



Glossary

Outward migration → migration

Net migration loss → migration balance

Total fertility rate (TFR) (syn. general → fertility rate)

General fertility rate → fertility rate

General birth rate (syn. general → fertility rate)

Total mortality rate (syn. general → mortality)

Old-age dependency ratio → comparable percentage of people who reached retirement age (women from 60, men from 65) to 1000 persons of working age at a certain date. Persons of working age at a certain date are all women from 16 to less than 60 and all men from 16 to less than 65.

Age specific fertility rate → fertility rate

Age specific birth rate (syn. age specific → fertility rate)

Age specific mortality → mortality

Fertility rate (syn. birth rate) Indicator to measure fertility. Basis of calculation is the number of live-births during a certain period (usually calendar year). Distinctions to be made are:

- (1) *General fertility rate* (syn. general birth rate, total fertility rate) is the number of live-births during a certain period (usually calendar year) related to the average population of women of → childbearing age multiplied with 1000. It reveals the number of live-births per 1000 women of childbearing age of median population.
- (2) *Age specific fertility rate* (syn. general birth rate, total fertility rate) is given as the relation of live-births, born by women in between x and $x+1$ during a certain period (usually calendar year) to the average stock of women of this age during the same period. The result is usually multiplied with 1000.

Childbearing age → age of women while they are potentially able to give birth.

Governmental Statistics of Federal Republic of Germany usually takes the age from 15 up to 44.

Deficit of births → birth balance

Birthrate → fertility rate

Birth balance → Difference between the number of → live-births to the number of → deceased during a certain period. A positive birth balance is called birth surplus, a negative one deficit of births or decrease surplus.

Birthrate → fertility rate

Sex specific mortality rate, sex specific death rate → mortality rate

Deceased (syn. deceases) → Natural persons who died after birth. Therefore stillbirths are not counted as deceased.

Youth quotient – comparable percentage of children and juveniles under 16 to 1000 persons of working age at a certain date. Persons of working age at a certain date are all women from 16 to less than 60 and all men from 16 to less than 65.

Live-births – Governmental Statistics of Federal Republic of Germany records children who had a heartbeat, a pulsing umbilical cord or started to breathe naturally after being parted from their mother's body (international standard phrase).

Moribundity → mortality

Spatial movement of people → migration

Deceases → deceased

Decease surplus → birth balance

Death rate → mortality rate

Mortality rate (syn. death rate, probability of dying) rate to measure mortality of people.

Basis is the number of deceased (syn. deceases) during a specific period (usually calendar year). Distinctions to be made are:

- (1) *Total mortality rate* (syn. general mortality, general probability of dying) is given as the relation of deceases within this period to the average stock of population. The result is usually multiplied with 1000.
- (2) *Sex specific mortality rate* (syn. sex specific probability of dying) Mortality of men and women is more or less different. To record this differences, sex specific mortalities are calculated by relating the number of women (or men) who deceased during a specific period of time to the average population of women (or men) within the same period. The result is usually multiplied with 1000.
- (3) *Age specific mortality rate* (syn. age specific death rate) is given as the proportion of a population of specific age dying within a specific period of time to the population of the same age living during the same period. The result is usually multiplied with 1000.

Probability of dying → mortality rate

moribundity (syn. mortality)

- (1) Being mortal, mortality of natural persons.
- (2) Demographic process of diminution of a population by cases of death.

Migration (syn. spatial movement of people) - demographic process of regional mobility, the associated demographic events are called cases of migration or also migration.

Migration loss → migration balance

Migration balance → balance of relocations. A positive balance is called migration surplus, a negative balance is called migration loss or net migration loss.