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Accuracy of Health, Population and Development Counting Vectors: Evidences from the UN Resolutions Markings and Policies (2012-2016)

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Abstract

The present article explores the recent United Nations (UN) resolutions in the field of health, population and development adopted in the period 2012-2016. The analysis argues that the official documents of the Commission on Population and Development may pose a challenge to the UN “mission model” by emphasizing the major relevance of the current course of the cross-resolutions agendas. More than twenty-four concepts and related items are interlinked and used to measure the UN millennium development goals towards international peace, sustainable development, health outcomes and human rights displays by identifying the conceptual mapping and the subsequent causal effects in the research areas of: population, migration, migrant population. The article also reviews the consequences of the UN key actions and programmes focusing on the transmission of concepts within the institutional engagements considering the following resolutions: (a). the Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 27 July 2016 (2016/25. Future organization and methods of work of the Commission on Population and Development) (E/RES/2016/25); (b) the Resolution 2016/1 Strengthening the demographic evidence base for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Resolution 2016/1); (c) the Resolution 2014/1 Assessment of the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (Resolution 2014/1); (d) the Resolution 2013/1 New trends in migration: demographic aspects (Resolution 2013/1) and (e) Resolution 2012/1 Adolescents and youth (Resolution 2012/1);

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Introduction

The classical approach to the United Nations refers to the analysis of its main institutions and the involvement in the international crisis (Beardsley, Schmidt, 2011: 33-49). Further, Beardsley and Schmidt base the United National theoretical approach on the following issues: (a) the determinants of the UN involvement and engagement based upon its official documents; (b) the UN intentions and the impact on its “mission model”; (c) the institutional mandate of achieving international peace; (d) the conflict potential and the particular interests of the veto-holding states of the UN Security Council. In their theories on the United Nations documents, other studies argue the UN millennium development goals (Iltan, Philips, 2010: 844-874), the thematic conventions, the compatible instruments and the “support institutional coordination” (Rieu-Clarke, Kinna, 2014: 15-31), the UN peace operations, protection, security, humanitarian aid and the complex conflict situations (Bellamy, Hunt, 2015: 1277-1298), the resilience, the absence and the levels of the protection of civilians and the peacekeeping operations in contemporary conflict areas (Williams, 2013: 287-298; Karlsrud, Felix da Costa, 2013: S171-S187; Jose, Peace, 2015: 515-535).

Other studies argue that the institutional analysis of the United Nations has to articulate the “cooperative security architecture” and the new views of a “muscular security organization” in the area of the global security (Barnett, 1995: 37-54). The focus on the new scales of the UN international engagement engages the analysis of the policy challenges and the assessments of the “inhospitable environment” (Smith, 2004: 197-215).

Methods and methodology

The present article contributes to the knowledge of the UN main Resolutions and Decisions in charge of the Commission on Population and Development between 2012-2016 using the concept mapping (Figure 1) and the document analysis. The research process of the UN documents explores and investigates the conceptual framework of:

(a) “health”, “reproductive health”/ “reproductive cancer screening and treatment rights”/ “programme of (key) action(s)”, “population(s)”, “(reproductive) health services”/ “free of discrimination” (Table 1);

(b) “well-being”/ “(regional) guidance on population”, “lives”, “health-care providers”, “education” (Table 2);

(c) “human rights (integration)”, “gender”, “(in)equality (agenda)”/ “rationalized(ing) agenda (programmes of work)”, “physical”/ mental health” (Table 3);

(d) “sustainable development”, “invest(ment)”, “cooperation (collaboration)”, “labour market” (Table 4);

(e) “United Nations (institutional framework)”, “participation”, “work” (“workplace”/ “working-age”/ “working-place”/ “working-“)/ “responsibility”, “population dynamics”/ “population and development” (Table 5); (f) “migration”, “migrants”, “discrimination”, “social” (Table 6).

Findings

The current content analysis of the UN Resolutions on population, development and their variables proposes three domains of the conceptual varieties of broader areas of social research.

The first domain (1) will consider organizing the sampling form choosing the UN Resolutions between 2012-2016 focused on the population division with additional data

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in the field of: a. health and its variables (Table 1); b. well-being and its variables (Table 2); c. human rights and its variables (Table 3); sustainable development and its variables (Table 4); d. UN institutional framework (Table 5); e. migration and its variables (Table 6).

The second domain (2) will focus on the codification of the conceptual variables (Cvi,ii... Cvn) as follows: Cv(i). Table 1 uses the following codifications: the codification of “H” for “health”, “RH” for “Reproductive health”/ “reproductive cancer screening and treatment rights”/ “programme of (key) action(s)”, “P” for “Population(s)”, “RHS1-5” for “(Reproductive) health services”/ “free of discrimination”; Cv(ii). Table 2 uses the following codifications: the codification of “W” for “Well-being”/ “(regional) guidance on population”, “L” for “Lives”, “Hcp” for “Health-care providers”, “E” for “Education”; Cv(iii). Table 3 uses the following codifications: the codification of “Hr” for Human rights (integration)”, “G” for “Gender”, “(I)Eq1” for “(In)equality (agenda)”/ “rationalized(ing) agenda (programmes of work)”, “Pmh” for “Physical”/ “mental health”; Cv(iv). Table 4 uses the following codifications: the codification of “S_{dev1-5}” for “Sustainable development”, “Inv” for “Invest(ment)”, “C_{oop}” for “Cooperation”/ “collaboration”, “L_{amark}” for “Labour market”; Cv(v). Table 5 uses the following codifications: “U_n” for “United Nations (institutional framework)”, “P_{art}” for “Participation”, “R” for “Work” (“workplace”/ “working-age”/“working-place”/“working”) / “responsibility”, “P_{dy}” for “Population dynamics”/ “population and development”; Cv(vi). Table 6 uses the following codifications: the codification of “M_{ig}” for “Migration”, “M_{igr}” for “Migrants”, “D” for “Discrimination” and “S” for “Social”.

The third domain (3) will approach the semi-quantitative results using cross-tabulation as follows: A. Column 1 emphasis the United Nations Resolutions putting into relation: Resolution (E/RES/2016/25); the Resolution 2016/1 Strengthening the demographic evidence base for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Resolution 2016/1); Resolution 2014/1 Assessment of the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (Resolution 2014/1); Resolution 2013/1 New trends in migration: demographic aspects (Resolution 2013/1) and Resolution 2012/1 Adolescents and youth (Resolution 2012/1); B. From Column 2 to Column 5, each column reports the values of each concept by counting words in each document. From Row 2 to Row 6, the table will display the research counting vectors of each concept analyzed. Row 7 reports the sum of the conceptual approaches as follows: Column 1, Row 7 sums all the appearances of the concepts and Column 2-Column 5 (Row 7, Table 1-Table 6) sub-sums the particular concepts appearances according to the codifications above presented: H₁₋₅ values, RH₁₋₅ values, P₁₋₅ values, RHS₁₋₅ values (Table 1), W₁₋₅ values, L₁₋₅ values, H_{cp1-5} values, E₁₋₅ values (Table 2), Hr values, G values, (I)Eq values, P_{mh} values (Table 3), S_{dev1-5} values, I_{nv1-5} values, C_{oop1-5} values, L_{amark1-5} values (Table 4); U_{n1-5} values, P_{art1-5} values, R₁₋₅ values, P_{dy1-5} values (Table 5) and M_{ig1-5} values, M_{igr1-5} values, D₁₋₅ values, S₁₋₅ values (Table 6). In each table, the counting vectors are associated to the content of each document from Column 2 to Column 5. Each counting vector specifies the number of times each word appears in each document (ncv).

United Nations Resolution Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division Commission on Population and Development	"health" and related items	H ₁₋₅ values	R _{H1-5} values P ₁₋₅ values R _H S ₁₋₅ values
Resolution (E/RES/2016/25); the Resolution 2016/1 Strengthening the demographic evidence base for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Resolution 2016/1);	UN institutional framework	U _{nl-5} values	P _{art1-5} values R ₁₋₅ values P _{dy1-5} values
Resolution 2014/1 Assessment of the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (Resolution 2014/1);	"well-being" and related items	W ₁₋₅ values H _{cp1-5} values	L ₁₋₅ values E ₁₋₅ values
Resolution 2013/1 New trends in migration: demographic aspects (Resolution 2013/1)	"human rights" and related items	H _r values	G ₁₋₅ values (I)Eq ₁₋₅ values P _{mh} values
Resolution 2012/1 Adolescents and youth (Resolution 2012/1)	"development" and related items	S _{dev1-5} values	I _{nv1-5} values C _{oop1-5} values L _{amark1-5} values
	"migration" and related items	M _{igr1-5} values	M _{igr1-5} values D ₁₋₅ values S ₁₋₅ values

Figure 1. Concept mapping the United Nations (UN) Resolutions

Source: Authors' own compilation based on the content analysis of the texts of the Resolution (E/RES/2016/25); the Resolution 2016/1 Strengthening the demographic evidence base for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Resolution 2016/1); the Resolution 2014/1 Assessment of the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (Resolution 2014/1); the Resolution 2013/1 New trends in migration: demographic aspects (Resolution 2013/1) and Resolution 2012/1 Adolescents and youth (Resolution 2012/1).

Results

Table 1 explores and links the concepts of “health”, “reproductive health”/ “reproductive cancer screening...”, “population(s)”, “(reproductive) health services”/ “free of discrimination”. Column 1 explores the frequency of the use of the concept of “health” noticing that this item was highly used in the Resolution 2014/1 (n_{cv}=22 items), Resolution 2016/1 (n_{cv}=20 items) and Resolution 2013/1 (n_{cv}=15 items).

These uses described above provide a basis for further uses of the related items of “reproductive health”/ “reproductive cancer screening and treatment rights...” (Column 3, Table 1, n_{cv} =79 items) and the items of “reproductive health services”/ “free of discrimination” (Column 4, Table 1, n_{cv}=32 items). Column 4 identifies the frequent uses of the item of “population” in all the documents analysed summarizing more than 113 uses of the selected item (Row 7, Column 4, Table 1).

These results reinforce accuracy of the use of the “health” and related concepts describing a different profile of the selected resolutions in the fields of health approaches (Row 7, Column 2, Table 1 and Figure 2, n_{cv}=95 items), social involvement and population’s interests (Row 7, Column 4, Table 1 and Figure 2, n_{cv}=113 items) and reproductive health approaches (Row 7, Column 3 and Column 5, Table 1 and Figure 2, n_{cv}=111 items).

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Table 1. Analysis of the use of the concepts of “health”, “reproductive health”/ “reproductive cancer screening and treatment rights” / “programme of (key) action(s)”, “Population(s)”, “(Reproductive) health services”/ “free of discrimination” (no. items)

United Nations Resolution Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division Commission on Population and	“Health (H)”	“Reproductive health”/ “reproductive cancer screening and treatment rights”/ “programme of (key) action(s)”	“Population(s)”	“(Reproductive) health services”/ “free of discrimination”
	H ₁₋₅ values	R _{H1-5} values	P ₁₋₅ values	R _{HS1-5} values
E/RES/2016/25	H ₁ = (*)	R _{H1} = 11	P ₁ = 21	R _{HS1} = (*)
Resolution 2016/1	H ₂ = 20	R _{H2} = 8	P ₂ = 23	R _{HS2} = 1
Resolution 2014/1	H ₃ = 22	R _{H3} = 7	P ₃ = 31	R _{HS3} = 2
Resolution 2013/1	H ₄ = 15	R _{H4} = 14	P ₄ = 20	R _{HS4} = 7
Resolution 2012/1	H ₅ = 38	R _{H5} = 39	P ₅ = 18	R _{HS5} = 22
$\Sigma H_{1-5} + \Sigma R_{H1-5} + \Sigma P_{1-5} + \Sigma R_{HS1-5} = 319$	$\Sigma H_{1-5} = 95$	$\Sigma R_{H1-5} = 79$	$\Sigma P_{1-5} = 113$	$\Sigma R_{HS1-5} = 32$

Source: Authors' own compilation based on the content analysis of the texts of the Resolution (E/RES/2016/25); the Resolution 2016/1 Strengthening the demographic evidence base for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Resolution 2016/1); the Resolution 2014/1 Assessment of the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (Resolution 2014/1); the Resolution 2013/1 New trends in migration: demographic aspects (Resolution 2013/1) and Resolution 2012/1 Adolescents and youth (Resolution 2012/1); (*): no data provided

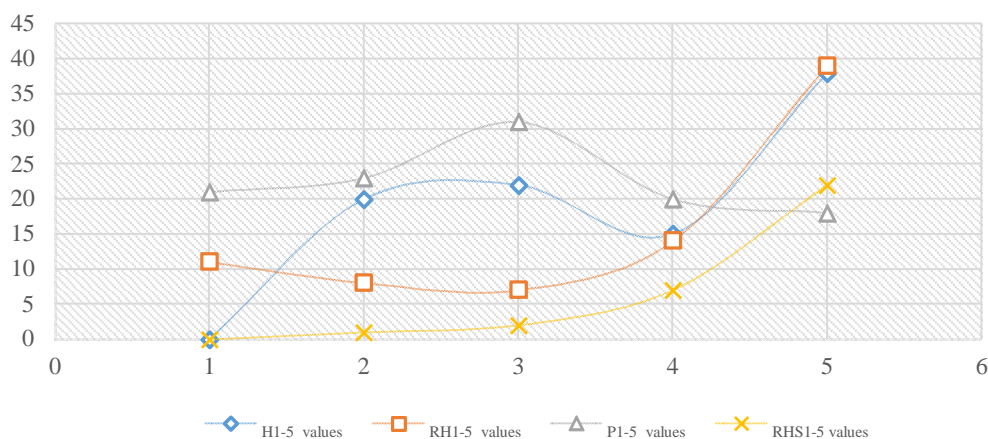


Figure 2. Chart Analysis of the use of the concepts of “health”, “reproductive health”/ “reproductive cancer screening and treatment rights” / “programme of (key) action(s)”, “population(s)”, “(reproductive) health services”/ free of discrimination” (based on the results described in Table 1); (*): no data provided

Table 2 presents the frequency of the use of the concepts of “well-being”/ “(regional) guidance on population”, “lives”, “health-care providers”, “education” which provide an extensive analysis stimulating the debate on the links between education-health-well-being based on the health-care providers behaviors and education tools (Column 1, Table 2, $n_{cv}=54$ items). Moreover, according to the findings of Table 2, the results provide a rich portrait of the education agenda across the selected documents giving a temporal categorization of the cross-resolutions agenda (Column 5, Table 2, $n_{cv}=39$ items). Each value of the Table 2 represents a relatively different approach of the UN

resolutions in the fields of education, life approach, health-care providers, well-being and (regional) guidance on population as follows: “well-being”/ “(regional) guidance on population” (Column 2, Table 2 and Figure 3, $n_{cv} = 9$ items); “lives” (Column 3, Table 2 and Figure 3, $n_{cv} = 3$ items); “health-care providers” (Column 4, Table 2, $n_{cv} = 3$ items); “education” (Column 5, Table 2 and Figure 3, $n_{cv} = 39$ items).

Table 2. Analysis of the use of the concepts of “well-being”/ “(regional) guidance on population”, “lives”, “health-care providers”, “education” (no. items)

United Nations Resolution Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division Commission on Population and Development	“Well- being”/ “(regional) guidance on population”	“Lives”	“Health- care providers”	“Education”
	W ₁₋₅ values	L ₁₋₅ values	H _{cp1-5} values	E ₁₋₅ values
E/RES/2016/25	W ₁ = 2	L ₁ = (*)	H _{cp1} = (*)	E ₁ = (*)
Resolution 2016/1	W ₂ = 2	L ₂ = 1	H _{cp2} = (*)	E ₂ = 2
Resolution 2014/1	W ₃ = 2	L ₃ = (*)	H _{cp3} = 1	E ₃ = 5
Resolution 2013/1	W ₄ = (*)	L ₄ = 1	H _{cp4} = (*)	E ₄ = 6
Resolution 2012/1	W ₅ = 3	L ₅ = 1	H _{cp5} = 2	E ₅ = 26
$\Sigma H_{1-5} + \Sigma L_{1-5} + \Sigma H_{cp1-5} + \Sigma E_{1-5} = 54$	$\Sigma W_{1-5} = 9$	$\Sigma L_{1-5} = 3$	$\Sigma H_{cp1-5} = 3$	$\Sigma E_{1-5} = 39$

Source: Authors’ own compilation based on the content analysis of the texts of the Resolution (E/RES/2016/25); the Resolution 2016/1 Strengthening the demographic evidence base for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Resolution 2016/1); the Resolution 2014/1 Assessment of the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (Resolution 2014/1); the Resolution 2013/1 New trends in migration: demographic aspects (Resolution 2013/1) and Resolution 2012/1 Adolescents and youth (Resolution 2012/1); (*): no data provided

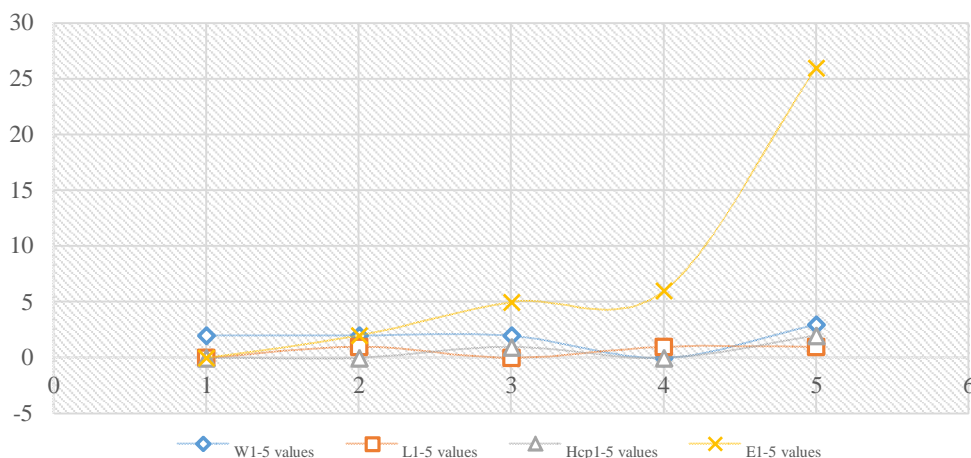


Figure 3. Chart Analysis of the use of the concepts of “well-being”/ “(regional) guidance on population”, “lives”, “health-care providers”, “education” (based on the results described in Table 1) (based on the results described in Table 2); (*): no data provided

Table 3 points the analysis of the use of the concepts of “human rights (integration)”, “gender”, “(in)equality (agenda)”/ “rationalized(ing) agenda (programmes of work)”, “physical”/ “mental health” correlating the H_r values (Column 2, Table 3 and Figure 4, $n_{cv} = 63$ items); G values (Column 3, Table 3 and Figure 4, $n_{cv} = 34$ items); (I)Eq

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values (Column 4, Table 3 and Figure 4, $n_{cv} = 27$ items) and P_{mh} values (Column 5, Table 3 and Figure 4, $n_{cv} = 5$ items). In order to see how the conceptualization of the resolutions tools is enhanced within the field of human rights and related areas, we have to focus on the formulation of the concept categories of “gender”/ “(in)equality”.

The assessment and promotion of the human rights and the equality’s values reports the development of the “fundamental freedoms” including: (a) the universality of the human rights universality and indivisibility (Resolution 2012/1; Resolution 2013/1; Resolution 2016/1); (b) the respect of the principles of dignity and the protection of the rights of the migrant population (Resolution 2013/1; Resolution 2014/1; Resolution 2016/1); (c) the paths to the improvement of the quality of life (Resolution 2014/1; Resolution 2016/1); (d) the commitment to poverty eradication (Resolution 2013/1; Resolution 2016/1).

The principal components of the analysis of concept of “physical” (in terms of “integrity” and “dignity”)/ “mental health” reveal four knowledge and behavioral factors: (a) equal access to medical and social services (Resolution 2012/1; Resolution 2013/1; Resolution 2014/1); (b) ensuring gender equality (Resolution 2012/1); (c) universal access to sustainable health at all levels (Resolution 2012/1); (d) guaranteeing and supporting measures to improve and expand health education (Resolution 2012/1).

Further interpretations of the approaches between the human rights analysis and the paths of the sustainable development depend on the measures implementation and the primary role of the high-level political decisions (E/RES/2016/25).

Table 3. Analysis of the use of the concepts of “Human rights (integration)”, “Gender”, “(In)equality (agenda)”/ “rationalized(ing) agenda (programmes of work)”, “Physical”/ “mental health” (no. items)

United Nations Resolution Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division Commission on Population and Development	“Human rights (integration)”	“Gender”	“(In)equality (agenda)”/ “rationalized (ing) agenda (programmes of work)”	“Physical” / “mental health”
	H_r values	G values	(I)Eq values	P_{mh} values
E/RES/2016/25	$H_{r1} = 2$	$G_1 = (*)$	(I)Eq ₁ = 4	$P_{mh1} = (*)$
Resolution 2016/1	$H_{r2} = 11$	$G_2 = 6$	(I)Eq ₂ = 4	$P_{mh2} = 1$
Resolution 2014/1	$H_{r3} = 12$	$G_3 = 7$	(I)Eq ₃ = 7	$P_{mh3} = (*)$
Resolution 2013/1	$H_{r4} = 15$	$G_4 = 6$	(I)Eq ₄ = 1	$P_{mh4} = 1$
Resolution 2012/1	$H_{r5} = 18$	$G_5 = 15$	(I)Eq ₅ = 11	$P_{mh5} = 3$
$\Sigma H_{r1-5} + \Sigma G_{1-5} + \Sigma (I)Eq_{1-5} +$ $\Sigma P_{mh1-5} = 129$	$\Sigma H_{r1-5} = 63$	$\Sigma G_{1-5} = 34$	$\Sigma (I)Eq_{1-5} =$ 27	$\Sigma P_{mh1-5} =$ 5

Source: Authors’ own compilation based on the content analysis of the texts of the Resolution (E/RES/2016/25); the Resolution 2016/1 Strengthening the demographic evidence base for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Resolution 2016/1); the Resolution 2014/1 Assessment of the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (Resolution 2014/1); the Resolution 2013/1 New trends in migration: demographic aspects (Resolution 2013/1) and Resolution 2012/1 Adolescents and youth (Resolution 2012/1); (*): no data provided

One other argument to support the high score for the use of “human rights” in the texts of the Resolution 2012/1 (Column 2, Table 3 and Figure 4, $H_{r5} = 18$ items), Resolution 2013/1 (Column 2, Table 3 and Figure 4, $H_{r5} = 15$ items), Resolution 2014/1 (Column 2, Table 3 and Figure 4, $H_{r5} = 12$ items) and Resolution 2016/1 (Column 2, Table

3 and Figure 4, $H_{r5} = 11$ items) is that the factors of reveal social, educational and cultural assessments emphasize the need to review the functioning and coordination of the methods and instruments of work, implementation and application of the key actions and agendas of the Commission on Population and Development between 2012-2016. The “human rights” variations are being related to the “gender” scores from $G_2 = G_4 = 6$ items (Column 3, Table 3 and Figure 4, Resolution 2016/1 and Resolution 2013/1) to $G_3 = 7$ items (Column 3, Table 3 and Figure 4, Resolution 2014/1) having similar outcomes comparing to the depth of the linking factor of the “(in)equality” scores from $(I)Eq_1 = (I)Eq_2 = 4$ items (Column 4, Table 3 and Figure 4, Resolution 2016/1 and E/RES/2016/25).

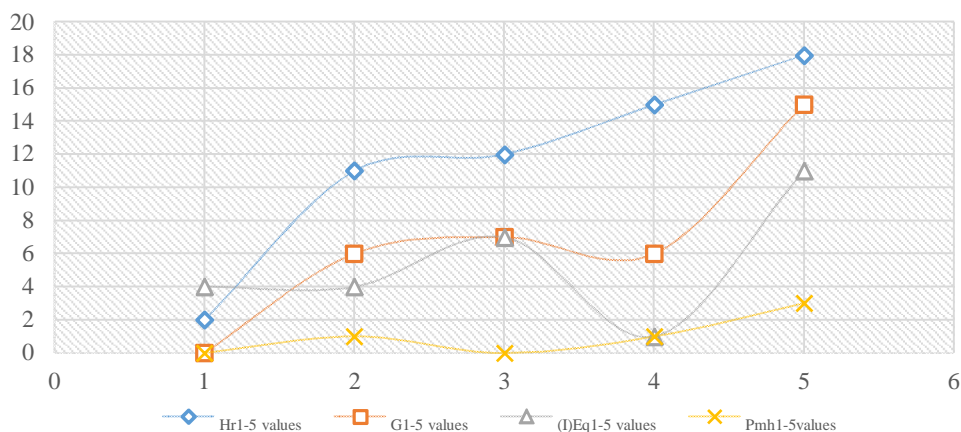


Figure 4. Chart Analysis of the use of the concepts of human rights (integration)”, “gender”, “(in)equality (agenda)”, “rationalized(ing) agenda (programmes of work)”, “physical”/ “mental health” (based on the results described in Table 3)

Table 4 is designed to examine the interlinks between the concepts of the “sustainable development”, “invest(ment)”, “cooperation (collaboration)” and “labour market”. The purpose of the analysis of these four items is to explore seven development goals and approaches: (a) the balanced approach of the sustainable development considering the intergovernmental efforts, mechanisms and actions (E/RES/2016/25); (b) the institutional requests of the Commission on Population and Development and the United Nations Population Fund convening professional meetings and briefings (E/RES/2016/25); (c) the three dimensions of the sustainable development policies and data within the “global partnership” and its sub-levels: “economic, social and environmental” (Resolution 2016/1); (d) the calls upon the cooperation and collection of data and statistics on the international flows of refugee and migrants (Resolution 2016/1); (e) recalling the platform for key actions and further acknowledgements of the links between sustainable development-population dynamics in urban and rural sectors (Resolution 2014/1); (f) the relevant outcomes of the advantages of the international migration ensuring collaboration at all national and regional levels and reinforcing the importance and specificities of the “cultural, historical and religious” backgrounds (Resolution 2013/1); (g) the central collaboration between the United Nations mechanisms, programs and funds with the goal of the “economic growth” and the “development and poverty eradication” (Resolution 2012/1).

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Table 4. Analysis of the use of the concepts of “Sustainable development”, “Invest(ment)”, “Cooperation”/ “Collaboration”, “Labour market” (no. items)

United Nations Resolution Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division Commission on Population and Development	“Sustainable development”	“Invest (ment)”	“Cooperation”/ “Collaboration”	“Labour market”
	S _{dev1-5} values	I _{nv1-5} values	C _{oop1-5} values	L _{amark1-5} values
E/RES/2016/25	S _{dev1} = 7	I _{nv1} = (*)	C _{oop1} = 2	L _{amark1} = (*)
Resolution 2016/1	S _{dev2} = 23	I _{nv2} = 1	C _{oop2} = 5	L _{amark2} = (*)
Resolution 2014/1	S _{dev3} = 10	I _{nv3} = 3	C _{oop3} = 3	L _{amark3} = (*)
Resolution 2013/1	S _{dev4} = 3	I _{nv4} = 3	C _{oop4} = 9	L _{amark4} = (*)
Resolution 2012/1	S _{dev5} = 3	I _{nv5} = 3	C _{oop5} = 8	L _{amark5} = 4
Σ S _{dev1-5} + Σ I _{nv1-5} + Σ C _{oop1-5} + Σ L _{amark1-5} = 87	Σ S _{dev1-5} = 46	Σ I _{nv1-5} = 10	Σ C _{oop1-5} = 27	Σ L _{amark1-5} = 4

Source: Authors’ own compilation based on the content analysis of the texts of the Resolution (E/RES/2016/25); the Resolution 2016/1 Strengthening the demographic evidence base for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Resolution 2016/1); the Resolution 2014/1 Assessment of the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (Resolution 2014/1); the Resolution 2013/1 New trends in migration: demographic aspects (Resolution 2013/1) and Resolution 2012/1 Adolescents and youth (Resolution 2012/1); (*) : no data provided

Table 4 also reveals two main score-related differences for: 1. the use of the concept of “sustainable development” in the texts of the Resolution 2012/1 and Resolution 2013/1 (Column 2, Table 4 and Figure 5, S_{dev5} = S_{dev4} = 3 items) comparing with the high-score in the text of the Resolution 2016/1 (Column 2, Table 4 and Figure 5, S_{dev2} = 23 items) and E/RES/2016/25 (Column 2, Table 4 and Figure 5, S_{dev1} = 7 items); 2. the use of the concept of “cooperation”/ “collaboration” considering the text of the Resolution 2016/1 (Column 4, Table 4 and Figure 5, C_{oop2} = 5 items) and Resolution 2014/1 (Column 4, Table 4 and Figure 5, C_{oop3} = 3 items) and Resolution 2012/1 (Column 4, Table 4 and Figure 5, C_{oop5} = 8 items). Finally, Table 4 also shows that the use of the concept of “invest(ment)” (Column 3, Table 4, I_{nv3} = I_{nv4} = I_{nv5} = 3 items) can foster functional understandings and connections with the use of the concept of “labour market” (Column 5, Table 4 and Figure 5, L_{amark5} = 4 items) referring to the needs of the youth population here considering also the youth migrant population and the “entrepreneurship and development of networks” (Resolution 2012/1).

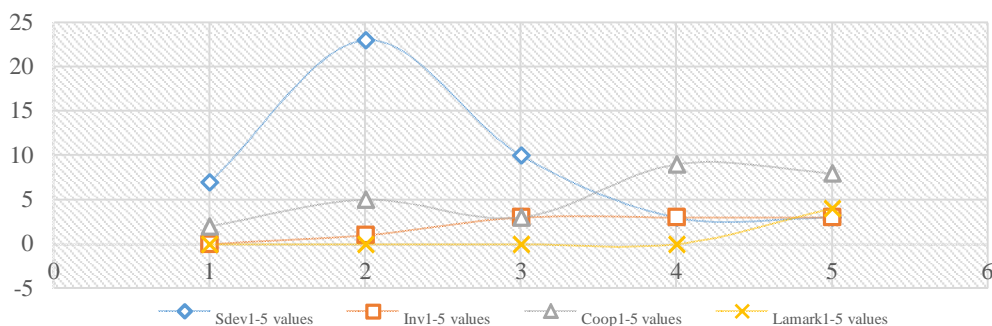


Figure 5. Chart Analysis of the use of the concepts of “sustainable development”, “invest(ment)”, “cooperation”/ “collaboration”, “labour market” (based on the results described in Table 4)

Table 5 investigates the use of the concepts of the “United Nations (as institutional framework)”, “participation”, “work” (“workplace”/“working-age”/“working-place”/“working-“)/ “responsibility” and “population dynamics”/ “population and development”. Hereinafter, considering the value vectors of the Table 5 for each item selected and identified in Column 2 to Column 5, the research correlates a concept-network enhancing the United Nations institutional framework and its aggregate linkages considering: (a) the subsidiary bodies and methods of interacting with other institutions (such as non-governmental organizations) (E/RES/2016/25); (b) the key actions, mandated assignments and further participation in the Commission on Population and Development (E/RES/2016/25); (c) the relevant approaches to the population and development undertakings (E/RES/2016/25; Resolution 2014/1); (d) the contextualization of the framework of the relationship between the United Nations mandate, civil society’s actions, the demographic basis and the 2030 development policies ad strategies (Resolution 2016/1). Table 5 also investigates the institutional framework of the United Nations where the focus of the analysis is assumed in the Column 2 ($\Sigma U_{n1-5} = 65$ items) and Column 5 ($\Sigma P_{dy1-5} = 29$ items). After comparing the results of Table 5, it is evident that the concept of “work” and its related items influence the inputs of “participation” as follow: Column 3, Row 7, Table 5 and Figure 6, $\Sigma P_{art1-5} = 15$ items and Column 4, Row 7, Table 5 and Figure 6, $\Sigma R_{1-5} = 25$ items. According to these results, we assumed “participation” as a proxy concept for the “United Nations” (as institutional framework), “population dynamics”/ “population and development”.

Table 5. Analysis of the use of the concepts of the “United Nations (as institutional framework)”, “Participation”, “Work” (“workplace”/“working-age”/“working-place”/“working-“)/ “responsibility”, “Population dynamics”/ “population and development” (no. items)

United Nations Resolution Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division Commission on Population and Development	“United Nations” (institutional framework)	“Participation”	“Work” (“workplace”/ “working-age”/ “working- place”/“working- “)/ “responsibility”	“Population dynamics”/ “population and development”
	U_{n1-5} values	P_{art1-5} values	R_{1-5} values	P_{dy1-5} values
E/RES/2016/25	$U_{n1} = 7$	$P_{art1} = 3$	$R_1 = 7$	$P_{dy1} = 21$
Resolution 2016/1	$U_{n2} = 20$	$P_{art2} = 4$	$R_2 = 3$	$P_{dy2} = 3$
Resolution 2014/1	$U_{n3} = 13$	$P_{art3} = 2$	$R_3 = 2$	$P_{dy3} = 3$
Resolution 2013/1	$U_{n4} = 12$	$P_{art4} = 1$	$R_4 = 6$	$P_{dy4} = (*)$
Resolution 2012/1	$U_{n5} = 13$	$P_{art5} = 5$	$R_5 = 4$	$P_{dy5} = 2$
$\Sigma U_{n1-5} + \Sigma P_{art1-5} + \Sigma R_{1-5} + \Sigma P_{dy1-5} = 134$	$\Sigma U_{n1-5} = 65$	$\Sigma P_{art1-5} = 15$	$\Sigma R_{1-5} = 25$	$\Sigma P_{dy1-5} = 29$

Source: Authors’ own compilation based on the content analysis of the texts of the Resolution (E/RES/2016/25); the Resolution 2016/1 Strengthening the demographic evidence base for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Resolution 2016/1); the Resolution 2014/1 Assessment of the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (Resolution 2014/1); the Resolution 2013/1 New trends in migration: demographic aspects (Resolution 2013/1) and Resolution 2012/1 Adolescents and youth (Resolution 2012/1); (*): no data provided

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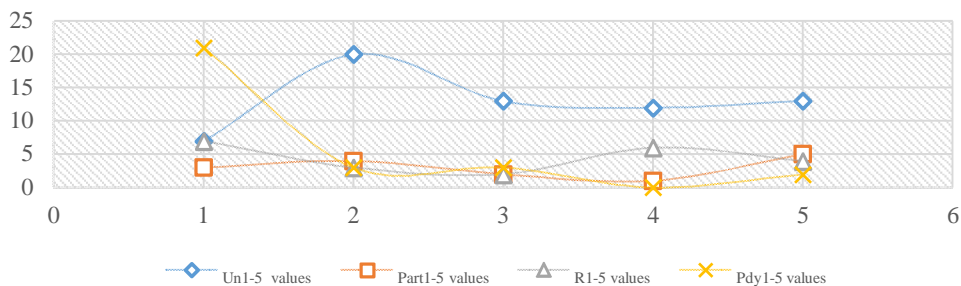


Figure 6. Chart Analysis of the use of the concepts of “United Nations” (as institutional framework)”, “participation”, “work” (“workplace”/ “working-age”/ “working-place”/ ”working-“)/ “responsibility”, “population dynamics”/ “population and development” (based on the results described in Table 5)

Table 6 outlines the areas of “migration”, “migrants”, “discrimination” and “social” demonstrating that the migration policies indicate particular demographic approaches in the field of social development. This final analysis concentrates on the multilevel nature of the international migration acknowledging the links between human rights-fundamental freedom-national encounters-regional paths (Resolution 2013/1).

Table 6. Analysis of the use of the concepts of “Migration”, “Migrants”, “Discrimination”, “Social” (no. items)

United Nations Resolution Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division Commission on Population and Development	“Migration”	“Migrants”	“Discrimination”	“Social”
	M _{igr1-5} values	M _{igr1-5} values	D ₁₋₅ values	S ₁₋₅ values
E/RES/2016/25	M _{igr1} = (*)	M _{igr1} = (*)	D ₁ = (*)	S ₁ = 14
Resolution 2016/1	M _{igr2} = 6	M _{igr2} = 4	D ₂ = 4	S ₂ = 7
Resolution 2014/1	M _{igr3} = 8	M _{igr3} = 4	D ₃ = 7	S ₃ = 11
Resolution 2013/1	M _{igr4} = 65	M _{igr4} = 35	D ₄ = 7	S ₄ = 16
Resolution 2012/1	M _{igr5} = 3	M _{igr5} = 7	D ₅ = 15	S ₅ = 19
$\Sigma M_{igr1-5} + \Sigma M_{igr1-5} +$ $\Sigma D_{1-5} + \Sigma S_{d1-5} = 232$	$\Sigma M_{igr1-5} = 82$	$\Sigma M_{igr1-5} = 50$	$\Sigma D_{1-5} = 33$	$\Sigma S_{d1-5} = 67$

Source: Authors’ own compilation based on the content analysis of the texts of the Resolution (E/RES/2016/25); the Resolution 2016/1 Strengthening the demographic evidence base for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Resolution 2016/1); the Resolution 2014/1 Assessment of the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (Resolution 2014/1); the Resolution 2013/1 New trends in migration: demographic aspects (Resolution 2013/1) and Resolution 2012/1 Adolescents and youth (Resolution 2012/1); (*): no data provided

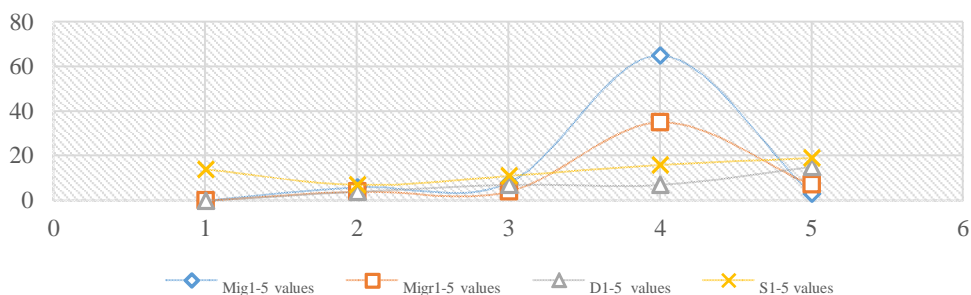


Figure 7. Chart Analysis of the use of the concepts of “migration”, “migrants”, “discrimination”, “Social” (based on the results described in Table 6)

Other important factors focused by the results of Table 6 and Figure 7 are “discrimination” (Column 4, D₅ = 15 items) and the “social” perspective (Column 5, S₅ = 19 items). Moreover, the main purpose of the Table 6 is to identify the high-scores of the use of the concept of “migration” and “migrants” with differences and particular approaches within the text of each resolution depending on: (a) the beneficiaries category and the central role of the home, transit and destination country of the migrant population (Resolution 2016/1; Resolution 2014/1); (b) the community involvement based on the national and (or) regional/ urban and (or) rural areas of implementation and action (Resolution 2014/1); (c) the key variables of the global community most associated with the migration status, economic and social system, cultural background and social outcomes (Resolution 2016/1; Resolution 2014/1; Resolution 2013/1; Resolution 2012/1); (d) the decision-making process towards needs and prevention of inequalities and discrimination (Resolution 2016/1; Resolution 2013/1; Resolution 2012/1).

Conclusions

The health, population and development counting vectors within the United Nations Resolutions (2012-2016) note the conceptual arguments from the complex enhanced understandings of the UN institutional arrangements to the particular uses and frequency of concepts such as: “human rights”, “migration”, “participation”, “work” and “cooperation”. In conclusion, the paper summarizes and analysis the justification and use of the concepts demonstrating the analytical guidance for all levels of the institutional system: national, regional and (or) local. Clearly, the six tables outline the social, economic and political implications associating central analytical planning with the United National institutional framework and the other values of the individuals, states, non-governmental organizations etc. In conclusion, the conceptual analysis of the UN resolutions acknowledges the sustainable development decisions and process and builds upon a theoretical model outlining the human rights approach and the particular aspects of the health sector, population dynamics and migration status.

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