Population / Family Planning Thesaurus

Technical Information Service
Carolina Population Center
The University of North Carolina
at Chapel Hill
Population/Family Planning Thesaurus:

An Alphabetical and Hierarchical Display of Terms Drawn from Population-Related Literature in the Social Sciences

FIRST EDITION

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Chapel Hill 1975
INTRODUCTION

The confusion of terminology in the population field is a major difficulty confronting population librarians. This confusion is a consequence of the multidisciplinary nature of population studies and of the fact that population is a new and as yet incompletely articulated field. Confused and imprecise terminology is troublesome to the population librarian at many points in an information operation: as he tries to determine which item to acquire by researching titles, as he does subject cataloging when classifying documents, and as he interprets requests for information—to name only a few.

Recognizing that this problem is particularly critical in the social science area of the field, The Technical Information Service (TIS) has developed the Population/Family Planning Thesaurus, called for short the PFP Thesaurus. For three years a group of TIS Research Librarians surveyed terminology in this area by scanning literally thousands of pieces of current population literature. The end-product of this work was the PFP Thesaurus, a book which: (1) lists, in alphabetical order, 3,900 terms which are currently in use in population literature; (2) shows how these terms are used by indicating relationships among them—cross-references identify synonymous, generic, and other relationships; (3) defines well over half of these terms; and (4) uses the defined terms to outline distinct areas of subject interest in the population field. Thus, the PFP Thesaurus clarifies terminology by showing how it is being used.

Valuable to the librarian for this reason alone, the PFP Thesaurus can also play an important role in information retrieval by subject. After a discussion of information thesauri in general, the remainder of this introduction will discuss how the PFP Thesaurus can be put to that central purpose.

What is a Thesaurus?

In the midst of an information explosion, the basic function of a population library is to organize the available literature so that it can be used by various kinds of researchers. An important aspect of this task is keeping track of the subjects covered in the collection. The great majority of people who use population libraries request material by subject, rather than, for instance, works written by a specific author or published by a certain organization.

While one quick guide to the subject content of a document is its title, the librarian cannot rely on that alone. He is frequently faced with such titles as Collected Papers or with volumes of conference papers whose titles cannot possibly indicate the range of subjects they cover. And even if titles such as these were not a problem, the title section of the card catalog contains numerous titles beginning with the word "population."
There are many systems which can enable a librarian, in response to a request for information, to determine what materials he has in his collection on a specific subject. The thesaurus-based system is one of these.

**Thesaurus-based system for information retrieval**

This system utilizes two familiar library activities:

1. Indexing, or the assignment of terms to a document in order to describe its contents; and
2. Searching for materials subsequent to a request for information.

It brings these together by giving a thesaurus an important place in each activity.

In indexing, the thesaurus determines what terms will be assigned to a document, instead of allowing terms to be chosen randomly or by means of a subject headings list. In searching, reference questions are translated into terms supplied by the same thesaurus. The basic logic here is simple: if one is consistent in the description of the subject content of documents in a collection, and if requests for information can be consistently translated into the same terms, then a maximum number of documents will be identified in response to a request.

**A thesaurus**

A thesaurus, obviously, is at the heart of this system. It is the tool with which the librarian chooses terms for indexing and searching, and differs from other tools which librarians use for this purpose, such as ordinary subject lists, by accomplishing it better.

And accomplishing it better is the issue today—in light of the extreme difficulties surrounding population terminology. The established subject lists have proven inadequate to deal with the new complex of subjects and their relationships developing within the field. The general lists covering all fields, for instance the one developed by the U.S. Library of Congress, have a scope that is far too broad to be useful in a specialized library.

There are problems even with the lists developed especially for population. Being a multidisciplinary field, population has drawn its terminology from all of the disciplines with which it is concerned. Until recently, however, no one has formally explored and redefined these terms for the purpose of subject retrieval. The same term is often used differently in different disciplines—for example, the word "population" has one meaning to a statistician and another to a political scientist—even two persons in the same discipline may not use the same term in quite the same way. Since terms are not used consistently throughout the literature, two documents with the same term in their titles may deal with very different concepts. To compound the problem, many areas of population studies are still being developed, and the terms used in these newer areas are even less consistently defined.

Consequently, a simple list of subject headings, even one designed for population/family planning use, does not provide librarians with an optimally effective tool. The headings have different meanings to different librarians and researchers. What the population librarian needs is a way to distinguish among
the variety of possible terms. A thesaurus provides this better way, because in addition to listing terms, it also indicates relationships among them, thus showing the ways in which terms are used in the field. Different thesauri utilize different means of indicating these relationships—a list with cross-references, hierarchical displays, etc.—but the basic idea is the same: to provide more control, and to facilitate a more accurate choice of terms than can be made using a list alone.

*Briefly then, a thesaurus is a standardized vocabulary by means of which the usage of terms in one variety of information retrieval system (the thesaurus-based system) is controlled.* This type of retrieval system can be used in support of, or in lieu of, classification schemes and other systems which aid the librarian in determining what he has in his collection in response to a reference question.

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**Diagram I**

*Thesaurus-based Information Retrieval System*

**Indexing Procedure:**

1. Documents are received in the library.
2. List prominent terms and concepts appearing in each document.
3. Translate these into thesaurus terms.
4. Indexed docs.

**Searching Procedure:**

A. Requests for information come to the librarian.
B. List concepts used in request.
C. Translate these into thesaurus terms.
D. Response in the form of referral to documents which meet the information request.
E. Shelves

**Location of document**
The **PFP Thesaurus** as It is Used in a Thesaurus-Based Subject Retrieval System in the Individual Library

The purpose of the **PFP Thesaurus** is to control the assignment of terms when indexing and searching population literature concerned with the social, economic, or demographic aspects of the field. Such control is necessary so that the assignment of terms is consistent, thereby assuring effective information retrieval. In other words, in a system where the librarian first

1. describes the subject content of each item in his library with a list of terms,
   and
2. makes a file recording the terms he has used and the items they describe,
   and then, upon receiving a request for information,
3. translates that request into a list of terms which indicate its subject content,
   and
4. goes to a file to see which items in his collection have been described in those terms,

it is important that activities (1) and (3) be done according to the same standards. Otherwise, different terms might be used to describe the same subject, and matching (4) would not be accurate.

The **PFP Thesaurus** controls the assignment of terms in two ways. First, it contains a carefully developed group of terms: their number is limited, ambiguities are eliminated, uncertainties are clarified, and each term is defined. Second, it formalizes the process of choosing terms from this vocabulary; the librarian, using the clear step-by-step procedures outlined in the diagrams at the end of this introduction, is guided to appropriate terms in both indexing and retrieving.

Using the **PFP Thesaurus**, the librarian will find the work of carrying out effective subject retrieval substantially reduced. Much of the difficult work is already done: the basic problems of dealing with the terminology in the field have been solved by virtue of the limited (standardized) vocabulary and the indications of relationships. In addition, the **PFP Thesaurus** formalizes, and thus makes easier, the process of selecting terms.

### A Description of the **PFP Thesaurus**

The **PFP Thesaurus** has two sections: The Alphabetical List and the Hierarchial Displays. The librarian must refer to both of these in order to make the best use of the tool.

**The Alphabetical List**

The Alphabetical List is composed of two kinds of terms: (1) the standardized vocabulary from which terms for indexing and searching are chosen; and (2) a large number of other terms currently used in the field.

Terms in the standardized vocabulary are listed in all capitals and in bold-face (dark) type. The other terms appear in upper and lower case, medium-face type.
Birth, Unplanned
Use UNPLANNED PREGNANCY G.48 1.90

Access term — Birth, Unwanted
Use UNWANTED PREGNANCY G.49

Indexing term — BIRTH WEIGHT G.20
Scope: weight at birth.
MeSH — BIRTH WEIGHT
FMT — BIRTH WEIGHT

BIRTHS P.150
Scope: all births reported in a given population.
MeSH — BIRTH RATE
FMT — BIRTH RATE

These “other terms” are called access terms; they provide a way into the limited indexing/searching (standardized) vocabulary, if that is necessary. The first step in both the indexing and searching procedures is to develop a preliminary list of terms describing the document or the information request. Obviously, many of the terms gathered in this way will not be indexing/searching terms themselves, but they will be present in the Alphabetical List, and they will direct the librarian, by a cross-reference (USE), to an equivalent indexing/searching term.

The Alphabetical List offers the added feature of “rotating” the indexing/searching terms; that is, when such a term is made up of two or more words, it can be found under each of its main words. For instance, “POPULATION POLICY” can also be found alphabetized under “Policy, population.” And “PROGRAM MANPOWER NEEDS” is also listed as “Manpower needs, Program” and “Needs, Program manpower.” In addition, each of the alternate listings directs the user to the term as it properly appears:

Policy, population
Use POPULATION POLICY

The indexing/searching terms are, of course, the preeminent parts of the Alphabetical List, and the entries for these are the most complex. While the entries for access terms include only a cross-reference to an appropriate indexing/searching term (plus a number which indicates the place of that term in the hierarchies), the entries for indexing/searching terms can include many kinds of information.

Indexing/searching term entries always include:

1. A scope note, which is a definition of the term and, in many cases, a comment on how to use the term when indexing or searching;
2. An index number indicating the location of that term in the Hierarchical Displays. Occasionally, there will be more than one index number; this is because the term is used in connection with more than one subject area.

But indexing/searching entries also may carry additional information which can be useful to the librarian:

3. A Used for cross-reference, primarily citing other terms in the field which are
synonyms for the indexing/searching term. Used for cross-references indicate synonyms, abbreviations, variant word forms, and antonyms of some words whose opposites necessarily come up whenever they are used (as when "illiteracy" implies "literacy").

4. An rt cross-reference, citing other indexing/searching terms that are not closely related to this term. A term and its related terms are not considered interchangeable, but they have been associated in the literature and could be associated or confused in the mind of the user.

5. A (NOT) note. In some cases, time restrictions compelled the research group to gather terms from other thesauri or subject lists. Whenever a term was found in this manner, rather than by scanning current material, the (NOT) note is given.

6. MeSH and FMT mappings. These show how the term relates to those used in the National Library of Medicine's Medical Subject Headings and in the International Institute for the Study of Human Reproduction's Fertility Modification Thesaurus, respectively. Following the mapping symbol, the corresponding term in that system is listed: sometimes it is the same term; sometimes it is a different term or combination of terms. If the corresponding term is not a basic (or indexing/searching) term in the other system, it is itself followed by: (NON-MeSH), or (NON-FMT).

In addition to the access term and the indexing/searching term entries, names of countries are also included in the Alphabetic List. These can present difficulties for the librarian. Frequent name changes, the fact that some countries are known by alternate names, and the emergence of new countries can cause problems for the librarian which must be dealt with, so that documents from such countries or concerning them can be found easily and quickly. The PFP Thesaurus guides the librarian to a proper country name just as it guides him to an indexing/searching term—that is, through the combined use of the Alphabetic List and the Hierarchical Displays. For example, in the Alphabetic List, one might find the access term entry:

Russia
Use UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

When necessary, the country names also include scope notes. For example:

MICRONESIA AND POLYNESIA
Scope: islands of the central and western Pacific Ocean east of the Philippines. Sources do not agree on which islands are included. Add terms more specific to this to reflect important concepts in your literature.

All of the country names are listed together in Hierarchy Z, which shows major geographic and socioeconomic areas, regions, countries, and states and cities, where necessary.

These are the main parts of the Alphabetic List. Basically, this list provides the
user with two things: **access terms** which direct him to appropriate indexing/searching terms; and **indexing/searching term entries** which define the terms and direct the user, by number, to the Hierarchial Displays.

**The Hierarchial Displays**

The librarian's job is not finished when he locates an indexing/searching term in the Alphabetical List. Further steps are necessary in order to ensure the choice of the best possible term, that is, the term which most precisely expresses the subject of the item being indexed or the reference question being answered. To accomplish this further refinement, the librarian must go to the Hierarchical Displays.

The hierarchies are composed only of indexing/searching terms. Each display, or section, is an outline in subject terms of an area of the population field. The terms within each hierarchy are arranged both alphabetically and according to their specificity. That is, the broadest terms in a subject area are listed alphabetically and set near the left margin; terms covering relatively narrower, and therefore more specific, ranges of meaning, are indented beneath the term they enumerate: the more specific, the further to the right the indentation. For example, this arrangement:

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Vital statistics
   Births .................................. is more general than
   Live births............................ which is more specific than
Causes of death
Divorce
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Specificity here refers to two kinds of relationships: one term is more specific than another if the concept it expresses is a part of or a kind of the concept expressed by the other term. For instance, in the example above where "Vital statistics" is the most general term, "Births," "Causes of death," and "Divorce" are each a kind of vital statistic; "Live births" is a kind of birth, and therefore even narrower in meaning than "Births." And in the example:

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Brain
   Hypothalamus
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the hypothalamus is a part of the brain, and therefore "Hypothalamus" is a more specific term than "Brain."

Each hierarchical display is given a letter and a general identifying label. For instance, Hierarchy P, from which the example above was taken, is labeled "Population Composition and Dynamics."

The terms within a hierarchy are numbered sequentially. For instance, in the example given above, "Vital statistics" is numbered P.149, "Births" is P.150, "Live births" is P.151, and so on. These are not classification numbers; they only serve as a convenient index device. The numbers are located on the left margin, next to the terms they indicate.
There are three special hierarchies: Hierarchy S, for subheadings; Hierarchy N1, which includes names of organizations; and Hierarchy Z, for names of countries.

Hierarchy S—Subheadings
A subheading can be attached to a main term in order to limit the meaning of a main term. For example:

ABORTION, LEGAL—HISTORY

The use of the subheading HISTORY indicates that the document to which the term is applied is an historical treatment of the legal abortion question, rather than, for example, a discussion of the status of abortion laws at the present time. Use of the subheading distinguishes the treatment of the topic in this document from discussions of other aspects of ABORTION, LEGAL. Another example is:

ESTROGENS—ADMINISTRATION AND DOSAGE

This term and subheading would be used for a document with a strong emphasis on dosage levels of the hormones called estrogens.

The subheadings listed together in Hierarchy S are also included in the Alphabetical List, where they are treated in much the same way as other terms: definitions are given, and related terms and preferred terms are indicated where necessary. An asterisk (*) is printed before the term when it occurs in the Alphabetical List to indicate that it is a subheading.

Hierarchy N1—Names of Organizations
Names of organizations and agencies involved in population/family planning are included in Hierarchy N1. They are also found in the Alphabetical List, where the abbreviations, acronyms, and various names by which an organization may be known are given, and the user is guided to the preferred indexing term for the organization. For instance, WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION is to be used in indexing instead of the initials, W.H.O., and the term UNITED NATIONS is to be used instead of the term UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION, or its initials, U.N., which sometimes appear in population literature. These names of organizations are used when a document concerns an organization or agency as a subject, for instance an article describing the population activities of the United Nations.

Hierarchy Z—Names of Countries
Almost 500 geographical names are listed in Hierarchy Z. These include names of regions such as South Asia, names of countries such as India, names of states or other political subdivisions such as Kerala, as well as the names of some cities. This is a section which the librarian would probably want to expand in order to reflect the emphasis of his own collection. These names are also found in the Alphabetical List, as discussed on p. vi.

The purpose of the hierarchies is two-fold: (1) to check whether the term
located by means of the Alphabetical List is correct in terms of subject—that is, that the hierarchy in which the term appears covers the subject area of the item being indexed or the request for information being processed; and (2) to check that the term represents the proper level of generality. If the term isn’t at precisely the proper level, the hierarchy guides the user to the proper level. The Alphabetical List guides the user to an indexing/searching term. The Hierarchical Displays are a means of checking and adjusting this choice.

**Indexing with the PFP Thesaurus**

To index with the *PFP Thesaurus*, you choose terms from it which describe the subject content of a document. Indexing is done so that the document can be retrieved in response to a request for information.

Since terms are chosen specifically for retrieval, it is most important that they be assigned correctly during the indexing process. Quite simply, if you do not assign the term POPULATION DENSITY to a document, you will not locate that document when searching for materials on the topic of population density. Likewise, if you assign the term POPULATION DENSITY to a document which does not really deal with that topic (as it is defined in the *PFP Thesaurus*), when you retrieve the document in response to a request for information about population density it will not be helpful.

When assigning terms, you should always keep in mind the following standards:

* **Conformity.** The indexer must use indexing/searching terms as they are defined in the Alphabetical List and in accord with their relationships as set forth in the Hierarchical Displays.
* **Consistency.** Indexing/searching terms should always be used in the same way by the indexer, so that the researcher or librarian can predict their use and can expect to find the same concepts always indexed with the same subject terms.
* **Impartiality.** Personal evaluations, opinions, and interests of the indexer must be set aside so that all subjects covered by documents will be indexed without prejudice.
* **Precision.** Both general terms and those with narrower meanings appear in the Alphabetical List of the *PFP Thesaurus*. Relationships of generality and specificity among terms are illustrated in the Hierarchical Displays. When indexing you want to select the most specific term possible that is appropriate to the document being indexed. For example, an article entitled “The success of the Lippes loop in India” would be indexed with LIPPES LOOP and not with FAMILY PLANNING or CONTRACEPTIVE DEVICES or IUDs which are more general terms than LIPPES LOOP (see Hierarchy E). If you had an article entitled “The success of IUDs in India,” however, and it talked about IUDs in general, as opposed to oral contraceptives, then IUDs
would be the appropriate indexing term for the document.

**Decisions to be made about subject indexing in the library**

A major decision in subject indexing is which types of materials will be indexed: books, periodical articles, "ephemera," book chapters, conference papers, and so on. Generally, the more types of materials indexed, the greater your ability to respond to a reference question. What types of materials you decide to index will depend on available staff time and your judgement about which would be most useful to have in-depth subject access to.

A second decision, just as important, concerns the number of terms that will be assigned to the indexed documents. Generally, the more subject terms you assign to a document, the more useful the indexing will be—i.e., the more times that document will be used to answer different questions. This decision about the number of terms to assign, though, does not mean fixing a specific number of terms to use in all cases. Rather, you should consider which types of documents will receive more in-depth indexing and which will receive less. You have made part of this decision by deciding which documents in the library will be indexed at all. Then you may decide, for instance, that your ephemera collection will receive more detailed attention through indexing (that is, you intend to index chapters and other parts of such documents) than will books. A decision about how much attention through indexing you will give different subjects and geographic areas will probably reflect your acquisitions priority lists. Thus, if you are primarily collecting materials on the social and economic aspects of population, and collecting only representative materials on the biomedical aspects, your indexing will not be as extensive for the biomedical materials in your library.

**An example of indexing a document**

The following is a brief outline of the indexing process for a hypothetical article entitled "Family size preferences and religion in Latin America." The same steps are followed whether you are indexing a book, a journal article, a reprint, a conference paper, or a bibliography. (See also Diagram II a, p. xix.)

1. Scan the article to get a general idea of what it is about. Pay particular attention to the following features if they are present:
   a. The *title*. Read it carefully so that you understand it.
   b. The *abstract*. If one is provided, read it carefully. This abstract is a brief summary of the contents of the document. It usually appears at the beginning of a journal issue—near or within the table of contents—or at the beginning of an article. Sometimes a group of abstracts has a special name, such as "In This Issue" in *Family Planning Perspectives*.
   c. *Introduction* or initial paragraph. Read the introduction or first few paragraphs of the document to learn the author's purpose in writing it and the general aim and scope of the document.
   d. *Text* of the document. Scan the document, noting paragraph headings, charts, tables, and so on. Scanning a document means looking it over
rapidly while reading what appear to be significant sentences, headings, etc., in order to arrive at a general understanding of the content of the document.

e. Summary or conclusion. Read the summary, conclusion, or final paragraphs of the document carefully to determine if the author achieved what he proposed in the initial or introductory section.

2. Make a list of preliminary terms as you scan the article. These terms are important ones used in the article itself, or concepts discussed in the article as described in your own words. While scanning the above article on Latin America, you might make the following list of preliminary terms:

Family size preferences
Religion
Latin America
Urban

3. Check the PFP Thesaurus to be sure that each term in your preliminary list is correct:

a. Alphabetical List. Turn to the entry for “Family size preferences” in the Alphabetical List. You find that you are instructed to use either DESIRED FAMILY SIZE or IDEAL FAMILY SIZE. Turn to each of these terms and read all the information for each entry.

b. Hierarchies. Using the term numbers beside the terms DESIRED FAMILY SIZE and IDEAL FAMILY SIZE in the Alphabetical List, turn to the Hierarchical Display for each term. Examine those terms that are more general than each term, as well as those that are more narrow in meaning. Be sure that those concepts narrower in meaning than the terms you are considering are concepts discussed in the article, and that the concept that you are trying to describe with the indexing term is part of the more general grouping established by the terms above it.

The context of the hierarchies and a quick comparison of the article with the definitions of the terms show that DESIRED FAMILY SIZE is the concept that is discussed in the article. Modify your preliminary list of indexing terms to read:

DESIRED FAMILY SIZE
Religion
Latin America
Urban

4. Use this same procedure for each of your preliminary terms.

Finally, your list reads:

DESIRED FAMILY SIZE	PERU
CATHOLICISM	ARGENTINA
CHILE	URBAN
5. Underline the terms in this final list in the PFP Thesaurus with a distinctive color ink, such as red or bright blue, in both the Alphabetic List and the Hierarchical Displays. This underlining distinguishes terms used in your own library from those you have not used, so that you will not attempt to locate documents under terms that have not been applied. In this process, you establish the standardized vocabulary for your own library.

6. If you are using a coordinate index (described below), add the accession number of the document you are indexing to the index cards for the terms that you have used, and add the accession number and citation or location number to the cross-reference book, if necessary.

7. If you are using a card catalog for subject access, add the terms you have selected to the bibliographic description, and proceed to finish the catalog cards.

8. Since you have described the document physically (bibliographic description) and its contents (subject indexing), the document is now ready for your next step in processing.

Searching and a Coordinate Index

Establishing a coordinate index

The PFP Thesaurus can be very effectively used with a coordinate index. This is a separate card file outside of the card catalog, specifically designed for subject access to library materials. Each subject term assigned to documents in the library is represented by a separate card (we use one measuring 5 inches by 8 inches). When a term is used for the first time, write or type it in the upper left corner of card (see Example 1). You do not begin by typing the entire PFP Thesaurus onto cards; rather, the card file grows as terms from it are used.

When a term is used to describe a document, the accession number of the document is written on the card (Example 1). The numbers at the top of the columns indicate the last number of the accession number to be written in the column, not the first. For example, R-195 is written in column 5; P-450 is written in column 0. Using the final digit allows the card to be filled more evenly and makes it easier to compare the cards with each other. The accession numbers which you write on the coordinate index term cards are also the location numbers of the documents, if the materials have been filed or shelved in sequential order as they are received. (This is especially appropriate for ephemeral materials.) When
Demographic characteristics
Use POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS P.63

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA R.5
Scope: information concerning the demographic characteristics of a region, and the methods and problems involved in the collection of such information.
MeSH - DEMOGRAPHY
FMT - DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

DEMOGRAPHIC EFFECTIVENESS N2.37
Scope: effect of a family planning program or specific contraceptive on population growth.
MeSH - FAMILY PLANNING and POPULATION GROWTH
FMT - DEMOGRAPHIC EFFECTIVENESS

Demographic factors
Use POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS P.63

DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH AND TRAINING 0.81
Scope: in-depth investigation and instruction for demographers and statisticians in the statistical and mathematical study of size, composition, distribution, and dynamics of human populations.
MeSH - DEMOGRAPHY 0.81
FMT - DEMOGRAPHY and RESEARCH and EDUCATION or EDUCATION

DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEYS R.17
Scope: surveys in which data is collected relating to population composition or dynamics.
MeSH - DEMOGRAPHY and HEALTH SURVEYS
FMT - CENSUS

DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION P.193
Scope: shift, which has been observed in all countries undergoing industrialization, from a relatively stable condition of high death rates and high birth rates to a new stable condition of low death rates and low birth rates, with a decline in death rates initiating the shift and a decline in birth rates completing it.
MeSH - DEMOGRAPHY

DEMOGRAPHY Q.8
Scope: science and practice dealing with the statistical and mathematical analysis of the size, composition, and spatial distribution of human populations, and of changes over time in these aspects through the operation of the processes of fertility, mortality, marriage, migration, and social mobility.
FMT - POPULATION RESEARCH AND TRAINING 0.80
Used for: Historical demography
Population studies
MeSH - DEMOGRAPHY
FMT - DEMOGRAPHY

Demography, Historical
Use DEMOGRAPHY Q.8

DENMARK Z.371
MeSH - DENMARK

Density, Child
Use CHILD DENSITY R.61

Density, Clinic
Use LOCATION OF SERVICES N2.27

Density, Household
Use HOUSEHOLD DENSITY P.134
Density, Population
Use POPULATION DENSITY P.38

Density, Urban
Use URBAN DENSITY P.40

DENTAL CARE N.3.23 (NOT)
Scope: activities or services directed towards care of the teeth and associated tissues.
MeSH - DENTAL CARE

DENTISTS M.82 N1.40 (NOT)
Scope: specialists concerned with the care and health of the teeth and associated tissues.
MeSH - DENTISTS

DEPENDENCE ON CHILDREN N1.13
Scope: reliance of parents upon children for economic and social support.
MeSH - DEMAND FOR CHILDREN I.78
MeSH - AGED and FAMILY
FMT - OLD AGE SECURITY

DEPENDENCY F.39
Scope: affiliative need found in all individuals to relate themselves to, rely upon, and find gratification in, another person.
MeSH - INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS
FMT - PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS

DEPENDENCY BURDEN P.81
Scope: number of persons in the dependent segment of a society as indicated by the dependency ratio, i.e., the number of persons under 15 and over 64 years of age per 100 persons in the age group 15-64 years.
Used for: Economically inactive population
MeSH - POPULATION and specific age group.
FMT - DEPENDENCY BURDEN

Depletion, Resource
Use CONSUMPTION I.67 and NATURAL RESOURCES J.17

Depo-Provera
Use MEDROXYPROGESTERONE D.13

DEPOPULATION P.194
Scope: reduction in the number of inhabitants in an area.
Used for Population decline
MeSH - POPULATION
FMT - POPULATION DECREASE

Depot therapy, Long acting
Use MEDROXYPROGESTERONE D.13

DEPRESSED AREAS I.192 Z.456
Scope: areas which are economically below standard.
Used for Economically depressed areas
MeSH - POVERTY
FMT - UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS

DEPRESSION (ECONOMIC) I.64 I.236
Scope: period of low general economic activity marked especially by unemployment.
Used for Economic depression
MeSH - ECONOMICS or UNEMPLOYMENT
R - Research methodology

R.1 Data collection
R.2 Attitude scales
R.3 Data
R.4 Base line data
R.5 Demographic data
R.6 Age data
R.7 Migration data
R.8 Interennial data
R.9 Parameters
R.10 Data sources and collection methods
R.11 Census
R.12 Housing census
R.13 Chandrasekar-Deming technique
R.14 Cross-cultural studies
R.15 Cross-national studies
R.16 Cross-sectional studies
R.17 Demographic surveys
R.18 Fertility surveys
R.19 Household sample surveys
R.20 Interviews
R.21 KAP surveys
R.22 Longitudinal studies
R.23 Panel longitudinal studies
R.24 Polls
R.25 Record linkage
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