

Additional Material

Glossary

Starting Character	Term	Definition	Related Term
C	Cohort measures	<p>“Cohort measures refer to the fertility experience of particular groups of women (or men) defined by when they were born, or some other shared event such as date of marriage, for example women born 1930-1939, or women married 1951-1954”</p> <p>Ref: University College London, 2017. Period v cohort fertility. Accessed On October 17, 2016 From https://www.ucl.ac.uk/celsius/online-training/fertility/fe010100</p>	Period measures
P	Period measures	<p>“Period measures of fertility relate to a specific time period, for example, 1990 - 2000.”</p> <p>Ref: University College London, 2017. Period v cohort fertility. Accessed On October 17, 2016 From https://www.ucl.ac.uk/celsius/online-training/fertility/fe010100</p>	Total fertility Rate
F	Fecundability	<p>“Probability that a woman will conceive during a menstrual cycle”</p> <p>Ref: Henry Mosley, 2006. Data sources and Crude indicators of Fertility. The Johns Hopkins University Accessed On October 17, 2016 from http://ocw.jhsph.edu/courses/PopulationChange/PDFs/Lecture4.pdf</p>	Fecundity

Web Links:

Web Links
<p>Web Link 1: http://papp.iussp.org/sessions/papp101_s04/PAPP101_s04_010_010.html</p>
<p>Web Link 2: http://ocw.jhsph.edu/courses/PopulationChange/PDFs/Lecture4.pdf</p>
<p>Web Link 3: http://web.nso.go.th/en/survey/popchan/data/Definition.pdf</p>
<p>Web Link 4: http://scholarspace.manoa.hawaii.edu/bitstream/handle/10125/22538/Measuring</p>

Points to Ponder:

Points to Ponder
<p>Point 1: Simple measures of fertility and their uses:</p> <p>“Fertility is number of live births, not the medical concept of potential to conceive – that is fecundity.</p> <p>Simple measures of fertility have their uses. The Crude Birth Rate is important because of its place in the demographic balancing equation, from which population growth can be calculated.”</p> <p>Ref: UNFPA, (n.d.), Population Analysis for Policies & Programmes. Accessed On October 17, 2016 From http://papp.iussp.org/sessions/papp101_s04/PAPP101_s04_100_010.html</p>
<p>Point 2: Simple measures of fertility and their uses:</p> <p>“The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is very important because it is so widely used and quoted. It is derived directly from ASFRs and is a standardised measure which allows international comparisons. It is, by default, a period measure, although cohort TFRs are possible”</p> <p>Ref: UNFPA, (n.d.), Population Analysis for Policies & Programmes. Accessed On October 17, 2016 From http://papp.iussp.org/sessions/papp101_s04/PAPP101_s04_100_010.html</p>
<p>Point 3: Simple measures of fertility and their uses:</p> <p>“Age-specific fertility rates are important because they allow us to see patterns of fertility, which give us a good idea of both traditional and modern/early and late patterns of fertility. Patterns are important in demography!”</p> <p>Ref: UNFPA, (n.d.), Population Analysis for Policies & Programmes. Accessed On October 17, 2016 From http://papp.iussp.org/sessions/papp101_s04/PAPP101_s04_100_010.html</p>