, age 15 – 19, age 20 – 24, age 25 – 29, age 30 – 34, age 35 – 39, age 40 – 44, age 45 – 49, age 50 – 54, age 55 – 59, age 60 – 64, age 65 and above.
Total, child, and old-age dependency ratios	(i) Total Dependency Ratio ((Age 0-14 + Age 65+) / Age 15-64); (ii) Total Dependency Ratio ((Age 0-19 + Age 65+) / Age 20-64); (iii) Child Dependency Ratio (Age 0-14 / Age 15-64); (iv) Child Dependency Ratio (Age 0-19 / Age 20-64); (v) Old-Age Dependency Ratio (Age 65+ / Age 15-64); (vi) Old-Age Dependency Ratio (Age 65+ / Age 20-64)
Number of births	Annual number of births by sex
Crude birth rate	Average annual number of births per 1,000 population.
Age-specific fertility rate	Number of births to women in a particular age group, divided by the number of women in that age group. The age groups used are: 15-19, 20-24, ..., 45-49.
Total fertility	The average number of live births a 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.
Net reproduction rate	The average number of daughters a cohort of women would have at the end of their reproductive period if they were subject during their whole lives to the fertility rates and the mortality rates of a given period. It is expressed as number of daughters per woman.
Rate of natural population increase	The difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths occurring in a year, divided by the population of that year, multiplied by a factor (usually 1,000). It is equal to the difference between the crude birth rate and the crude death rate.
Crude death rate	Average annual number of deaths per 1,000 population.
Number of deaths	Total annual number of deaths, by sex and annual cohorts.
Death rate or mortality rate	A measure of the number of deaths (in general, or due to a specific cause) in a population, scaled to the size of that population, per unit of time (e.g. the number of deaths per one thousand people per year).
Deaths by diseases	Total annual number of deaths; by sex and annual cohorts; by six broad disease categories: communicable, maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions; neoplasms; diabetes; cardiovascular diseases; respiratory diseases; other noncommunicable diseases and injuries.
Infant mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and exact age 1; expressed as average annual deaths per 1,000 births.
Under-five mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and age 5; expressed as average annual deaths per 1,000 births.
Probabilities of dying between age 30 to 70 from major NCDs	Per 1000 of 30-year-old-people who would die before their 70th birthday from any of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease, assuming that s/he would experience current mortality rates at every age and s/he would not die from any other cause of death.
Life expectancy at birth	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.
Life expectancy at age 'x' years	The average number of years that a person of 'x' years of age could expect to live if exposed to the sex- and age-specific death rates prevailing at the time of his/her X_{th} birthday
Crude net migration rate:	The ratio of net migration during the year to the average population in that year. The value is expressed per 1 000 inhabitants.
Total net migration	Number of migrants, that is, the number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants.
Years of lives lost	The years of potential life lost due to premature deaths calculated by summing up number of deaths at each age multiplied by life expectancy at the age at which death occurs

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.