

Glossary

'Old' Population	A population with a relatively high proportion of middle-age and elderly persons, a high median age, and thus a lower growth potential.
Age-dependency ratio	The ratio of persons in the ages defined as dependent (under 15 years and over 64 years) to persons defined as economically productive (15-64 years) in a population.
Aging of population	A process in which the proportion of adults and elderly increase in a population, while the proportion of children and adolescents decrease. This process results in a rise in the median age of the population. Aging occurs when fertility rates decline while life expectancy remains constant or improves at older ages
Antinatalist policy	The policy of a government, society or a social group to slow population growth by attempting to limit the number of births.
Bacterial vaginosis	A common vaginal condition that includes a fishy-smelling discharge caused by overgrowth of bacteria normally found in the vagina.
Candidiasis	A common infection of the skin or mucous membranes caused by a yeast-like fungus (<i>Candida albicans</i>) that commonly causes vaginitis (vaginal burning and or itching accompanied by clumpy white discharge).
Carrying capacity	The maximum sustainable size of a resident population in a given ecosystem.
Case fatality rate	The proportions of persons contracting a disease who die from it during a specified time period.
Case rate	The number of reported cases of a specific disease per 100,000 population in a given year.
Cause-specific Death Rate	The number of deaths attributable to a specific cause per 100,000 population in a given year.
Census	A canvass of a given area, resulting in an enumeration of the entire population and often the compilation of other demographic, social, and economic information pertaining to that population at a specific time.
Cervicitis	Inflammation of the cervix, usually caused by gonorrhea or chlamydia.

Chancroid	A sexually transmitted disease caused by the rod-shaped bacteria, <i>Hemophilus ducreyi</i> , often causing painful sores on the penis, vagina, or anus, and swollen lymph nodes.
Child-Woman Ratio	The number of children under age 5 per 1000 women ages 15-44 or 15-49 in a population in a given year. This is crude fertility measure, based on basic census data, and is used sometimes when more specific fertility information is not available.
Chlamydia	<i>Chlamydia</i> : A sexually transmitted disease caused by the bacterium <i>chlamydia trachomatis</i> , often causing irregular bleeding and pain during intercourse in women, burning during urination in men, and discharge in both men and women. If left untreated, chlamydia can lead to pelvic inflammatory disease.
Circumcision (male)	Removal of the foreskin or prepuce of the penis.
Clitoridectomy	Removal of part or all of the clitoris.
Clitoris	A small, erect body of the female genitalia, partially hidden by the labia. It is highly sensitive, and can be a source of sexual pleasure and female orgasm. It is homologous to the penis of the male.
Closed population	A population with no migratory flow either in or out, so that changes in population size occur only through births and deaths.
Cohort	A group of people sharing a common temporal demographic experience who are observed through time. For example, the birth cohort of 1960 is the people born in that year. There are also marriage cohorts—got married in the same year, school class cohorts—graduated in the same year, and so forth.
Cohort analysis	Observation of a cohort's demographic or other behavior through life or through many periods; for example, examining the fertility behavior of the cohort of people born between 1940 and 1945 through their entire child bearing years. Rates derived from such cohort analyses are cohort measures. <i>Compare with period analysis.</i>
Completed fertility rate	The number of children born per woman to a cohort of women by end of their child bearing years.
Conception	Union of an ovum (egg) and a sperm. Also known as fertilization.

Crude Birth Rate	The number of live births per 1000 population in a given year. Not to be confused with growth rate.
Crude Death Rate	The number of deaths per 1000 population in a given year
Crude Rate	Rate of any demographic event (births, deaths or marriage etc.) computed for an entire population.
Demographic Balancing Equation	A basic demographic formula used to estimate total population change between two points of time—or to estimate any unknown component of population change, provided that the other components are known. The balancing equation includes all components of population change: births, deaths, immigration, emigration, in-migration, and out-migration.
Demographic Transition	The historical shift of birth and death rates from high to low levels in a population. The decline of mortality usually precedes the decline in fertility, thus resulting in rapid population growth during the transition period.
Disability –adjusted life years (DALYs)	A measure used to express how a healthy life is affected by disease; it combines the years lost because of premature death and disability.
Domestic violence	Violence that occurs within a family or an intimate relationship, including wife beating and child abuse.
Doubling Time	The number of years required for the population of an area to double its present size, given the current rate of population growth.
Dysmenorrhea	Painful menstrual periods
Eclampsia	A toxic condition of late pregnancy, labor, and the period immediately after delivery, occurring as a complication of pre-eclampsia, and characterized by convulsions. Serious cases can lead to coma and death.
Ectopic Pregnancy	Pregnancy outside the uterus; a life-threatening condition that can cause massive internal bleeding.
Emergency Contraception (EC)	Methods used to prevent pregnancy after unprotected intercourse (such as when a contraceptive fails or when sex occurs without contraception). Two types of EC are available: emergency contraceptive pills (ECPs) and emergency copper-bearing IUD insertion. Both methods are safe and effective if proper service delivery guidelines are followed.

Emigration	The process of leaving one country to take up permanent or semi-permanent residence in another
Emigration Rate	The number of emigrants departing an area of origin per 1,000 population in that area of origin in a given year.
Epidemic	A sudden, unusual increase in cases that exceeds the number expected on the basis of experience.
Essential Obstetric Care	Provision of key life-saving (emergency) and non-emergency obstetric interventions including: Cesarean section; crucial medications (such as anesthesia, antibiotics, and fluid replacement); blood transfusions; manual removal of the placenta; and vacuum aspiration for incomplete abortion.
Estrogen	Hormones responsible for female sexual development. Natural estrogens, especially the hormone estradiol, are secreted by a mature ovarian follicle which surrounds the ovum (egg). Synthetic estrogens are drugs which have effects similar to those of natural estrogens.
Fallopian tube	Either of a pair of slender ducts that connect the uterus to the region of each ovary. It carries the ovum (egg) from the ovary to the uterus, and carries the sperm from the uterus toward the ovary. Conception usually takes place in the fallopian tube.
Family	Usually two or more persons living together and related by birth, marriage, or adoption. Families may consist of siblings or other relatives as well as married couples and any children they have.
Fecundity	The physiological capacity of a woman to produce a child
Female genital mutilation	Partial or total removal of the female external genitalia. Also known as female circumcision or female genital cutting
Fertility	The actual reproductive performance of an individual, a couple, a group, or a population.
Focus group	A small panel of persons selected for their knowledge or perspective on a topic of interest that is convened to discuss the topic with the assistance of a facilitator. The discussion is usually recorded and used to identify important themes or to construct descriptive summaries of views and experiences on the focal topic.
Gamete intrafallopian transfer (GIFT)	A technique to bring about conception without sexual intercourse; eggs and sperm are combined outside of

	the body and immediately injected into the fallopian tubes where natural fertilization may take place.
Gender	Culturally defined roles and responsibilities for females and males that are learned, may change over time, and vary among societies.
General Fertility Rate	The number of live births per 1,000 women ages 15-44 or 15-49 years in a given year.
Genital prolapse	A condition in which the vaginal wall or uterus descend below their normal positions; part of the bladder or rectum may protrude from the vagina.
Genitalia	External reproductive organs of the body (for example, penis, clitoris).
Gonorrhea	STD caused by the bacterium <i>Neisseria gonorrhoea</i> ; common cause of urethral and vaginal discharge, and of discharging eyes in newborns.
Growth Rate	The number of persons added to (or subtracted from) a population in a year due to a natural increase or net migration expressed as a percentage of the population at the beginning of the time period.
Herpes	An STD caused by herpes simplex virus (HSV), a common cause of genital blisters and ulcers.
HIV(Human immunodeficiency virus)	An AIDS-causing virus that attacks the body's immune system, making the body unable to fight infection.
Household	One or more persons occupying a housing unit.
HPV(Human Papilloma Virus)	A sexually transmitted agent that infects the cells of the cervix and slowly causes cellular changes that can result in cancer
Immigration	The process of entering one country from another to take up permanent or semi-permanent residence.
Immigration Rate	
Implantation	The embedding of the embryo into tissue so it can establish contact with the mother's blood supply for nourishment. Implantation usually occurs in the endometrium (the membrane lining the inner surface of the uterus); however, in an ectopic pregnancy it may occur elsewhere in the body.
Implementation failure	The program does not adequately perform the activities specified in the program design that are assumed to be necessary for bringing about the intended social improvements. It includes situations in which no service, not enough service, or the wrong service is delivered, or

the service varies excessively across the target population.

Impotence

Inability to achieve an erection.

In Vitro Fertilization

In vitro fertilization (IVF): Fertilization takes place outside of the body in a small glass dish.

Incidence

The number of new cases of particular problem or condition that arise in a specified area during a specified period of time. Generally expressed per 1000 of population.

Key informants

Persons whose personal or professional position gives them a perspective on the nature and scope of a social problem or a target population and whose views are obtained on that particular condition during evaluation.

Life Expectancy

The average number of additional years a person could expect to live if current mortality trends were to continue for the rest of that person's life. Most commonly cited as life expectancy at birth

Life Table

A tabular display of life expectancy that the probability of dying at each age(or age group) for a given population, according to the age-specific death rates prevailing at that time. The life table gives an organized, complete picture of a population's mortality.

Malthusian theory

World's population tends to increase faster than the food supply and that unless fertility is controlled (by late marriage or celibacy), famine, disease, and war must serve as natural population restrictions. See *Neo-malthusian*

Maternal mortality

Death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of the pregnancy from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management

Maternal mortality rate

The number of maternal deaths annually per 1,000 women of reproductive age.

Maternal Mortality Ratio

The number of women who die as a result of pregnancy and childbirth complications pre 100,000 live births in a given year.

Maternal mortality ratio

The number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, reflecting a woman's risk of dying each time she becomes pregnant.

Mean Age

The mathematical average age of all members of a population.

Median Age	The age that divides a population into two numerically equal groups; that is, half the people are younger than this age and half are older.
Menopause	The time in a woman's life when menses (menstrual periods) stop. Occurs when a woman's ovaries stop producing eggs and monthly bleeding from the uterus stops.
Menstrual cycle	A repeating series of changes in the ovaries and endometrium that includes ovulation and about two weeks later the beginning of menstrual bleeding. In most women the cycle averages 28 days, but it may be shorter or longer.
Metropolitan Area	A large concentration of population, usually an area with 100,000 or more people. The area typically includes an important city with 50,000 or more inhabitants and the administrative areas bordering the city that are socially and economically integrated with it.
Migration	The movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new or semi-permanent residence. Divided into international migration (migration between countries) and internal migration (migration within a country)
Morbidity	The frequency of disease, illness, injuries, and disabilities in a population.
Mortality	Deaths as a component of population change.
Natality	Births as a component of population change
Natural increase	The surplus (or deficit) of births over deaths in a population in a given time period.
Needs assessment	An evaluative study that answers questions about the social conditions a program is intended to address and the need for the program
Neo-Malthusian	An advocate of restricting population growth through the use of birth control. (Thomas Malthus himself did not advocate birth control as a remedy for rapid population growth.)
Net Migration	The net effect of immigration and emigration on an area's population in a given time period, expressed as increase or decrease.
Net Migration Rate	The net effect of immigration and emigration on an area's population, expressed as an increase or

	decrease per 1,000 population of the area in a given year.
Non-gonococcal urethritis (NGU)	Urethritis, manifested by urethral discharge, painful urination, or itching at the end of the urethra, is the response of the urethra to inflammation NOT due to gonococcal infection.
Ovulation	The release of an ovum (egg cell) from an ovary.
Pandemic	An epidemic occurring in many regions and countries
Parity	The number of children previously born alive to a women; for example, “three-parity women” are women who have had three children and “zero parity women” have had no live births.
Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)	Infection in the uterine lining, uterine wall, fallopian tube, ovary, uterine membrane, broad ligaments of the uterus, or membranes lining the pelvic wall. May be caused by a variety of infectious organisms including gonorrhea and chlamydia.
Period Analysis	Observation of a population at a specific period of time. Such an analysis in effect takes a ‘snapshot’ of a population in a relatively short time-period—for example one year. Most rates are derived from period data and therefore are period rates. <i>Compare with cohort analysis.</i>
Placenta	The organ that nourishes a growing fetus. Also known as "afterbirth," it is expelled from the uterus within a few minutes after the birth of the baby.
Population projection	Computation of future changes in population numbers, given certain assumptions about future trends in the rates of fertility, mortality, and migration. Demographers often issue low, medium, and high projections of the same population, based on different assumptions of how these rates will change in future.
Population Control	A broad concept that addresses the relationship between fertility, mortality, and migration, but is most commonly used to refer to efforts to slow population growth through action to lower fertility. It should not be confused with family planning.
Population Density	Population per unit of area; for example, persons per square mile or person per square kilometer of arable area.
Population Distribution	The patterns of settlement and dispersal of population.

Population Explosion (or Population Bomb)	Expressions used to describe the 20 th century worldwide trend of rapid population growth, resulting from a world birth rate much higher than the world death rate.
Population momentum	The tendency of population growth to continue beyond the time that replacement-level fertility has been achieved because of the past high fertility resulting in relatively high concentration of people in the childbearing years.
Population Policy	Explicit or implicit measures instituted by a government to influence population size, growth, distribution, or composition.
Population pyramid	A bar chart, arranged vertically, that shows the distribution of a population by age and sex. By convention, the young ages are at the bottom, with males on the left and females on the right.
Postpartum	The first 6 weeks after childbirth
Pre-eclampsia	A condition in pregnancy manifested by hypertension, plus proteinuria (excess protein in urine) and/or swelling after 20 weeks of pregnancy. Can progress to eclampsia.
Prevalence	The number of existing cases with a particular condition in a specified area at a specified time, generally expressed as per 1,000 of population.
Prevalence Rate	
Progesterone	<p>A hormone secreted chiefly by the corpus luteum, which develops in a ruptured ovarian follicle (small round structure in the ovary that contains an ovum) during the luteal phase of the menstrual cycle (after ovulation). Progesterone prepares the endometrium for possible implantation by a fertilized ovum. It also protects the embryo, enhances development of the placenta, and aids in preparing the breasts for nursing the new infant.</p> <p>A word used to cover a large group of synthetic drugs that have an effect similar to that of progesterone.</p>
Progestin	A word used to cover a large group of synthetic drugs that have an effect similar to that of progesterone.
Pronatalist Policy	The policy of a government, society, or social group to increase population growth by attempting to raise the number of births.

Prostate	A gland surrounding the neck of the bladder and urethra in the male that contributes a secretion to semen.
Push-Pull hypothesis	A migration theory that suggests that circumstances at the place of origin (such as poverty and unemployment) repel or push people out of that place to other places that exert a positive attraction or pull (such as a high standard of living or job opportunities).
Rate of natural increase	The rate at which a population is increasing (or decreasing) due in a given year due to surplus(or deficit) of births over deaths, expressed as a percentage of the base population.
Reproductive Health	Reproductive health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, in all matters relating to the reproductive system and to its functions and processes.
Reproductive Tract Infection (RTI)	RTI is a general term including sexually transmitted infections, infections caused by an overgrowth of organisms normally present in the genital tract, and iatrogenic infections acquired during improperly performed medical procedures.
Salpingitis	inflammation of the fallopian tubes.
Semen Analysis	Laboratory test to measure sperm count (the number of sperm), motility (the percentage of moving sperm), and morphology (the percentage of normally shaped sperm).
Septic Abortion	Abortion-related uterine and pelvic infection.
Sex Ratio	The number of males per 1000 females in a population.
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)	Any infection that is acquired through sexual contact in a substantial number of cases.
Social Marketing	Use of marketing techniques to improve social well-being by changing attitudes and behavior in regard to a specific product or concept.
Stakeholders	Individuals, groups, or organizations having a significant interest in how well a program functions, for instance, those with decision-making authority over it, funders, sponsors, administrators and personnel, and clients or intended beneficiaries.
Syndrome	A set of signs and symptoms that tend to occur together and are clinically indicative of a particular

disease state, such as AIDS.

Syphilis	<i>Syphilis</i> : STD caused by the bacterium <i>Treponema pallidum</i> ; one of the causes of genital ulcers.
Testes	<i>Testes</i> : The paired, egg-shaped glands where spermatozoa develop.
Testosterone	The most potent naturally occurring male sex hormone.
Theory failure	The program is implemented as planned but its services do not produce the immediate effects on the participants that are expected or the ultimate social benefits or both
Trichomoniasis	STD caused by the bacterium <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i> ; one of the causes of vaginal discharge.
Ulcer	Open sore.
Urban	Countries differ in the way they classify population as “urban” or “rural”. Typically, a community or settlement with a population of 2,000 or more is considered urban. A listing of country definitions is published annually in the United Nations <i>Demographic Yearbook</i> .
Urbanization	Growth in the proportion of a population living in urban areas.
Urethra	The canal for discharging urine from the bladder to the outside. In a female, it lies between the vagina and the clitoris. In a male it opens at the tip of the penis.
Urethral discharge	The symptom or syndrome where men present with a discharge from their penis, usually caused by gonorrhea or chlamydia.
Urethritis	Inflammation of the urethra, usually caused by gonorrhea or chlamydia.
Vagina	<i>Vagina</i> : The tube that forms the passage between the cervix/uterus and the vulva. It receives the penis during sexual intercourse and serves as the delivery passage for birth and for menstrual flow.
Vaginal discharge	The symptom or syndrome where women present with an abnormal discharge from their vagina. Can suggest a vaginal infection (candidiasis, bacterial vaginosis or trichomoniasis) or a cervical infection (gonorrhea or chlamydia).
Vaginitis	Inflammation of the vagina. May be caused by

microorganisms (such as gonococci, staphylococci, spirochetes), chemical irritation, fungus infection caused by candida albicans, protozoan infection, irritation from foreign bodies, vitamin deficiency as in pellagra, intestinal worms, or conditions involving the vulva and surrounding areas (such as uncleanliness).

Vas Deferens

The excretory duct of the testis that joins the excretory duct of the seminal vesicle to form the ejaculatory duct.

Vital Statistics

Demographic data on births, deaths, fetal deaths, marriages, and divorces.

Young Population

A population with a relatively high proportion of children, adolescents, and young adults; a low median age; and thus a high growth potential.

Zero Population Growth

A population in equilibrium, with a growth rate of zero, achieved when birth plus immigration equal deaths plus emigration.

Zygote intrafallopian transfer (ZIFT)

A technique that fertilizes an egg in a lab dish and then transfers the resulting zygote into a woman's fallopian tubes.

Sources:

Ross P.H., Freeman H.E., and Lipsey M.W. 1999. "Evaluation : A systematic approach." Sixth edition. Sage publications: London

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