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| **Glossary** |  |
| **Chapter 6** |  |
| **age structure** | Percentage of the population (or number of people of each sex) at each age level in a population. |
| **birth rate** | Annual number of live births per 1,000 people in the population of a geographic area at the midpoint of a given year. Compare crude death rate. See crude birth rate. |
| **crude birth rate** | Annual number of live births per 1,000 people in the population of a geographic area at the midpoint of a given year. Compare crude death rate. |
| **crude death rate** | Annual number of deaths per 1,000 people in the population of a geographic area at the midpoint of a given year. Compare crude birth rate. |
| **cultural carrying capacity** | The limit on population growth that would allow most people in an area or the world to live in reasonable comfort and freedom without impairing the ability of the planet to sustain future generations. Compare carrying capacity. |
| **demographic transition** | Hypothesis that countries, as they become industrialized, have declines in death rates followed by declines in birth rates. |
| **erosion** | Process or group of processes by which loose or consolidated earth materials, especially topsoil, are dissolved, loosened, or worn away and removed from one place and deposited in another. See weathering. |
| **family planning** | Providing information, clinical services, and contraceptives to help people choose the number and spacing of children they want to have. |
| **fertility rate** | Number of children born to an average woman in a population during her lifetime. Compare replacement-level fertility. |
| **infant mortality rate** | Number of babies out of every 1,000 born each year who die before their first birthday. |
| **life expectancy** | Average number of years a newborn infant can be expected to live. |
| **migration** | Movement of people into and out of specific geographic areas. Compare emigration and immigration. |
| **population change** | Increase or decrease in the size of a population. It is equal to (Births + Immigration) ? (Deaths + Emigration). |
| **total fertility rate (TFR)** | Estimate of the average number of children who will be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she passes through all her childbearing years (ages 15?44) conforming to age-specific fertility rates of a given year. More simply, it is an estimate of the average number of children that women in a given population will have during their childbearing years. |
| **undernutrition** | Condition suffered by people who cannot grow or buy enough food to meet their basic energy needs. Most chronically undernourished children live in developing countries and are likely to suffer from mental retardation and stunted growth and to die from infectious diseases. Compare chronic malnutrition, overnutrition. See chronic undernutrition. |