

Glossary

Acute disease A health condition characterized by rapid onset, short duration and definite disposition (cure or death).

Administrative record A registration system for the transactions involving members or enrollees of a registry.

Area of dominant influence (ADI) The geographic territory covered by a particular form of media.

Age-dependency ratio The ratio of persons in the ages defined as dependent (under 15 years and over 64 years) to persons in the ages defined as economically productive (15–64 years) in a population.

Age-sex structure The composition of a population as determined by the number or proportion of males and females in each age category.

Age-specific rate Rate associated with a specific age group (e.g., age-specific fertility rate, death 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.

Baby Boom A dramatic increase in fertility rates and in the absolute number of births in the United States, generally those born between 1946 and 1964.

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.

Biosocial variables Demographic attributes reflecting biological traits that have a significant social dimension (e.g., age, sex and race).

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 population in a given year.
- Census** A complete count of the people residing in a specific place at a specific time.
- Census block** The smallest statistical unit for which the Census Bureau collects population data representing a physical block ideally circumscribed by four sides.
- Census block group** An aggregation of census blocks that can be combined with other census block groups to create a census tract.
- Census tract** A statistical unit established by the Census Bureau for data collection purposes ideally with a population of 2000–4000 residents.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)** The federal agency charged with monitoring morbidity and mortality in the United States.
- Central city** The core city of a metropolitan statistical area, typically with a minimum of 50,000 residents.
- Central county** The core county within a metropolitan statistical area, typically including the central city.
- Child bearing 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 1000 women ages 15–44 or 15–49 in a population in a given year.
- Chronic disease** A health condition that involves gradual onset and a permanent state that can only be managed and not cured.
- 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.
- Cohort analysis** Observation of a cohort's demographic behavior over time.
- Cohort change ratio technique** A technique for estimating or projecting population statistics that involves advancing an existing age cohort over time and using a child-women ratio to supplement the advancing cohorts.
- Completed fertility rate** The number of children born per woman to a cohort of women by the end of their childbearing years.

Concentration The extent to which population is distributed within a geographic area typically measured in terms of density.

Crude rate Rate of any demographic event computed for an entire population.

Data standardization A technique by which rates are recalculated using a “standard” population in order to adjust for an abnormal age structure or other anomaly in demographic traits.

Death rate (or crude death rate) The number of deaths per 1000 population 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; that is, the ratio of the elderly (ages 65 and older) and the young (under age 15) to the working age population (ages 15–64).

Depopulation The state of population decline.

Descriptive research Research that describes (but does not explain) the characteristics of a community or population.

Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM) The coding system used to classify behavioral health problems.

Divorcerate The number of divorces per 1000 population in a given year.

Emigration The process of leaving one country to take up permanent or semipermanent residence in another.

Emigration rate The number of emigrants departing an area of origin per 1000 population in that area of origin in a given year.

Epidemiologic transition A change in a population’s epidemiologic profile—from acute to chronic health problems—as a result of aging and changing demographic characteristics.

Estimate The calculation of a figure for a current or past period using a statistical method.

Ethnicity A common racial, national, tribal, religious, linguistic, or cultural trait or background of members of a population.

Extrapolation A technique for generating population projections that involves extending past trends represented by two or more data points to some point in the future.

- Exurb** A residential community that exists outside the boundaries of a metropolitan statistical area but with important social or economic connections.
- Exploratory research** Research that discerns the general nature of a problem or an opportunity to identify factors of importance.
- Family** Usually two or more persons living together and related by birth, marriage, or adoption.
- 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.
- Forecast** A form of projection that incorporates likely future developments into the calculations.
- Gender** The social dimension of sex that involves sex roles that exist independent of the physical attributes of the two sexes.
- General fertility rate** The number of live births per 1000 women ages 15–44 or 15–49 years in a given year.
- Geographic information system (GIS)** A computer application that collects, analyzes, and organizes data geographically for the purpose of spatial analysis and map generation.
- Geographic segmentation** A method of dividing a target audience on the basis of geographic location.
- Geographic unit** A physical area demarcated by defined boundaries and used as a basis for demographic analysis.
- Globalization** The worldwide expansion and interconnectedness of organizations and their associated economies and influence.
- 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.
- Health** Traditionally, a state reflecting the absence of biological pathology; today, a state of overall physical, social, and psychological well-being.
- Health behavior** Any action aimed at restoring, preserving, and enhancing an individual's health status.
- Health/health care system** A multifacility healthcare organization; also may refer to the overall healthcare system.

Health status The degree to which an individual or population is characterized by health problems; the level of ill-health within a population.

Health care Any informal or formal activity intended to restore, maintain or enhance the health status of individuals or populations.

Illegal alien (sometimes called undocumented alien) A foreigner who has entered a country without proper documents or has violated the terms of legal admission to the country.

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 1000 population at that destination in a given year.

Incidence rate The number of persons contracting a disease per 1000 population at risk, for a given period of time.

Infant mortality rate The number of deaths of infants under age 1 per 1000 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.

Inpatient care Medical care provided by a hospital to patients who are admitted for at least one night.

Interpolation A technique for generating population estimates that involves calculating a figure between two population data points.

Household One or more persons occupying a housing unit.

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 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.

Life cycle The maturation of a population, a product, or an industry from birth to death.

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

Lifestyle The entirety of attitudes, preferences, and behaviors of an individual, a group, or a culture.

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.

- Market area** The actual or desired area from which organizations draw or intend to draw customers; also known as *service area*.
- Market segmentation** A process for grouping individuals or households who share similar characteristics for the purpose of target marketing.
- Marriage rate (or crude marriage rate)** The number of marriages per 1000 population in a given year.
- Maternal mortality** The number of women who die as a result of pregnancy and childbirth complications per 1000 live births in a given year.
- Mass marketing** An approach that targets the total population—typically through network TV or newspapers—as if it were one undifferentiated conglomeration of consumers.
- 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.
- Median family income** The level of income that divides family households into two numerically equal groups, with half the households above this income level and half below.
- Median household income** The level of income that divides households into two numerically equal groups, with half the households above this income level and half below.
- Mortality** The number and rate of deaths characterizing a population, along with the characteristics of those dying.
- Micromarketing** An approach that breaks the market down to the household or even the individual level to target those most likely to consume a product.
- Migration** The process whereby individuals or groups move from one geographic area to another with the purpose of permanent residence.
- Migration stream** A process where a large number of migrants or immigrants move as a group from one geographic area to another.
- Morbidity** The level of ill-health characterizing a population. Sometimes synonymous with health status.
- National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)** The federal agency charged with collecting health data in the United States.
- Natural region** A geographical area that is characterized by homogenous social, economic and political attributes (e.g., the Mississippi “delta”).
- Niche** A segment of a market that can be carved out because of the uniqueness of the target population, the geographic area, or the product being promoted.

- Not-for-profit** An organization granted tax-exempt status by the Internal Revenue Service due to the fact that it does not generate a profit for its “owners”.
- Observation** A data collection technique whereby the actions and/or attributes of those being studied are recorded either by an individual or a mechanical device.
- Out-migration** The process of leaving one subdivision of a country to take up residence in another.
- Outcome** In healthcare, the consequences of a clinical episode; in marketing, the results of a promotional campaign.
- Outpatient care** Medical care provided outside a hospital or an inpatient facility; also known as *ambulatory care*.
- Parity** The number of children previously born alive to a woman at the time of the current birth.
- Patient** An individual who has been officially diagnosed with a health condition and is receiving formal medical care.
- Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA)** 2010 legislation that aims to expand health insurance coverage and improve healthcare delivery and quality. Also referred to as “Obamacare”.
- Policy** Authoritative decisions made in the legislative, executive or judicial branches of government (public policies) intended to direct or influence the actions, behaviors or decisions of others. Policies are also set within organizations (e.g., policies and procedures).
- Political or administrative unit** A bounded geographic area formally defined for administrative purposes, such as a state, county, municipality, or school district.
- Population health** An approach to improving the health status and health behavior of groups rather than individuals.
- Population density** Population per unit of land area; for example, people per square mile or people per square kilometer of arable land.
- Population distribution** The patterns of settlement and dispersal of a population.
- 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 pyramid A bar chart, arranged vertically, that shows the distribution of a 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 register A government data collection system in which the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of all or part of the population are continuously recorded.

Predictive model A statistical method for identifying and quantifying the likely future need for health services on the basis of known utilization patterns for a defined population.

Predictive research Research that forecasts future characteristics or actions on the basis of known and present characteristics.

Prevalence The total number of cases of a disease, disability, or other health-related condition at a particular point in time; used to calculate a prevalence rate.

Primary data Data generated directly through surveys, focus groups, observational methods, and other research techniques.

Primary research The direct collection of data for a specific use.

Projection The use of a statistical technique to calculate a figure (e.g., population) for a future period of time.

Provider A health professional or an organization that provides direct patient care or related support services.

Psychographics The lifestyle characteristics of a population.

Psychographic (or lifestyle) segmentation The process of subdividing a population into groups of like individuals on the basis of their psychographic designation.

“Push-Pull” hypothesis A migration theory that suggests that circumstances at the place of origin repel or push people out of that place to other places that exert a positive attraction or pull.

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.

Reality-based population estimates A technique for estimating the size of a population by utilizing proxy or symptomatic data as a basis for calculating an estimate.

Registration system A mechanism for systematically compiling, recording, and reporting a range of events, institutions, or individuals.

Reimbursement In healthcare, compensation paid by a third-party payer to a provider or customer for the cost of services rendered/received.

Replacement-level fertility The level of fertility at which women produce enough births for the population to replace itself—generally 2.1 births per woman.

Sample survey The administration of a questionnaire to a segment of a target population that has been systematically selected.

Secondary data Data collected through primary data collection and used for some other purpose, such as market research.

Secondary research The analysis of data originally collected during primary research and for some other purpose.

Segment A component of a population or market defined on the basis of some characteristic relevant to analysts.

Segmentation The process of dividing a population into meaningful segments for purposes of analysis and planning.

Sex ratio The number of males per 100 females in a population.

Social mobility A change in social status typically referring to movement up or down a society's social hierarchy.

Sociocultural variable Demographic attributes that reflect one's position in the social structure such as marital status, income, education and occupation.

Spatial analysis A technique that utilizes geographic information systems to analyze the relationship between phenomena and their environment or geographic setting.

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.

Statistical unit A bounded geographic area formally defined for data collection purposes, such as the geographic units developed by the Census Bureau.

Suburb A residential area within an urban area located on the outskirts of a central city.

Survey A data collection technique that involves the use of a questionnaire administered in any number of ways.

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.

Synthetic data Data generated in the form of estimates, projections or forecasts in the absence of actual data.

Total fertility rate The average number of children that would be born 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.

Urban In the U.S. community or settlement with a population of 2000 or more with a certain density is considered urban.

Urbanization Growth in the proportion of a population living in urban areas.

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

ZIP code Operational unit established by the U.S. Postal Service as a basis for delivering mail. The Census Bureau has replicated the USPS ZIP code with its ZIP code tabulation area.

Index

A

Abortion, 50, 101, 112, 224, 275, 287
Acute disease/condition, 8, 129, 145, 179, 186,
219, 228–231, 234, 239, 240, 244, 245,
306, 319, 320, 325, 326
Administrative records, 25, 41, 42, 168, 212
Affordable Care Act (“Obamacare”), 15, 22,
222, 277, 283
African-Americans, 2, 10, 11, 22, 81, 113, 114,
134, 135, 141, 143, 153, 165, 187, 203,
204, 226, 231, 238, 240–242, 249, 256,
260, 265, 270, 271, 281, 299, 312
Age-dependency ratio, 319
Age-sex structure, 303, 319
Age-specific rate, 319
Aging of population, 319
American Community Survey (ACS), 35–37,
44–46, 50, 51, 55, 56, 61, 73, 87, 119,
168, 169, 174, 178, 192, 311
American Indians/Native Americans, 11, 55,
81, 111, 114, 135, 226, 240–242, 256
Applied demography, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 15, 16, 34,
51, 168, 174, 195, 196
Area of dominant influence (ADI), 62, 319
Asian-Americans, 81, 135, 204, 240–242, 256,
265, 271

B

Baby Boom/Boomer, 105, 106, 109, 199, 273,
285, 286, 319
Baby Bust, 106, 109, 319
Biosocial variables, 319
Birth, 2–4, 10, 12, 13, 21, 25, 27, 34, 41–43,
77, 79, 101–108, 110–115, 118–121,
123, 124, 128, 134, 135, 140, 151, 153,
174, 175, 182, 187, 188, 223–225, 238,
239, 242, 247, 249, 276, 287, 288,
320–325, 327, 328

Birth certificate, standard, 42, 102, 118
Birth rate, 3, 9, 10, 95, 102, 110, 113, 116, 125,
223, 283
Birth weight, 42, 103, 112, 114, 119, 120, 124,
136, 141, 247

C

Case fatality rate, 231, 320
Case rate, 231, 320
Cause of death, 22, 124, 125, 128, 129, 132,
134–136, 140, 141, 143–145, 225, 226,
238, 239, 242, 247, 287
Census, 7, 25, 28, 29, 35–38, 40, 44–46, 48,
50, 51, 53–55, 58, 59, 61, 62, 65, 67, 72,
73, 75, 81, 160, 163, 164, 166–168,
174, 177–179, 183, 192, 202, 212
Census, economic, 40, 41, 311
Census, population and housing, 35, 45, 46
Census block, 58, 61, 74, 320
Census block group, 46, 72, 74, 75, 320
Census Bureau, 25, 35–38, 40, 44–47, 49–51,
55–57, 59, 61, 62, 67–70, 73, 74, 76,
80–83, 85, 87–89, 97, 103, 110, 119,
126, 151, 155, 159, 160, 162–164, 168,
174, 177, 189, 273, 304, 310, 311, 320,
327, 328
Census tract, 26, 35, 38, 47, 61, 72, 74, 75,
190, 199, 304, 320
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
(CDC), 41, 44, 51, 142, 143, 231, 238,
283, 307, 320
Central city, 61, 69, 70, 166, 320, 327
Central county, 61, 69, 70, 320
Child morbidity, 12, 13, 27, 48, 49, 51, 95, 96,
119, 124, 129, 133, 134, 137, 184,
220–222, 224–246, 248–250, 275, 287,
291, 304, 309, 310

- Childbearing, 21, 33, 79, 96, 103, 105, 106,
 110, 115, 272, 320, 322, 325, 328
 Child mortality, 129, 234
 Child-woman ratio, 320
 Chronic disease/condition, 124, 129, 133, 134,
 220, 221, 230, 232–234, 240, 243,
 283–285, 320
 Closed population/society, 2, 4–10, 12, 13, 15,
 16, 21, 22, 49, 62, 78, 81, 90, 105–107,
 116, 123–125, 127, 128, 133, 136, 141,
 144, 152, 166, 173, 174, 182, 195, 199,
 201, 202, 204, 205, 225–227, 236, 238,
 245–247, 256, 263, 268, 270, 272,
 275–277, 281, 282, 286, 297, 299, 320,
 327
 Cohort, 2, 20, 22, 23, 26, 27, 80, 92, 95, 96,
 105, 107, 120, 123, 127, 128, 131, 133,
 134, 157, 183, 184, 188, 202, 237, 238,
 240, 265, 273, 292, 294, 320
 Cohort analysis, 25–27, 34, 95, 292, 298, 320
 Cohort change ratio technique, 320
 Community, 46, 51, 56, 60, 61, 68, 70, 72, 96,
 118–120, 125, 152, 166, 178, 179, 184,
 186–188, 190, 195, 208, 209, 233, 239,
 250, 275, 283, 303, 304, 307, 310, 311,
 322, 328
 Community development, 7, 14, 281, 302, 306
 Completed fertility, 105, 320
 Concentration, 17, 53, 54, 65–67, 85, 154, 162,
 167, 258, 270, 321, 325
 Consumer, 7, 13, 49, 196–209, 211, 216, 221,
 324
 Consumer behavior, 44, 45, 62, 198, 201,
 203–206
 Criminal justice, 2, 7, 14, 275, 280, 299–301
 Crude birth rate, 102, 125, 223
 Crude death rate, 26, 92, 99, 100, 125, 127,
 129, 130, 134, 135, 137, 138, 145, 321
- D**
- Data standardization, 58, 96, 130, 145, 321
 Data vendor(s), 26, 38, 45–48, 73, 190, 224,
 304
 Death, 5, 12, 21, 25, 26, 42, 43, 91, 92, 95, 99,
 100, 106, 113, 114, 119, 124–126
 Death certificate, standard, 42, 144
 Death rate (or crude death rate), 5, 12, 26, 92,
 99, 100, 113, 123–140, 144, 145,
 174–176, 187, 233, 234, 238, 239, 247,
 248, 304
 Demographic process, 123, 173, 199, 224, 234,
 277, 291
 Demographic transition, 84, 174–176, 227, 321
- Demography, 1–4, 6–8, 10–13, 15–17, 19, 21,
 27, 32, 34, 50, 58, 183, 195–199, 202,
 212, 213, 219–222, 224–226, 255, 256,
 273, 275, 291, 295, 299, 302, 308, 321
 Density, population, 63, 65–68, 75, 325
 Dependency ratio, 94, 321
 Depopulation, 163, 321
 Descriptive statistics, 32, 53, 91
 Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM), 246,
 321
 Disability, 27, 235, 237, 238, 240–242,
 245–249, 299, 326
 Disparity, health, 141, 241, 242
 Distribution, population, 11, 56–58, 61–64, 67,
 68, 79, 187, 203, 325
 Diversity, 5, 63, 162, 164–166, 170, 197, 234,
 255, 256, 270, 273
 Division, 60, 74
 Divorce, 43, 321
- E**
- Education, 2, 5, 7–9, 13, 14, 21, 23, 37, 42, 45,
 78, 87, 88, 92, 97, 115, 120, 127, 130,
 136, 137, 140, 145, 189, 211, 212, 215,
 228, 233, 234, 247–250, 258–260, 264,
 271, 275, 277, 279, 280, 287, 291, 293,
 295–297, 299, 327
 Elderly, 5, 6, 10, 72, 94, 134, 237, 238, 243,
 309, 319, 321
 Emergency preparedness, 308, 310
 Emigration, 152, 169, 278, 321
 Emigration rate, 152, 169, 278
 Employment, 14, 37, 41, 44, 45, 48, 88–90,
 154, 157, 199–201, 249, 311
 Employment status, 37, 88, 203, 248, 249
 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), 306
 Epidemiologic transition, 227, 321
 Estimate, 56, 97, 106, 155, 159, 160, 177, 178,
 184, 192, 223, 224, 234, 309–311, 319,
 321, 326
 Ethnic group, 10, 20, 81, 135, 165, 188, 200,
 265, 271, 272, 279
 Ethnicity, 8, 13, 28, 36, 37, 42, 77, 81, 82, 102,
 111, 114, 115, 130, 143, 144, 164, 204,
 211, 233, 241, 256, 260, 265, 321
 Extrapolation, 176, 177, 179, 183, 321
 Exurb, 322
- F**
- Family, 20, 24, 28, 82–85, 119, 154, 157, 185,
 187, 189, 200, 201, 211, 215, 226, 242,
 250, 260, 270, 287, 288, 310, 322, 324
 Family structure, 5, 82

Fecundity, 102, 322
 Fertility, 2, 4, 10, 12, 15, 21, 27, 48–50, 81,
 101–112, 114–116, 118–120, 125, 137,
 151, 153, 182, 183, 199, 223, 224, 234,
 278, 279, 303, 319, 321, 322, 325, 327, 328
 Fertility rate, 3, 4, 15, 27, 33, 102–107, 109,
 111, 115, 116, 151, 199, 223, 291, 319,
 322
 Forecast, 179, 185, 229, 322

G

Gender, 78, 80, 204, 263, 322
 General fertility rate, 102, 103, 115, 223, 322
 Geographic Information System (GIS), 210,
 212, 322
 Geographic unit, 23, 35, 37, 38, 46, 71, 74, 322
 Globalization, 213, 322
 Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR), 106, 116,
 322
 Growth rate, 29, 30, 157, 322

H

Health, 6, 9, 12, 14, 20, 23, 27, 42–45, 48–50,
 71, 72, 83, 88, 89, 95, 105, 107, 110,
 112, 113, 116, 119, 120, 124, 125,
 128–131, 133, 135, 140, 142, 144,
 184–186, 190, 208, 210, 211, 216, 217,
 219–222, 224–227, 234–236
 Health behavior, 45, 219, 220, 226, 244, 322,
 325
 Healthcare, 5, 7, 8, 14, 17, 71, 72, 83, 90, 95,
 128, 132, 141, 207, 211, 219–222, 224,
 226, 227, 229, 248, 275–277, 279,
 282–286, 303, 322, 323, 325, 327
 Health/healthcare system, 7, 41, 221, 222, 225,
 279, 284, 286, 322
 Health Impact Assessment (HIA), 307
 Health status, 6, 14, 20, 26, 51, 91, 124, 128,
 130, 131, 200, 219–221, 225–228, 232,
 237–240, 242–246, 248, 249, 283, 284,
 287, 322–325, 327
 Hispanics, 10, 38–40, 72, 81, 109, 113–115,
 135, 143, 187, 203, 204, 211, 212, 223,
 226, 240–242, 256, 265, 270, 271, 281,
 284, 312
 HIV/AIDS, 11, 129, 135, 142–145, 176, 229,
 231, 240, 242, 251, 276, 281, 288
 Homicide, 134, 135, 238–240, 242
 Household(s), 10, 20, 28, 35–37, 45, 46, 50,
 54, 55, 82–85, 116, 120, 152, 153, 164,
 169, 178, 192, 198, 199, 201, 204, 205,
 211, 212, 214, 215, 217, 246, 250, 260,
 275, 284, 303, 305, 323, 324
 Household composition, 84

I

Illegal alien/immigrant, 21, 43, 44, 154,
 157–162, 169, 170, 323
 Immigration, 4, 8, 13, 15, 22, 43, 152, 154,
 157, 159, 160, 162, 169, 199, 234, 270,
 272, 278, 283, 292
 Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE),
 41, 43, 51, 154, 155, 169
 Incidence, 51, 96, 119, 143, 144, 226,
 229–231, 240, 241, 244, 283
 Incidence rate, 96, 228, 233, 323
 Income, family, 84, 189, 324
 Income, household, 30, 84–86, 98, 189, 198,
 259, 324
 Industry, 8, 37, 42, 49, 88–90, 137, 145, 188,
 206, 207, 221, 248, 280, 323
 Infant mortality rate, 23, 114, 120, 124, 128,
 135, 225, 226, 242, 249, 323
 Infectious disease, 134, 238
 In-migration, 24, 155, 156, 163, 164, 182, 188,
 191, 323
 Inpatient care/services, 4, 7, 13–15, 28, 40, 41,
 54, 56, 71, 83, 89, 90, 94, 116, 119, 137,
 183, 184, 197, 199, 200, 204–207,
 209–211, 217, 219, 222–226, 229, 237,
 242, 250, 251, 276, 279, 284–286, 292,
 298, 302–305, 309, 323, 326, 327
 Insurance, health, 22, 222, 236, 276, 277, 283,
 284, 325
 Interpolation, 27, 176, 177, 323

L

Labor force, 14, 88, 89, 115, 116, 189, 196,
 310
 Less developed countries, 247, 323
 Life cycle, 131, 323
 Life expectancy, 129, 131, 132, 137–140, 175,
 221, 225, 235, 238, 239, 243, 283, 323
 Life span, 323
 Lifestyle, 135, 175, 186, 196, 202, 204, 205,
 214, 231, 242, 247, 323, 326
 Life table, 131, 132, 146, 323
 Living arrangements, 36, 82, 83, 153

M

Marital status, 2, 13, 20, 24, 37, 42, 43, 78, 82,
 83, 102, 103, 114, 115, 119, 145, 155,
 204, 211, 213, 220, 223, 228, 234, 244,
 245, 260, 265, 266, 284, 302, 327
 Market area, 26, 47, 72, 190, 210, 324
 Marketing, 7, 13, 14, 35, 38, 58, 60, 195–198,
 200, 202, 204–208, 214, 222, 324, 325
 Marriage, 10, 27, 43, 78, 82, 83, 114, 136, 212,
 215, 322, 324

Mass marketing, 198, 206, 324
 Maternal mortality, 114, 127, 129, 136, 140, 141, 246, 324
 Mean age, 27, 79, 324
 Median age, 3, 4, 29, 32, 33, 79, 80, 160, 166, 250, 251, 324
 Medicaid, 41, 85, 222, 227, 262, 279, 282, 312
 Medicare, 2, 5, 6, 15, 22, 34, 41, 42, 50, 95, 222, 227, 262, 272, 279, 284–286
 Mental illness, 237, 241, 244, 246, 247, 249
 Metropolitan area, 61, 69, 70, 164–166, 184
 Metropolitan statistical area (MSA), 42, 60, 61, 70, 74, 164, 166
 Micropolitan area, 69
 Micropolitan statistical area, 69, 70
 Migration, 12, 25, 42, 81, 124, 151–156, 162–164, 166–169, 234, 324
 Migration, internal, 51, 151–153, 155, 163, 166, 167, 169, 285
 Migration, international, 43, 151, 152, 155, 157, 158, 169
 Migration efficiency, 155, 156
 Migration rate, 155, 156
 Migration stream, 153, 154, 285, 324
 Millennials, 166, 201, 203, 206, 207, 273, 305
 Morbidity, 12, 13, 27, 48, 49, 51, 95, 96, 124, 137, 220–222, 226–228, 230–234, 236–246, 248, 249, 275, 287, 291, 309, 310, 320, 324
 Morbidity proportion, 95, 222, 228, 230, 232, 236, 238, 240, 243, 247, 309, 310
 Mortality, 12, 21–27, 48–50, 58, 95, 106, 114, 119, 120, 123–126, 128–137, 140, 141, 143, 144, 151, 153, 181–183, 220, 221, 224–226, 231, 233, 234, 237–239, 241, 242, 246–248, 276, 277, 291, 303, 304, 320, 321, 323, 324

N
 National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), 41–43, 49–51, 109, 118, 119, 133–138, 140–142, 144, 184, 237–242, 244–248, 324
 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), 240, 241, 245, 247
 Natural increase/decrease, 157, 169, 179, 182, 191, 247, 272, 288, 307, 319, 322, 326
 Natural region, 324
 Net Migration, 155–157, 164, 191, 285, 322
 Never married, 82, 83, 167, 189, 211, 213, 244, 245, 265, 266
 Not-for-profit, 49, 221, 283, 325

O

Obama, Barack, 257, 271, 276, 278, 283
 Observation, 20, 320, 325
 Occupation, 2, 6, 13, 37, 42, 43, 78, 88, 89, 144, 145, 197, 248, 302, 327
 Old-age dependency, 220
 Outcome, 101, 155, 190, 224, 225, 260, 262, 283, 325
 Out-migration, 12, 24, 153, 155, 156, 163, 164, 182, 183, 188, 191, 325
 Outpatient care, 325

P

Parity, 80, 325
 Patient, 7, 71, 72, 95, 132, 211, 221, 222, 229, 236, 279, 285, 311, 312, 323, 325, 326
 Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA), 15, 22, 222, 277, 279, 325
 Planning, 7, 14, 35, 48, 56, 74, 119, 184, 195, 196, 210, 221–224, 250, 287, 291, 292, 302–306, 308, 312, 327
 Policy, 2, 3, 13–16, 34, 157, 219, 222, 226, 255, 262, 275–285, 287, 295, 297, 306, 311, 312, 325
 Policy, population, 276, 283, 325
 Political/administrative unit, 325
 Political behavior, 255, 256, 259, 260, 262–264, 268
 Population change, 12, 25, 43, 46, 97, 124, 151, 153, 163, 169, 173, 174, 176, 180–183, 187–189, 191, 303, 319
 Population composition, 10, 12, 17, 77, 97, 123, 129, 164, 173, 187–189, 212, 283, 303
 Population concentration, 65, 67
 Population distribution, 11, 56, 58, 61–63, 67, 68, 79, 92, 187, 203, 325
 Population health, 221, 226, 243, 325
 Population policy, 276, 283, 325
 Population pyramid, 98, 99, 326
 Population size, 1, 11, 16, 26, 53, 54, 69, 78, 130, 137, 153, 156, 157, 167, 168, 173, 178, 187, 188, 232–234, 303, 320, 325
 Poverty, 8, 9, 22, 56, 85, 98, 116, 119, 160, 167, 189, 220, 222, 246, 282, 284
 Poverty threshold, 85
 Prevalence, 95, 97, 184, 220, 221, 229, 230, 237, 239, 241–243, 245–247, 283, 326
 Prevalence rate, 96, 229, 230, 233, 245, 326
 Primary data, 49, 326, 327
 Primary research, 32, 261, 274, 326, 327
 Projection, 25, 177, 179–181, 183, 223, 304, 322, 326

- Provider, 326, 327
 “Push-Pull” hypothesis, 326
- R**
- Race, 2, 8, 13, 19, 25, 26, 36, 37, 42, 43, 77, 81, 82, 102, 111, 114, 115, 119, 127, 130, 132, 143–145, 164, 183, 184, 204, 211, 212, 220, 223, 233, 234, 240, 241, 246, 249, 250, 256, 259, 260, 265, 274, 295, 297, 302, 319
- Reality-based population estimates, 326
- Refugee(s), 43, 154, 157, 158, 260
- Region, 60, 74, 159, 163–166, 181, 184, 260, 264, 285, 288, 307
- Registration system, 41, 119, 319, 326
- Reimbursement, 227, 279, 327
- Religion, 2, 8, 13, 77, 78, 90, 91, 220, 259
- Replacement-level, 327
- S**
- Sample survey, 28, 44, 327
- Secondary data, 31, 33, 49, 327
- Segment, 5, 10, 19, 21, 36, 71, 72, 136, 139, 144, 195, 198, 200, 203, 204, 206, 207, 214–217, 222, 225, 235, 249, 256, 257, 262, 268, 271, 273, 286, 302, 303, 309, 324, 327
- Segmentation, 202, 206, 322, 324, 326, 327
- Sex ratio, 80, 81, 106, 160, 188, 228, 234, 309, 327
- Social Security, 2, 5, 15, 22, 94, 227, 262, 272
- Social Security Administration, 41
- Sociocultural variable/attribute, 2, 9, 10, 20, 80, 237, 249, 264, 265, 327
- Socioeconomic status, 24, 72, 114, 189, 246, 249, 297
- Spatial analysis, 27, 58, 210, 322, 327
- Statistical unit, 320, 327
- Suburb, 9, 23, 24, 68, 70, 154, 164, 166, 183, 188, 215, 282, 285, 311, 327
- Suburbanization, 69, 70, 166, 188, 205, 214, 260, 282, 311
- Survey, 16, 28, 29, 36, 44–46, 51, 56, 119, 153, 168, 169, 197, 258, 273–275, 288, 311, 327
- Survival/survival rate, 95, 132, 327
- Synthetic data, 46, 47, 174, 182, 183, 190, 327
- T**
- Total Fertility Rate (TFR), 105, 106, 109, 328
- U**
- Undocumented alien/immigration, 4, 8, 10, 13, 15, 22, 43, 51, 95, 109, 151, 152, 154, 157–162, 169, 183, 187, 199, 234, 270, 272, 276, 278, 283, 292, 323
- Urban area, 68, 70, 307, 327
- Urbanization/reurbanization, 166, 175, 328
- Urbanized area, 61
- V**
- Vital statistics, 42, 43, 48, 50, 73, 103, 118, 126, 328
- Voter behavior, 256, 257, 263, 270, 273, 276
- Voter registration, 40, 262, 266, 272
- Y**
- Youth-dependency, 94
- Z**
- ZIP code, 9, 38, 43, 57, 59–62, 71–74, 199, 212, 223, 299, 304, 328