

# Population and Housing

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## **Age-Sex Structure**

The composition of a population as determined by the number or proportion of males and females in each age category is age sex structure. The age-sex structure of a population is the cumulative result of past trends in fertility, mortality, and migration. Information on age-sex composition is essential for the description and analysis of many other types of demographic data.

## **Age Dependency Ratio**

Is the ratio of persons in the “dependent” ages (generally under age 15 and over age 64) to those in the “economically productive” ages (15-64 years) in population. It is sometimes divided into the old-age dependency (the ratio of people aged 65 and older to those aged 15-64 years) and the child dependency (ratio of people under 15 to those aged 15-64 years).

## **Age-Specific Rate**

Rate obtained for specific age groups (for example, age-specific fertility rate, death rate, marriage rate, illiteracy rate, or school enrolment rate).

## **Aging of Population**

A process in which the proportions of adults and elderly increase in a population, while the proportions 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 the older ages.

## **Age Specific Fertility Rate**

The number of births to women of a given age group per 1,000 women in that age group. It is calculated by dividing the number of births to women of a particular age group by the female population in that age group multiplied by 1,000.

## **Abortion Rate**

The number of abortions per 1,000 women ages 15-44 or 15-49 in a given year.

## **Abortion Ratio**

The number of abortions per 1,000 live births in a given year

## **Antinatalist Policy**

The policy of a government, society, or social group to slow population growth by attempting to limit the number of births

## **Baby Boom**

A dramatic increase in fertility rates and in the absolute number of births in the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand during the period following World War II (1947-1961).

## **Baby Bust**

A rapid decline in U.S. fertility rates to record-low levels during the period immediately after the baby boom.

## **Balancing Equation**

A basic demographic formula used to estimate total population change between two points in 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.

## **Birth Control**

Practices employed by couples that permit sexual intercourse with reduced likelihood of conception and birth. The term birth control is often used synonymously with such terms as contraception, fertility control, and family planning. But birth control includes abortion to prevent a birth, whereas family planning methods explicitly do not include abortion.

## **Birth Rate (or crude birth rate)**

The number of live births per 1,000 population in a given year. Not to be confused with the growth rate.

## **Birth Rate for Unmarried Women**

The number of live births per 1,000 unmarried women (never married, widowed, or divorced) ages 15-49 in a given year

## **Brain Drain**

The emigration of a significant proportion of a country's highly skilled, highly educated professional population, usually to other countries offering better economic and social opportunity (for example, physicians leaving a developing country to practice medicine in a developed country).

## **Carrying Capacity**

The maximum sustainable size of a resident population in a given ecosystem

## **Case Fatality Rate**

The proportion 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 populations in a given year

## **Cause-Specific Death Rate**

The number of deaths attributable to a specific cause per 100,000 populations 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

**Childbearing Years**

The reproductive age span of women, assumed for statistical purposes to be 15-44 or 15-49 years of age.

**Child-Woman Ratio**

The number of children under age 5 per 1,000 women ages 15-44 or 15-49 in a population in a given year. This crude fertility measure, based on basic census data, is sometimes used when more specific fertility information is not available.

**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 1900 is the people born in that year. There are also marriage cohorts, school class cohorts, and so forth.

**Cohort Analysis**

Observation of a cohort's demographic behaviour through life or through many periods; for example, examining the fertility behaviour of the cohort of people born between 1940 and 1945 through their entire childbearing years. Rates derived from such cohort analyses are cohort measures. Compare with period analysis.

**Completed Fertility Rate**

The number of children born per woman to a cohort of women by the end of their childbearing years

**Consensual Union**

Cohabitation by an unmarried couple for an extended period of time. Although such unions may be quite stable, they are not regarded as legal marriages in official statistics.

**Contraceptive prevalence**

Percentage of couples currently using a contraceptive method

**Crude Rate**

Rate of any demographic event computed for an entire population.

**Death Rate (or crude death rate)**

The number of deaths per 1,000 populations in a given year

**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.

**Demography**

The scientific study of human populations, including their sizes, compositions, distributions, densities, growth, and other characteristics, as well as the causes and consequences of changes in these factors

**Dependency Ratio**

The ratio of the economically dependent part of the population to the productive part; arbitrarily defined as the ratio of the elderly (ages 65 and older) plus the young (under age 15) to the population in the working ages (ages 15-64).

**Depopulation**

The state of population decline

**Divorce Rate (or crude divorce rate)**

The number of divorces per 1,000 populations in a given year

**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.

**Dwelling Unit**

A separate and independent place of abode intended for habitation, or one not intended for habitation but occupied as living quarters by a household at the time of the census. A dwelling unit may be a group of rooms or just one room, barong-barong, boat or cave.

**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 populations in that area of origin in a given year

## **Ethnicity**

The cultural practices, language, cuisine, and traditions — not biological or physical differences — used to distinguish groups of people.

## **Family**

A group of persons usually living together and composed of the head and other persons related to the head by blood, marriage or adoption. It includes both the nuclear and extended family.

## **Family Size**

Number of members present in the family

## **Family, Extended**

Group consisting of a biological family as a nucleus, together with the kin in the direct or indirect line of one member or members of the nucleus, or group consisting of several family nuclei.

## **Family, Nuclear**

Unit composed of father, mother and own children living together.

## **Families**

May consist of siblings or other relatives as well as married couples and any children they have.

## **Family Planning**

The conscious effort of couples to regulate the number and spacing of births through artificial and natural methods of contraception. Family planning connotes conception control to avoid pregnancy and abortion, but it also includes efforts of couples to induce pregnancy.

## **Fecundity**

The physiological capacity of a woman to produce a child

## **Fertility**

The actual reproductive performance of an individual, a couple, a group, or a population

## **General Fertility Rate**

Is the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 in a given year

## **Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR)**

The average number of daughters that would be born alive to a woman (or group of women) during her lifetime if she passed through her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year.

**Growth Rate**

The number of people added to (or subtracted from) a population in a year due to natural increase and net migration expressed as a percentage of the population at the beginning of the time period

**Household**

A social unit consisting of a person living alone or a group of persons who sleep in the same housing unit and have a common arrangement in the preparation and consumption of food

**Household Head**

The person who generally provides the chief source of income for the household unit. He is the adult person, male or female, who is responsible for the organization and care of the household or who is regarded as such by the members of the household.

**Household Population**

The population enumerated in private households during a census.

**Household Size**

Number of usual members in a private household

**Household, Institutional**

Groups of persons living in collective type of dwelling, such as boarding houses (with 10 or more boarders), hotels, boarding schools and colleges, penal establishments, chronic diseases hospitals, military installations, etc. The households of institutional directors and administrative personnel with separate living quarters are considered as private households.

**Households, Double-Up**

Also termed as hidden household, it refers to the number of households in excess of the number of dwelling units at the same time of census, assuming a ratio of one household per dwelling unit. A household with a separate arrangement for food preparation and consumption but shares the dwelling unit of another household is considered hidden or doubled up.

**Housing Density**

The number of houses or dwelling units per unit area of land

**Housing Inventory/Stock**

A listing of or the total number of dwelling units existing at a certain place and time

**Housing Unit**

A structurally separate and independent place of abode which, by the way it has been constructed, converted or arranged is intended for habitation by one household. Structures or parts of structures which are not intended for habitation such as commercial, industrial, and cultural buildings or

natural and man-made shelters such as caves, boats, abandoned trucks, culverts, and others, but which are used as living quarters by households.

### **Housing, Standard**

A building which meets legal structural and functional criteria as defined under BP 220 (prescribing minimum designs and standards for socialized and economic housing)

### **Human Development Index**

Measure of how well a country has performed, not only in terms of real income growth, but also in terms of social indicators of people's ability to lead a long and healthy life, to acquire knowledge and skills, and to have access to the resources needed to afford a decent standard of living.

### **High-risk pregnancies**

Pregnancies occurring under the following conditions: too closely spaced, too frequent, mother too young or too old, or accompanied by such high-risk factors as high blood pressure or diabetes.

### **Household**

One or more persons occupying a housing unit

### **Illegal Alien (sometimes called undocumented alien)**

A foreigner who has entered a country without inspection or without proper documents, or who has violated the terms of legal admission to the country, for example, by overstaying the duration of a tourist or student visa.

### **Immigration**

The process of entering one country from another to take up permanent or semi-permanent residence

### **Immigration Rate**

The number of immigrants arriving at a destination per 1,000 populations at that destination in a given year

### **Incidence Rate**

The number of persons contracting a disease per 1,000 populations at risk, for a given period of time

### **Infant Mortality Rate**

The number of deaths of infants under age 1 per 1,000 live births in a given year

### **In-migration**

The process of entering one administrative subdivision of a country (such as a province or state) from another subdivision to take up residence

## **Institution**

Any set of premises in a permanent structure or structures designed to house usually large groups of individuals who are subject to a common authority or regime or bound by a common public objective and/or personal interests and characteristics. In this type of housing unit, occupants of the same sex usually share dormitories. It includes hospitals, military barracks, boarding schools, convents, prisons, etc.

## **Institutional Buildings (hospital/convent/school dormitory/penal institution, etc.)**

A building intended for persons confined to receive medical, charitable, or other treatment such as jails and penal colonies, and other buildings like convents, school dormitories, etc.

## **Institutional Population**

The population enumerated during a census living in large institutions, such as national prisons and penal colonies, provincial and large city jails, tuberculosis sanatoria, mental hospitals, leprosaria, military, mining and logging camps, etc. The cut-off is more than 6-months duration.

## **Life Expectancy**

Represents the average number of years remaining to a person who survives to the beginning of a given age or age interval

## **Life Expectancy at Birth**

Is defined as the number of years a newborn child can be expected to live under a given mortality condition of an area in a given year

## **Less Developed Countries**

Following United Nations' definitions, the term "less developed countries" (or regions) refers to countries in Africa, Asia (except Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean, and Oceania (except Australia and New Zealand).

## **Life Span**

The maximum age that human beings could reach under optimum conditions.

## **Life Table**

A tabular display of life expectancy and 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.

## **Marital Fertility Rate**

Number of live births to married women per 1,000 married women ages 15-44 or 15-49 in a given year.



**Marriage Rate (or crude marriage rate)**

The number of marriages per 1,000 populations in a given year

**Maternal Mortality Ratio**

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

**Mean Age**

The mathematical average age of all the 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.

**Megalopolis**

A term denoting an interconnected group of cities and connecting urbanized bands.

**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)

**Marital Status**

Status of an individual in relation to marriage, classified as follows: a) Single - A person who has never been married; b) Married - A couple living together as husband and wife, legally or consensually; c) Divorced - A person whose bond of matrimony has been dissolved legally and who therefore can remarry; d) Separated - A person separated legally or not from his/her spouse because of marital discord or misunderstanding; and e) Widowed - A person whose bond of matrimony has been dissolved by death of his/her spouse.

**Migration Rate**

The ratio of migrants to the total mid-year population during a given period expressed per 1,000 populations

**Mother Tongue**

The language or dialect first spoken in the individual's home in his/her early childhood, although not necessarily spoken by him/her at present

**Mobility**

The geographic movement of people

**Morbidity**

The frequency of disease, illness, injuries, and disabilities in a population

**More Developed Countries**

Following United Nations' definitions, "more developed countries," or industrialized countries (or regions), include Europe (including all of Russia), the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan.

**Mortality Deaths**

A component of population change

**Natality Births**

A component of population change

**Natural Increase (or Decrease)**

The surplus (or deficit) of births over deaths in a population in a given time period

**Neo-Malthusian**

An advocate of restricting population growth through the use of birth control

**Neonatal Mortality Rate**

The number of deaths to infants under 28 days of age in a given year per 1,000 live births in that year

**Net Migration**

The net effect of immigration and emigration on an area's population in a given time period, expressed as an 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.

**Net Reproduction Rate (NRR)**

The average number of daughters that would be born to a woman (or a group of women) if she passed through her lifetime conforming to the age-specific fertility and mortality rates of a given year. This rate is similar to the gross reproduction rate but takes into account that some women will die before completing their childbearing years. An NRR of one means that each generation of mother is having exactly enough daughters to replace itself in the population

## **Nuptiality**

The frequency, characteristics, and dissolution of marriages in a population

## **"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

## **Out-migration**

The process of leaving one subdivision of a country to take up residence in another

## **Parity**

The number of children previously born alive to a woman; for example, 'two-parity women' are women who have had two children and 'zero-parity women' have had no live births.

## **Perinatal Mortality Rate**

The number of fetal deaths after 28 weeks of pregnancy (late fetal deaths) plus the number of deaths to infants under 7 days of age per 1,000 live births.

## **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.

## **Population**

A group of objects or organisms of the same kind. The total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing and publishing demographic economic and social data pertaining to all persons in the country or in a well-limited territory.

## **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 Census**

The total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analyzing and publishing demographic, economic and social data pertaining to all persons in the country or in a well-limited territory

## **Population Change**

Is the growth or decline of the total population or one of its structural units

## **Population Density**

Refers to the number of persons per unit of land area (usually in square kilometres). This measure is more meaningful if given as population per unit of arable land.

## **Population Distribution**

The patterns of settlement and dispersal of a population

## **Population Growth Rate**

Indicates how fast a population increases or decreases as a result of the interplay of births, deaths, and migration during a given period of time. Where the population is closed, meaning no migration, the population growth rate is the same as the rate of natural increase, i.e., the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths during a specified period of time. The three methods for computing the rate of growth based on the assumption with respect to the change are: arithmetic change, geometric change and exponential change.

## **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 publish high, medium, and low projections of the same population based on different assumptions of how these rates will change in the future

## **Population Pyramid**

Diagram usually a bar chart depicting the distribution of a given population by age and sex. By convention, the younger ages are at the bottom, with males on the left and females on the right

## **Population Explosion (or "Population Bomb")**

Expressions used to describe the 20th century worldwide trend of rapid population growth, resulting from a world birth rate much higher than the world death rate.

## **Population Increase**

The total population increase resulting from the interaction of births, deaths, and migration in a population in a given period of time.

## **Population Momentum**

The tendency for population growth to continue beyond the time that replacement-level fertility has been achieved because of the 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 Register**

A government data collection system in which the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of all or part of the population are continuously recorded. Denmark, Sweden, and Israel are among the countries that maintain universal registers for demographic purposes — recording the major events (birth, marriage, moves, death) that happen to each individual so that up-to-date information on the whole population is readily available. Other countries, like the United States, keep partial registers, such as social security and voter registration, for administrative purposes.

## **Post-Neonatal Mortality Rate**

The annual number of deaths of infants ages 28 days to 1 year per 1,000 live births in a given year.

## **Prevalence Rate**

The number of people having a particular disease at a given point in time per 1,000 populations at risk

## **Pro-natalist Policy**

The policy of a government, society, or social group to increase population growth by attempting to raise the number of births

## **"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).

## **Race**

Race is defined primarily by society, not by genetics, and there are no universally accepted categories.

## **Rate of Natural Increase (or Decrease)**

The rate at which a population is increasing (or decreasing) in a given year due to a surplus (or deficit) of births over deaths, expressed as a percentage of the base population

## **Remarriage Rate**

The number of remarriages per 1,000 formerly married (that is, widowed or divorced) men or women in a given year

## **Replacement-Level Fertility**

The level of fertility at which a couple has only enough children to replace themselves, or about two children per couple

## **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.

## **Rural Area**

An area outside any area classified as urban.

## **Sex Ratio**

The number of males per 100 females in a population

## **Social Mobility**

A change in status (for example, an occupational change)

## **Stable Population**

A population with an unchanging rate of growth and an unchanging age composition as a result of age-specific birth and death rates that have remained constant over a sufficient period of time.

## **Survey**

A canvass of selected persons or households in a population usually used to infer demographic characteristics or trends for a larger segment or all of the population.

## **Survival Rate**

The proportion of persons in a specified group (age, sex, or health status) alive at the beginning of an interval (such as a five-year period) who survive to the end of the interval

## **Squatter (Or Informal Dwellers)**

One who settles on the land of another without title or right or without the owner's consent whether in urban or rural areas.

## **Total Fertility Rate (TFR)**

The average number of children that would be born alive to a woman (or group of women) during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. This rate is sometimes stated as the number of children women are having today.

## **Tenure Status of the Housing Unit**

### **The housing may be:**

- Owned/Being Amortized - the household is the owner and has legal possession of the housing unit, or the household claims to own it. Includes also housing units which are being amortized or on mortgage;
- Rented - the occupant actually pays rent either in cash or in kind;

- Being occupied for free with consent of owner - the household occupies the housing unit with owner's permission and without paying any rent in cash or in kind to the owner, tenant/lessee or subtenant/sublease. These are usually the households of farm tenants or lessees who occupy rent-free houses belonging to the owner of the land they farm; also those employees given free housing as part of fringe benefits but must vacate the housing unit upon separation from work; and
- Being occupied for free without consent of owner - the household occupies the housing unit without the consent or knowledge of the owner. Examples are squatters who occupy public and private buildings.

### **Urbanization**

In general, the historical process describing the growth of towns in modern society, implying a change in the socio-economic and demographic structure of a population, an urban way of life and new settlement.

### **Vital statistics**

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

### **Working Age Population**

Refers to population 15-64 years old at a specified time. The working age population is divided into persons in the labour force and persons not in the labour force.

### **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 births plus immigration equal deaths plus emigration.

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