Difference between demography and population studies pdf

Sign in to receive updates and resources that are delivered to your Inbox. Demographics are the statistical study of human populations. It includes the study of the size, structure and distribution of different population groups and changes in them in response to birth, migration, aging and death. It also includes the analysis of the relationships between economic, social, cultural and biological processes that affect a population. The field of sociology is based on huge data generated from a variety of sources, including the U.S. Census Bureau. Demographics include studying human populations, including how populations change over time. Demographic data can be used by governments, academic researchers, and businesses. One of the best-known examples of a demographic survey is the U.S. Census, which measures and uses the U.S. population to determine political representation and how money is spent. Demography is widely used for various purposes and may include small, targeted populations or mass populations. Governments use demographics for political observations, scientists use demographics for research purposes, and companies use demographics for advertising purposes. Statistical concepts essential for demographics include birth rate, death rate, infant mortality, fertility rate and life expectancy. These concepts can be further subdivided into more specific data, such as.B. the ratio of men to women and the life expectancy of each sex. A census helps provide much of this information, in addition to important statistical records. In some studies, the demography of an area is expanded to include education, income, structure of family unit, housing, race or ethnicity and religion. The information collected and examined for a demographic survey of a population depends on whether the party uses the information. In the United States, one of the best-known examples of demographics is the Us Census. Every 10 years, each household receives a survey with questions about the age, race and gender of each household member, as well as information about how each household member is related. In addition to the Census, the American Community Survey is sent each year to a randomly selected subset of Americans to gather additional information (e.B. professional status and education). Answering the Census (and the American Community Survey when the budget is selected) is required by law, but there are guidelines for protecting the respondents. Census data is used by the federal government to determine how many members of the House of Representatives each state has, and it can affect how federal funds are spent. In addition, many researchers analyze census and American Community Survey data, known as secondary data analysis. Performing secondary data analysis allows researchers to study demographics, even if their research group does not have the resources to collect their own demographic data. Collect. For an example of how demographic data can be used by researchers, look at a 2018 New York Times report examining whether women wait longer to have children. Researcher Caitlin Myers analyzed data from the National Center for Health Statistics to determine when women had their first child and whether this varied by geographic region. In general, women waited longer for children: the average age at which women had their first child increased from 1980 to 2016. However, there were significant differences depending on geographical location and level of education. For example, in 2016, the average new mother in San Francisco County, California, was 31.9 years old, while the average new mother in Todd County, South Dakota, was 19.9 years old. Moreover, new mothers with a college degree tended to be older (the average age was 30.3 years) than new mothers without a college degree (average 23.8 years old) From the Us Census and vital statistics collected from a variety of sources, sociologists can create a picture of the US population – who we are, how we change, and even who we will be in the future. Marcaux/Photographer's Choice RF/Getty Images According to population education, social and environmental issues revolve around population growth. The teaching of population education combines learning in the real world with the themes of ecology, human geography, economy, public health, history and civics. Educatig students on their impact helps to reduce the human footprint to a sustainable level. The human population has grown from 1 billion to 7 billion in the last 200 years. Population education helps students understand how this growth affects them and how their actions shape the world around them. Population education was first introduced by the Swedish Population Commission in 1935. The Commission expressed its concern at a time when the birth rate was lagging behind and recommended an education programme aimed at influencing fertility behaviour. Similar population studies were proposed in the United States in 1937 and 1938, even during a period of low birth rates, but at that time no curriculum was introduced into the school systems. In the 1960s, the idea of popular education was seriously reconsidered. The concern at that time shifted from slow growth in the 1930s to rapid growth in later years. In the 1950s and 1960s, several countries made great efforts to educate adults about the consequences of high births. According to a benchmark study published by Credit Suisse, more than half of the Wealth held by just 1 percent of the population, as low interest rates and tax reform boosted profits at the fastest pace in five years. Global wealth has grown by 6.4% in the last 12 months, credit suisse said, bringing the total to 280 trillion dollars -- more than 15 times the size of the U.S. economy -- and expanding to 27% after the financial crisis. Increases. Wealth creation was the main driver, the study showed, with Americans adding more than half (8.5 trillion dollars) in total gains last year. At the current rate, global wealth is expected to exceed '340 trillion dollars over the next five years, the study estimated. So far, the (Donald) Trump presidency has led to companies thriving and employment growing, although the Federal Reserve's continued supportive role has undoubtedly played a role here, and wealth inequality remains a prominent issue, said Michael O'Sullivan, CIO of Credit Suisse Wealth Management. Looking ahead, however, high market valuations and property prices can slow down the pace of growth in the coming years. However, the study also showed that the world's richest people increased their collective wealth to such an extent that they now own more than half of the planet's wealth, a figure that rose from 45.5% at the beginning of the millennium. Interestingly, however, the study also found that overall gains were not symmetrical: while average wealth per adult grew by 7% worldwide between 2000 and 2007, the bottom half of wealthholders did even better: the median wealth per adult grew by 12% per year, according to Credit Suisse. However, wealth creation may not be so egalitarian over the next five years, as the number of global millionaires (in dollars) is expected to increase by 22%, while the number of the world's poorest, defined as those with less than 10,000 dollars of total wealth, is expected to shrink by only 4%. Emerging economies are expected to generate wealth faster than their developed counterparts and are likely to account for 22% of global wealth by the end of the five-year period, the study found. Not surprisingly, the largest contribution is expected from China, estimated at around '10 trillion dollars, an increase of 33%. More from What's Trending on TheStreet: Find the population statistics of a city, city, county, state, or world with this comprehensive resource for population statistics, population data, and demographics from around the world. The population is one of the most fundamental aspects of human existence. From the smallest tribe to the largest nation, important decisions are based on questions like: How many of us are there? How are we divided? Where are we going? Do we have enough food and other resources to feed us? And if not, what should we do about it? In this article, we learn how human populations are measured, how population changes affect us, and what study-based populations tell us about the future of the population. race can tell. We will also study the forces that affect human populations. Advertising What is population? A population is an aggregate of individuals that have a characteristic or a set of characteristics. A population is generally defined by geography, like all people on earth, all people in Sweden, or all people in Texas. Demographers (people who study human populations) call this a natural population. An aggregate of all of living beings is considered a population, but for this article we will focus on human populations. There are other ways than geography to define and study populations. Time, political inclinations, religious beliefs or physical characteristics are all possibilities to divide people into different population groups. The study of populations is carried out by examining these different populations and seeing where they overlap. For example, if you know the population of Americans who are Republicans, and you know the population of Americans living in Texas, you can look at where those populations intersect and learn about Republicans and Texans. Content The simplest (though not necessarily simplest or most accurate) method of measuring the population is easy to count all. This is called a census and is usually carried out by government officials. In the past, religious organizations conducted censuses, but usually at local or regional level. The Roman Empire conducted censuses to measure the pool of military-age men and for tax purposes, but these were limited because the Romans had to report government officials in their hometown to be counted. People who were poor or otherwise incapacitated were rarely counted [Source: Weinstein & Pillai]. The U.S. government conducted the first census in 1790 and has conducted a full census every 10 years since then. A full census is sometimes referred to as a complete list -- each person is counted either through face-to-face interviews or questionnaires. There are no estimates. Even a full census has limits. In countries with very remote areas, it may be impossible for census participants to count all. The 1980 CENSUS suffered from a documented undercount, partly because census participants were afraid to go to some inner-city neighborhoods [Source: Weinstein & Pillai]. A census also has trouble collecting information about rare populations. A rare population is small or not reflected in standard census data. For example, the United States is not allowed to collect religious information during the census, so That American Muslims could be considered a rare population. People who participate in a particular hobby or own a particular car model are other examples of rare populations. Advertising An alternative to a complete count of the list is the sample survey. They could be familiar with this as the method used by market research companies and political analysts to conduct their research. The use a mathematical formula to determine the minimum number of people to be counted to form a representative sample of the total population. For example, if the total population is 1,000 people, researchers may only need to directly interview 150 of them. Then they can take the data from the sample and extrapolate it to the entire population. If 10 percent of the people in the sample are left-handed, it can be assumed that 100 out of a population of 1,000 1,000 Lefty. Samples can actually provide more accurate results than the full list, but there are some caveats. All samples have a margin of error because there is always the possibility that the sample selected for the survey will differ in some way from the overall population. This is expressed as a percentage of possible fluctuations such as plus or minus four percent. The larger the sample size, the smaller the margin of error. In addition, the samples must be selected as randomly as possible. This can be more difficult than it sounds. Suppose you want to ask a sample of everyone in France. One method used in the past was to randomly select names from the phone book. However, this eliminates certain classes of people from the possibility of being selected for the sample: poor people without telephones; people who use mobile phones and therefore do not appear in the phone book; Persons with unlisted numbers; and most college students. Collecting population data for places that do not perform censuses, or from historical periods before censuses became commonplace, is achieved by quoting all available demographic information. There may be partial censuses, local population data or information collected by church or bourgeois groups. The examination of birth and death records provides further clues. There is much more to know about the population than just how many people there are. Age - The age of a population can tell us a lot about what the population is doing and what it will do in the future. A sudden increase in the birth rate (like the baby boom after World War II in the United States) leads to a bulge in the population. An above-normal percentage of the population is then concentrated on a specific age group. As these people age, the bulge moves through the population and can have enormous social impact. When Baby Boomers moved into middle age and started their own families, their enormous purchasing power helped boost the Us economy. As they go into old age, they will put immense pressure on the health care industry and social security. Advertising Location - The search for where to live is one of the biggest reasons why the United States is conducting its census. Members of the House of Representatives are assigned to each state on the basis of the population of that state. Many government programs also base their funding on population patterns. Location data also tell us about the movement of people. Data from the U.S. Census show that Americans have been moving less and less frequently since the 1940s, and that Americans have moved from the last 15 to 20 years. have moved to the South East [Source: Population Estimates, Census 2000 Special Reports]. Socioeconomic Data - Computer mapping software in combination with population data may show us patterns that could provide clues to underlying problems. Such a map could high concentrations of poor people in certain urban areas or high concentrations of people with cancer close to certain specific This content is not compatible on this device. Race - The demographic study of race is very controversial. Scientifically, there are no different breeds of humans. The difference between Asians and blacks is the same as the difference between people with brown eyes and people with blue eyes. However, the idea of race still plays an important role in our societies. Many of us identify as part of a particular race for cultural reasons. Demographers can examine racial populations for information on topics that could be emphasized within a racial group, such as.B. a medical problem. The U.S. Census Bureau declares the racial data they collect to be generally a social definition of race that is recognized in this country. They do not correspond to any biological, anthropological or genetic criterion [Source: U.S. Census Bureau Question and Answer Center]. The human population has increased almost continuously over the course of history. Because there are no solid records in most historical periods, scientists need to estimate the global population based on the demographic information they can put together. In 10,000 B.C. there were between one and 10 million people. By 1,000B.C. there were 50 million. By 600 A.D., the world population had reached 200 million. At the beginning of the 20th century, 1.5 billion people lived on the planet [Source: Historical Estimates of the World Population]. Our population seems to be growing faster and faster over the centuries. The main reason for this is simple -- any population increase creates more people who can multiply. The population is growing exponentially. If a million people have enough children to double the population (taking into account mortality rates), then the next generation will give birth to twice as many children. The doubling of the population will then lead to four million people. This is sometimes known as the Malthusian Growth Model, named after one of the earliest researchers of the population, Thomas Malthus. Advertising This content is not compatible on this device. It should come as no surprise, then, that the world's population quadrupled to up to six billion in the 100 years between 1900 and 2000. The U.S. Census Bureau estimates that it will exceed 10 billion by 2050 [Source: World Population Information]. Spikes and bottlenecks The more or less steady increase in the human population is permeated in various places with peaks (sudden, rapid jumps in the rate of increase, which eventually flattens) and bottlenecks, sudden decline of the total population. Global population spikes in the past can only be estimated on the basis of incomplete historical records, but the for sudden population growth coincides with the discovery of tools, the domestication of food crops and the industrial revolution. Each of these major changes in the way people lived their lives led to a huge increase in the capacity to produce food, goods, or labor. They also freed some people people specialised

workplaces and improve the overall quality of life. These conditions allowed people to thrive and increase their population. In general, periods of increasing population growth coincide with periods of prosperity. Plagues and some wars are bottlenecks in the population, also known as genetic bottlenecks. When the population suddenly and dramatically declines, a limited number of people will be able to reproduce further. Although the population eventually recovers and grows beyond the level before the bottleneck, any person born later can trace his ancestry directly to one of the few reproducers in the bottleneck. This severely restricts genetic diversity. When a population grows, it is put under pressure. This pressure may arise from a lack of resources for food, home and services; Disease; War; or lack of enough space. The pressure can be relieved by migration. Wars, diseases and famines also reduce the pressure by destroying a part of the population. Indeed, the basis for Thomas Malthus's famous population theories is that the human population will inevitably grow beyond Earth's ability to sustain it, leading to self-correcting (and unpleasant) burdens. Malthus's idea is sometimes known as the Population Bomb (or Malthusian Population Theory) and gained popularity with the growth of the environmental movement in the 1970s. The fear of global overpopulation is due to several factors: advertising We will not be able to produce enough food to feed everyone. There is not enough space for everyone to live. People are harming the environment. Too many people will virtually destroy the ecosystem and further reduce our ability to produce food. We cannot provide the social infrastructure to provide for all people. Our vulnerability to these factors is based on population density, the number of people per unit area. Since the Industrial Revolution, urbanization has led to a huge increase in urban population density. The highest population density ever recorded in the Kowloon Walled City area of Hong Kong. At one point, about 50,000 people lived in a megablock about 150 meters by 200 meters in size [Source: Tofu Magazine]. The almost lawless district was evacuated and demolished to make way for a park. Today, the areas with the highest population density are obviously in the large urban areas. India and China have large areas with a high population density [Source: NASA Visible Earth]. As population density in a given area increases, it is approaching so-called load-bearing capacity. This is the maximum number of people an area can support in terms of available resources. For animals, this is easy to calculate. A goat, for example, could need 50 square meters of grass to survive. An area of 200 square meters thus has a load capacity of four goats. Calculating the load-bearing capacity for humans is much more complex. We can use technology to our Production. We can ship resources from other areas. We can create sanitation systems and other infrastructures to support higher density. What happens if we reach sustainability in an area? There are several possibilities: people leave another area. People tend to become less healthy and therefore less able to reproduce. Population pressure leads to war. Unhygienic conditions and proximity lead to an outbreak of the disease. We improve resource generation and infrastructure and increase sustainability. Man is also able to voluntarily control his own population. This can occur on a large scale, such as a government program or a law, or on an individual level. Since the 1960s, individuals have had much better access to birth control. Governments can control the population by imposing penalties on too many children, by making it more beneficial to have fewer children, or by sterilizing people so that they can no longer reproduce. Unfortunately, some governments have tried to reduce or eliminate certain populations they deed as undesirable by killing them en masse -- known as genocide. Advertising Since the 1970s, China has an official policy that prohibits most couples from having more than one child. In the face of enormous population pressures, China imposes hefty fines on anyone who violates the rule. It can be said that the policy has achieved its goal of preventing an estimated 250 million births [Source: BBC]. However, there are negative side effects. A cultural and religious preference for male children has led to abortions of many female fetuses, which in turn has led to a growing imbalance in the relationship between men and women in China. Shrinking populations in some areas have also caused economic problems. Dissidents and defectors claim that China is perverting the way into the one-child policy [Source: CNN]. You will be surprised to learn that not everyone thinks a growing human population is a bad thing. In fact, some people think we are facing the opposite problem -- that our population is not growing fast enough and may be starting to shrink. How can that be? The simple answer is: birth control. Since the 1960s, when birth control pills became widely available to women in developed countries, the growth rate of the world's population has fallen steadily every year [Source: World Population Growth Rates]. This becomes a problem in some countries, especially when their populations have been reduced by other factors such as disease or war. Russia is planning a that women would pay subsidies for children. Australia, Japan and several other nations have similar programs [Source: New York Times]. Advertising Why would a shrinking population be bad? Would it not be better if we used fewer natural resources and caused less environmental damage? It would probably be better in some ways. But it is also important to have a healthy global economy and to Global economic growth is largely fueled by population growth. People are consumers. More consumers are equal to more money. More money is synonymous with a healthier economy. Population loss is not a global problem. There are many people, overall. It's just a problem in certain places where external factors have driven the population down. In these places, the population could become so low that it suffers from population collapse. This is the point at which the population is no longer large enough to support a functioning economy. All the people who are left just leave when they are able. Those who are too poor to move end up living in extreme poverty. American Veterinary Medical Association. Background: Plague. News. China is reinforcing its one-child policy. September 25, 2000. Rebecca A. The History of Bubonic Plague. 5CPlague2003.htmChivers, C.J. Putin urges plan to Reverse Slide in the Birth Rate. New York Times, May 11, 2006. . Chinese witness: Beijing enforces sterilizations, abortions. June 11, 1998. E.L. Skip. Black death. Phillip. The empty cradle. Basic Books, April 13, 2004.NASA. Population density. David. Kowlooon Walled City. Tofu Magazine #2. Kathleen. Politics and Population Control: A Documentary History. Greenwood Press, 30 September 2004.United Nations. Population and housing censuses. Census Bureau. Annual population estimates for the United States, regions, and states, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006. . Census Bureau. World population growth rates: 1950-2050. . Census Bureau. Domestic migration between regions, divisions and states: 1995 to 2000. . Census Bureau. FAQ - How do you define races? . Census Bureau. Historical estimates of the world's population. Census Bureau. World Population Information. Jay & Pillai, Vijayan K. Demography: The Science of Population. Allyn & Bacon, 6. November November John. Overpopulation. Franklin Watts.