

DEMOGRAPHY

(STUDY OF POPULATION)

Dr Muhammad Saeed Raza

Lecturer

Department of Community Medicine

Sargodha Medical College (UOS)



DEMOGRAPHY

- Demos – People
Graphy - Measurement

“Demography is the Scientific study of human population”

- It focuses its attention on three readily observable human phenomenon.

(a) change in population size (growth or decline)

(b) composition of population(age , sex , etc)

(c) distribution of population

- **POPULATION** is the number of person occupying a certain geographic area drawing substance from their habitat and interacting with one another.
- **HABITAT** is natural home(natural environment of an organism).

Demography is the study of human population concerning their size, distribution, structure and changes within them.

- **Size:** the number of persons in the population at a given time.
- **Distribution:** the arrangement of the population in space at a given time
- **Structure:** the distribution of the population among its sex and age groupings
- **Changes:** occur due to the growth or decline of the total population, resulting from births, deaths and in or out migration.

IMPORTANCE OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Demographic data provide a basis for predicting future trends & making decisions.

It is also important for formulation, implementation & evaluation of plan ,policies & programs.

It guide to policy makers to make policies that can fulfill the needs of various sector of society such as young ,adult, & aged, unemployed, poor & various cultural group.

It deals with `5' “demographic processes”

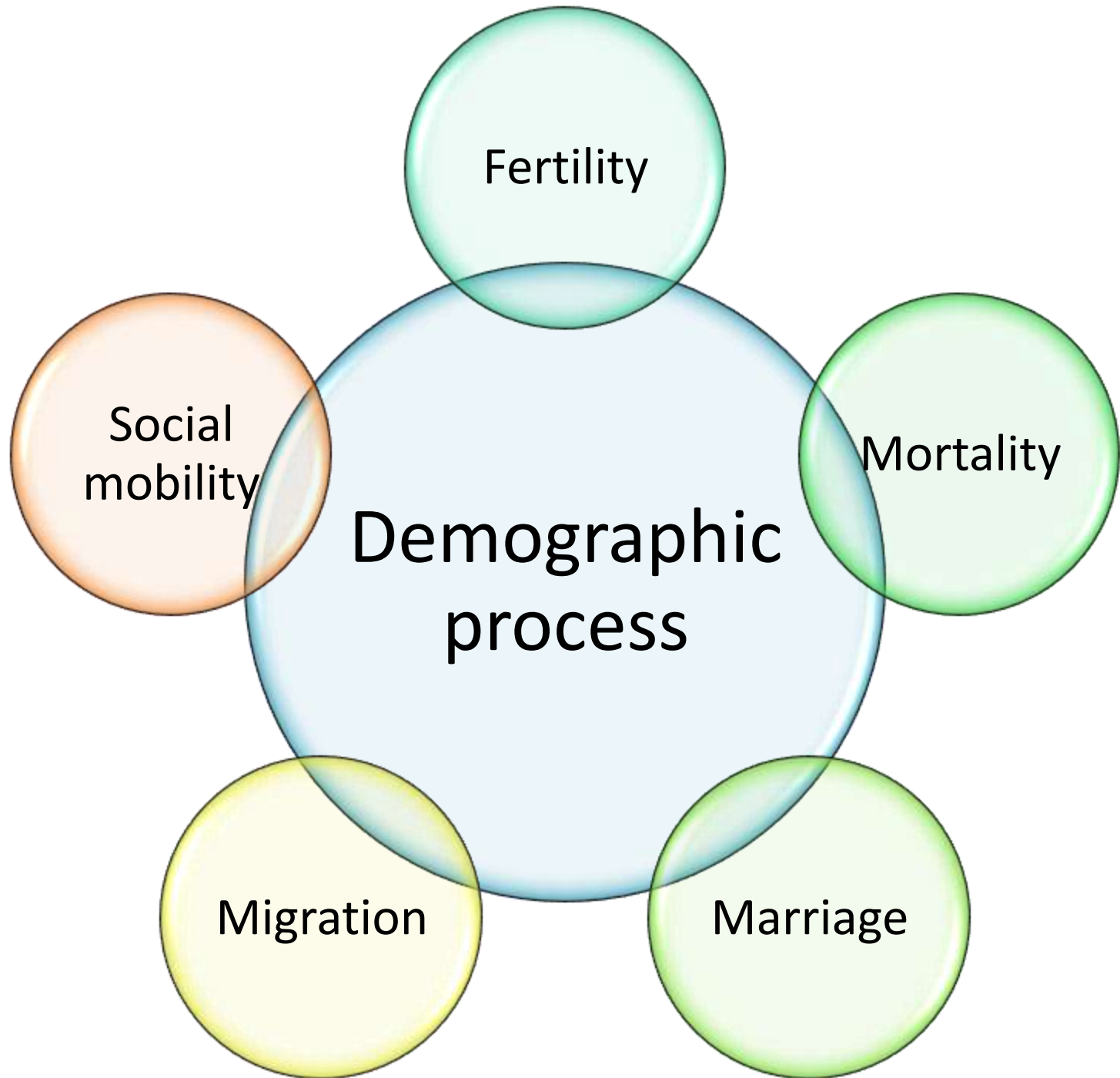
(a) fertility

(b) mortality

(c) marriage

(d) migration

(e) social mobility



- SOURCE OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

In Pakistan main source of demographic data are

1. Population census
2. Demographic Surveys
3. Registration of vital events (births and deaths)

- **CENSUS**

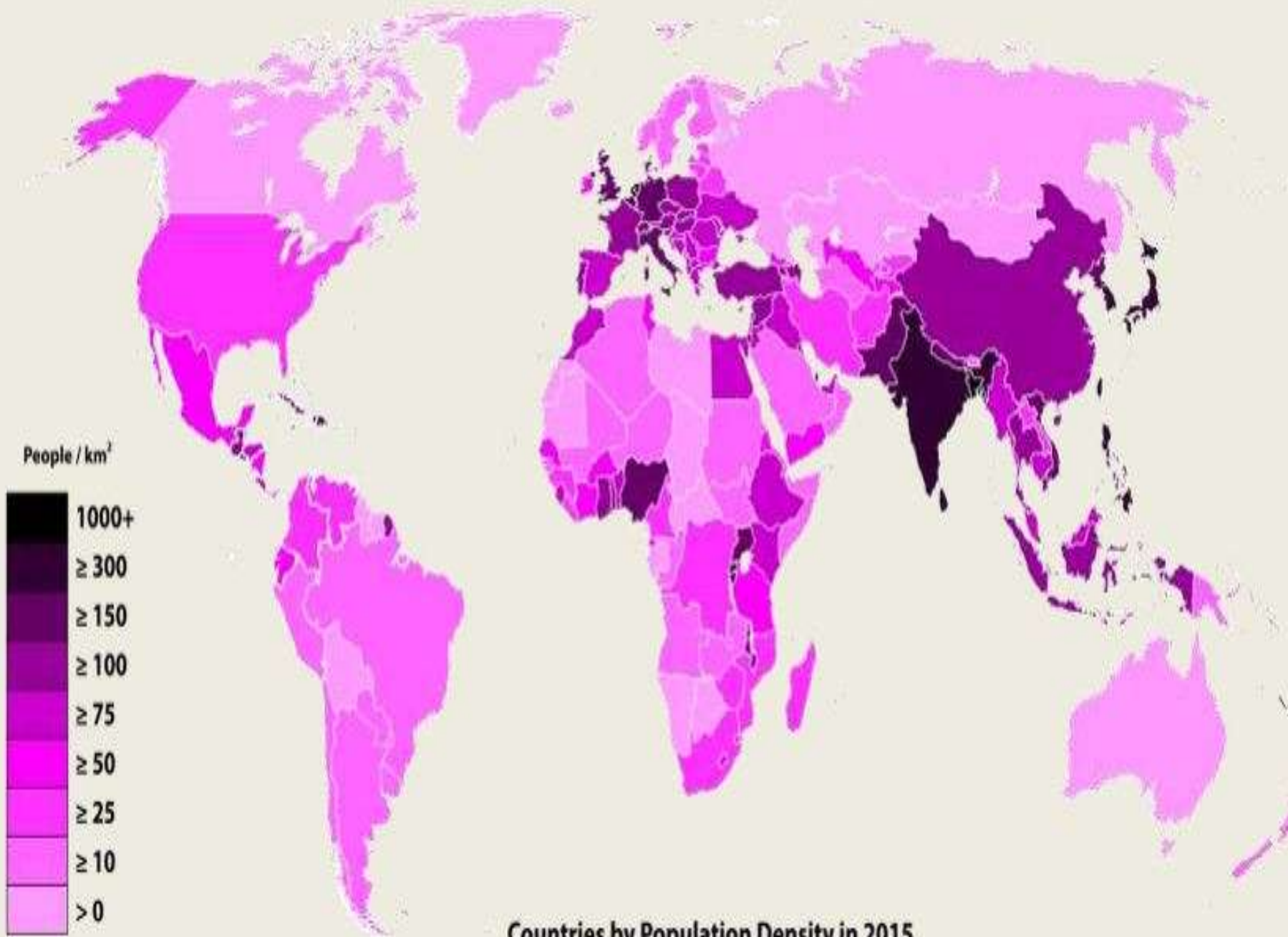
Latin word “to estimate or asses”

It is a proces of collecting,compiling and publishing demographic,economic and social data related to persons in a defined time period and area.

1. De facto
2. De jure

Density of Population

- It is one of the important indices of population concentration.
- **It is defined** as “the number of persons, living per square kilometers”.



Countries by Population Density in 2015

Family Size

- **Commonly family size means:**
the total number of persons in a family.
- **In demography family size means :**
the total number of children a women has borne at a point in time.
- **The completed family size indicates:**
the total number of children borne by a women during her child bearing age group which is generally assumed to be between 15 and 45 years.

Family Size

- **Total fertility rates:**

The approximate magnitude of the completed family size.

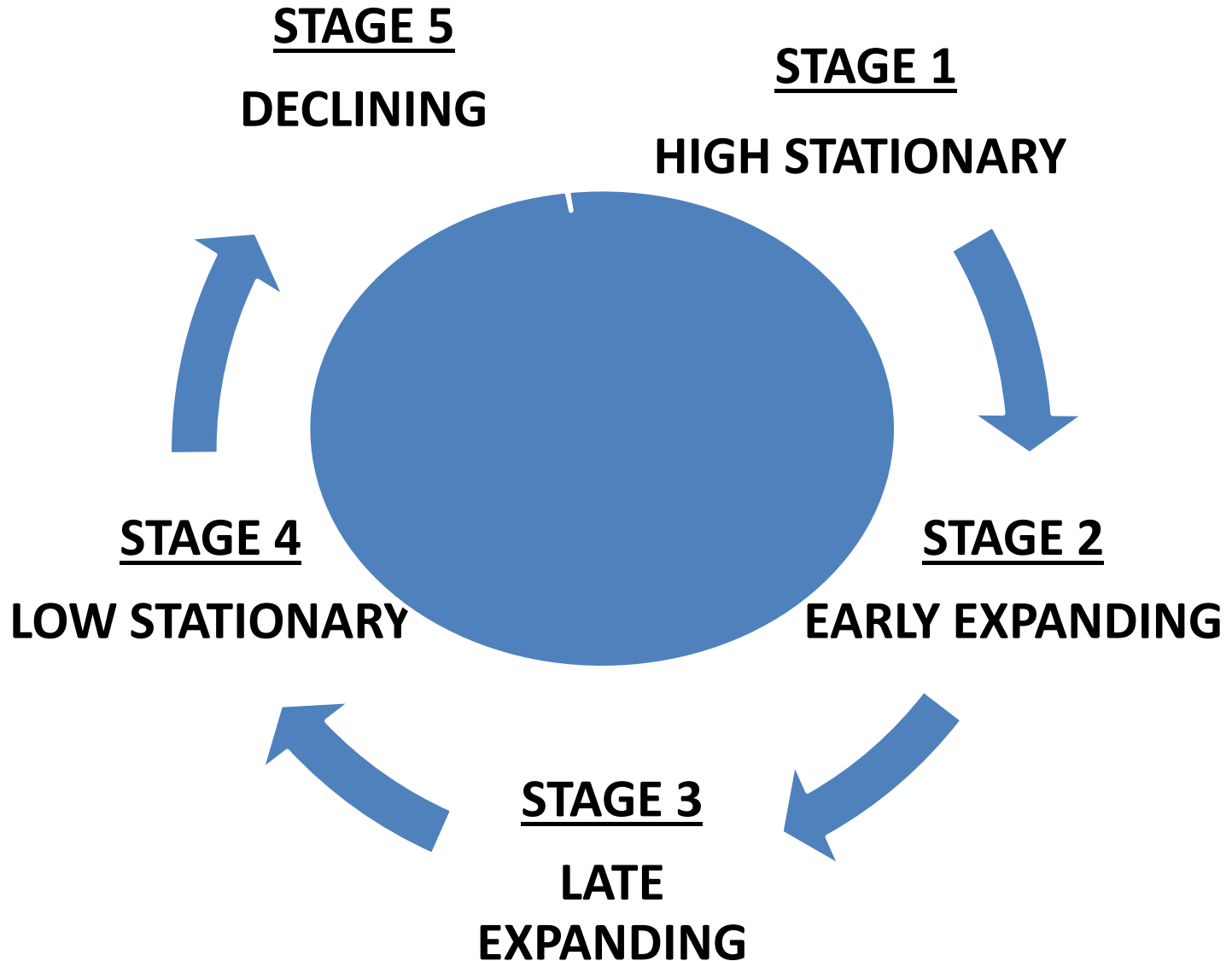
- **Dependent factors:**

Duration of marriage, education of the couple, number of births and living children, preference of male children, desired family size.

- **Family planning:**

Involves both decision regarding “desired family size” and the “effective limitation of fertility once that size has been reached”.

DEMOGRAPHIC CYCLE



STAGES OF DEMOGRAPHIC CYCLE

- **First stage: (High stationary)**

This stage is characterized by a high birth rate and a high death rate, which cancel each other and the population remains stationary.

- **Secondary Stage: (Early expanding)**

The death begins to decline while the birth rate remains unchanged.

- **Third stage: (Late expanding)**

The death rate declines still further and the birth rate tends to fall. The population continues to grow because births exceeds deaths.

STAGES OF DEMOGRAPHIC CYCLE


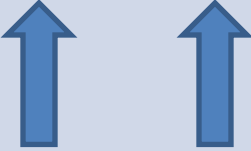







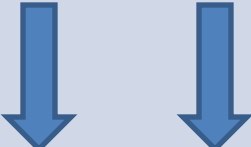
- **Fourth Stage: (Low stationary)**

There is low birth and low death rate with the result that the population becomes stationary.

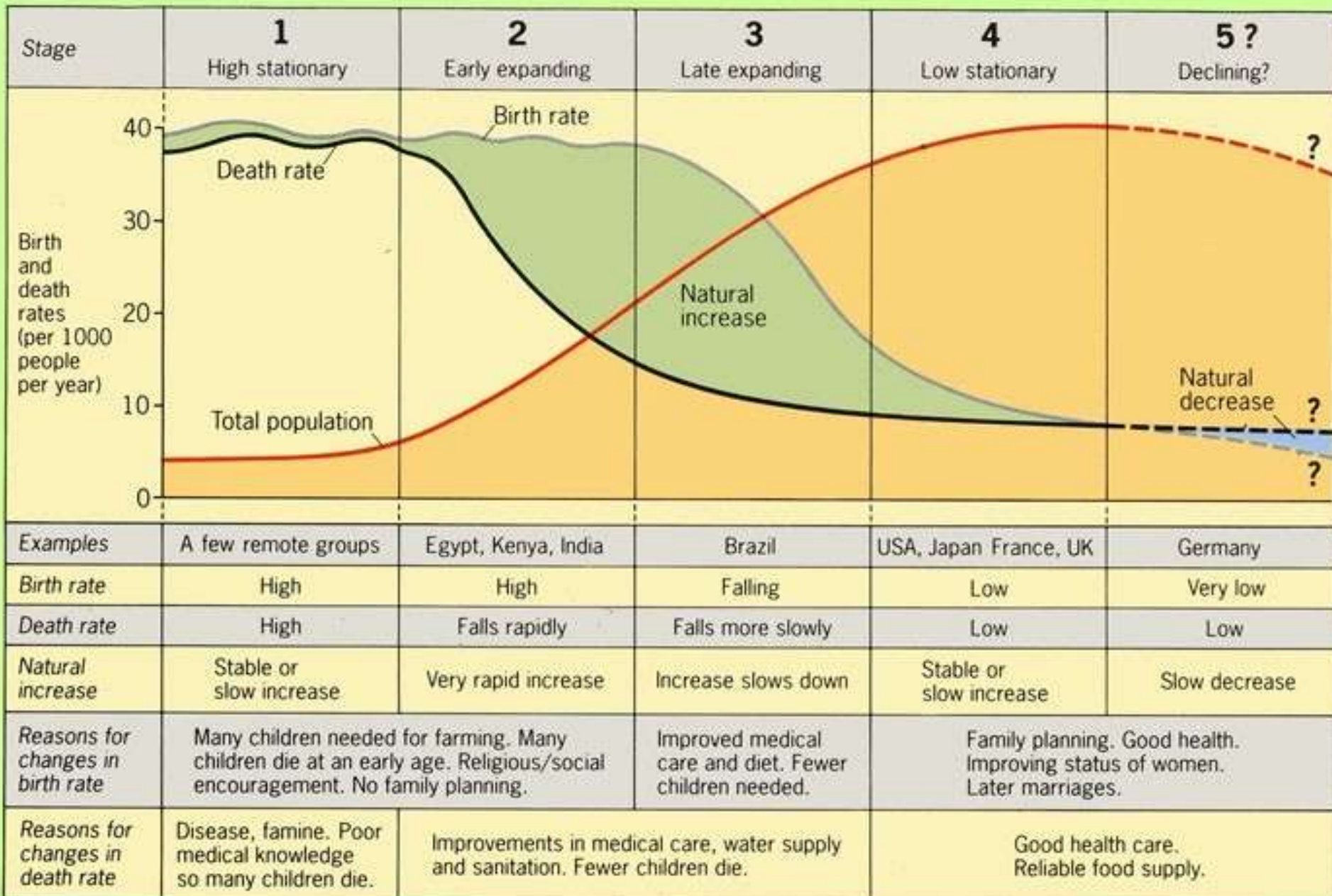
- **Fifth Stage: (Declining)**

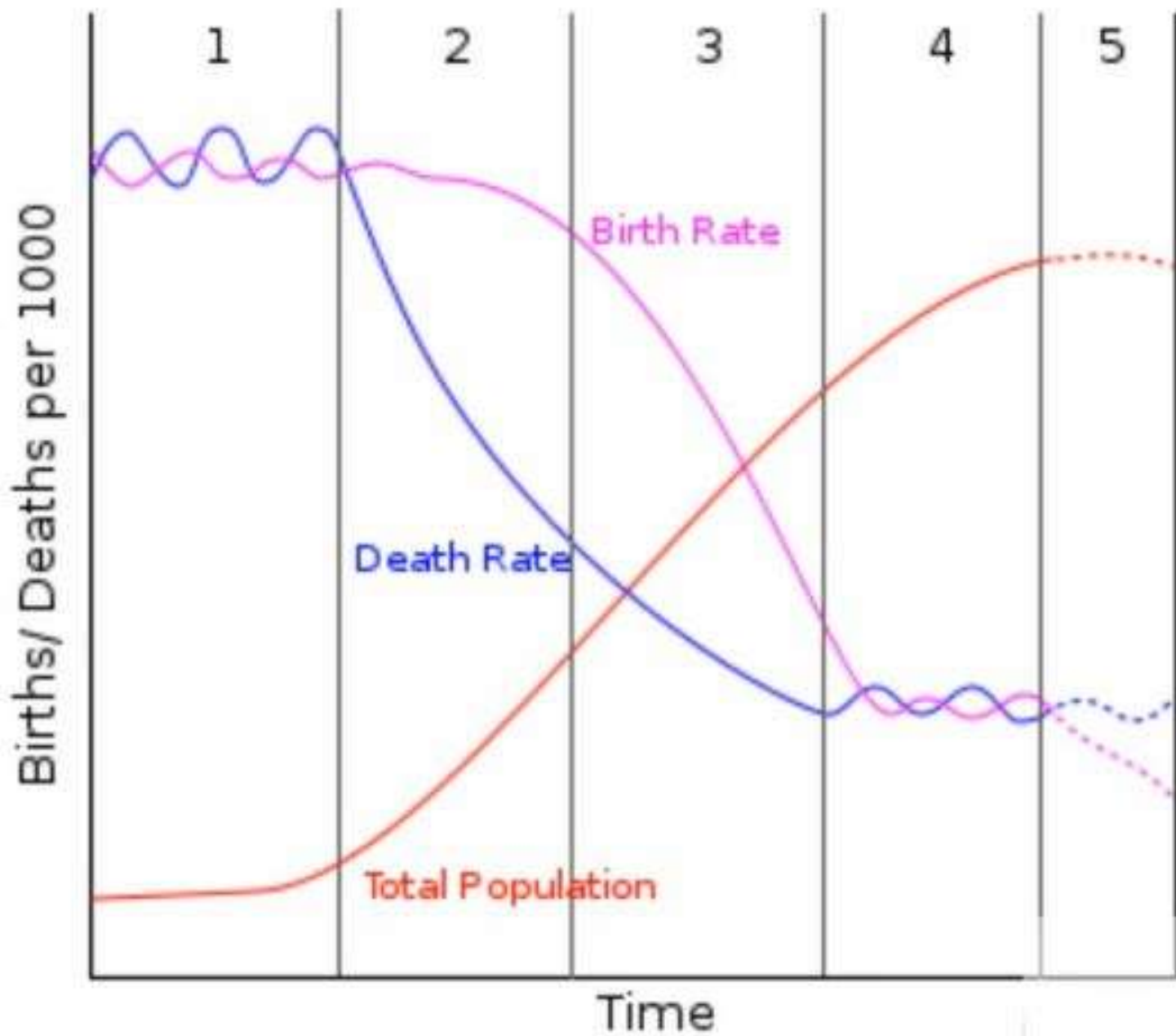
The population begins to decline because birth rate is lower than death rate.

STAGES OF DEMOGRAPHIC CYCLE

	STAGES	BIRTH RATE	DEATH RATE	EXAMPLES
STAGE 1	HIGH STATIONARY			Subcontinent was in this stage in 1920
STAGE 2	EARLY EXPANDING			South eastasia , Africa, Bangladesh
STAGE 3	LATE EXPANDING			India , China and Brazil
STAGE 4	LOW STATIONARY			UK , Denmark , Sweden and Belgium
STAGE 5	DECLINING			Germany ,Hungary

DEMOGRAPHIC CYCLE





- **DEMOGRAPHIC WINDOW**

Time when working age population is more.

When population under 15 years is less than 30 % and above 65 years is less than 15 %.

- **DEMOGRAPHIC TRAP**

High population growth rate due to high Birth Rate and low Death Rate.

Age-Sex Composition

Refers to the proportion of males and females in different age groups.

- This composition has a direct bearing on social, economic and health needs of communities or countries.
- In “old” population the society has to arrange for the care of elderly, and the health system of the country should be organized accordingly.
- In a “young” population the country has to provide more schools, immunization, and economic support of young.

Sex Ratio

Sex Ratio:

The number of females per thousand males.

- In any study of population, analysis of sex composition plays a vital role.
- **It is affected by:**
 - the differentials in mortality conditions of males and females
 - sex selective migration and
 - sex ratio at birth.

Population Pyramid

Population Pyramid: A pictorial presentation of the age sex composition of a population.

- **Several factors can be ascertained by a glance at the chart :**
 - The population is old or young
 - What is the dependency ratio
 - At what rate the population is increasing
 - Was there a recent change in fertility or mortality of this population.

Population Pyramid

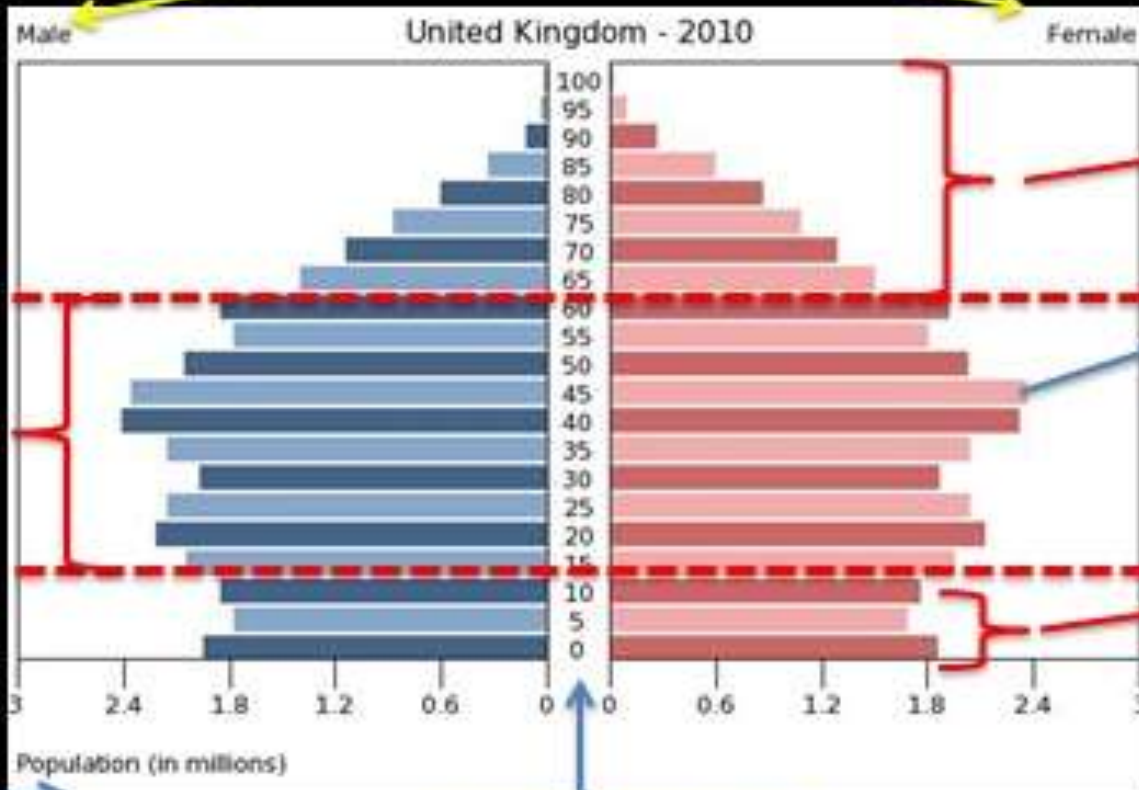
- The age pyramid of Pakistan is typical of **developing countries**, with a broad base and a tapering top.
- In the **developed countries** like Switzerland the pyramid generally shows the bulge in the middle and has a narrow base.

POPULATION PYRAMID

INTERPRETING POPULATION PYRAMIDS

The gender split of a country is indicated, look for differences!

Larger numbers high up the pyramid indicate HIGH life expectancy



The elderly (60+), a dependent group of the population

Bulges in the pyramid indicate higher fertility than normal (a baby boom) or a mass migration event

The young (0-14), another dependent group in the population

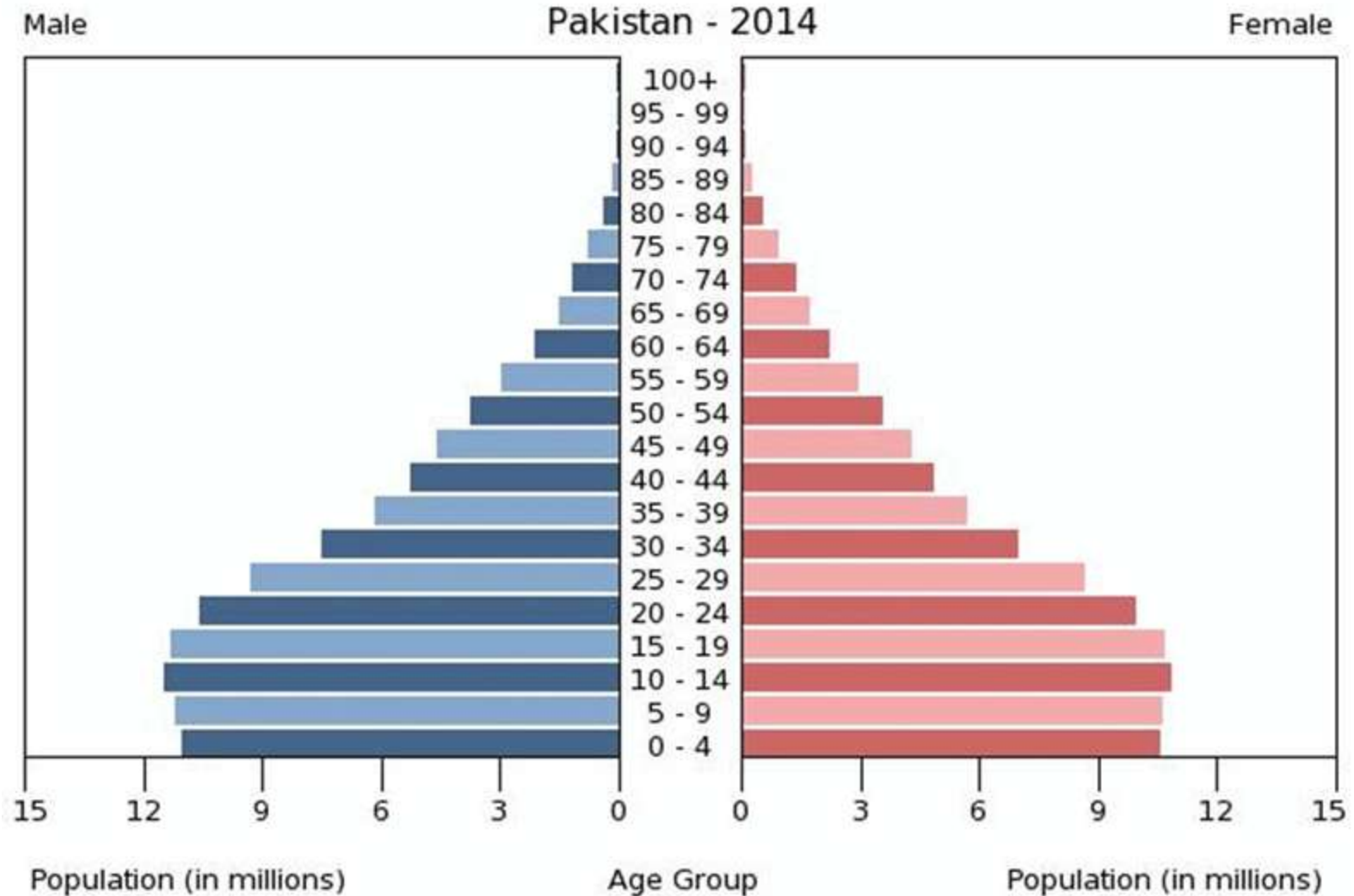
Large numbers of children indicate high birth rates

Working Age – how many people within the population are capable of working to sustain the 2 dependent groups

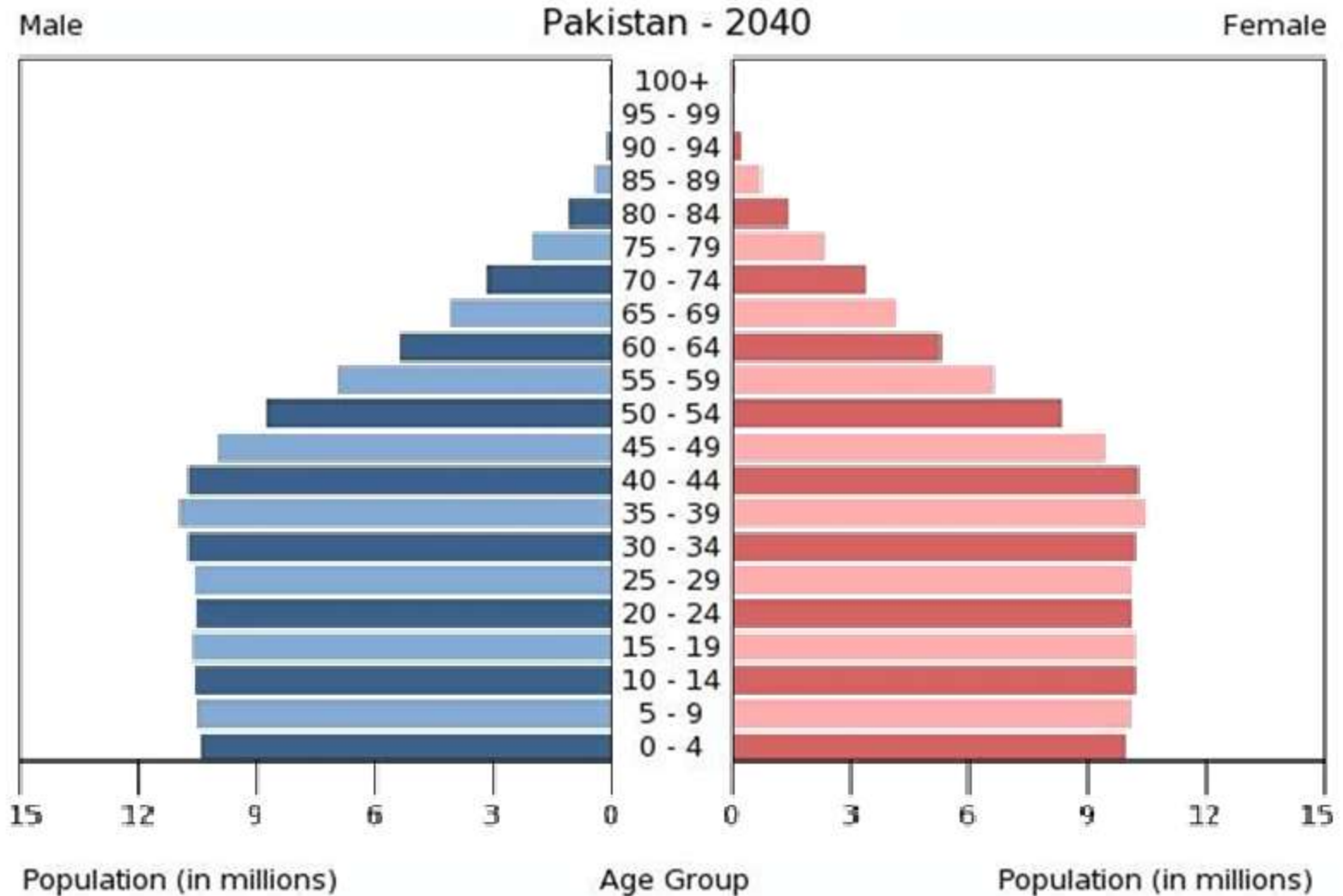
The population is expressed in Millions or %

The age categories divide the population further

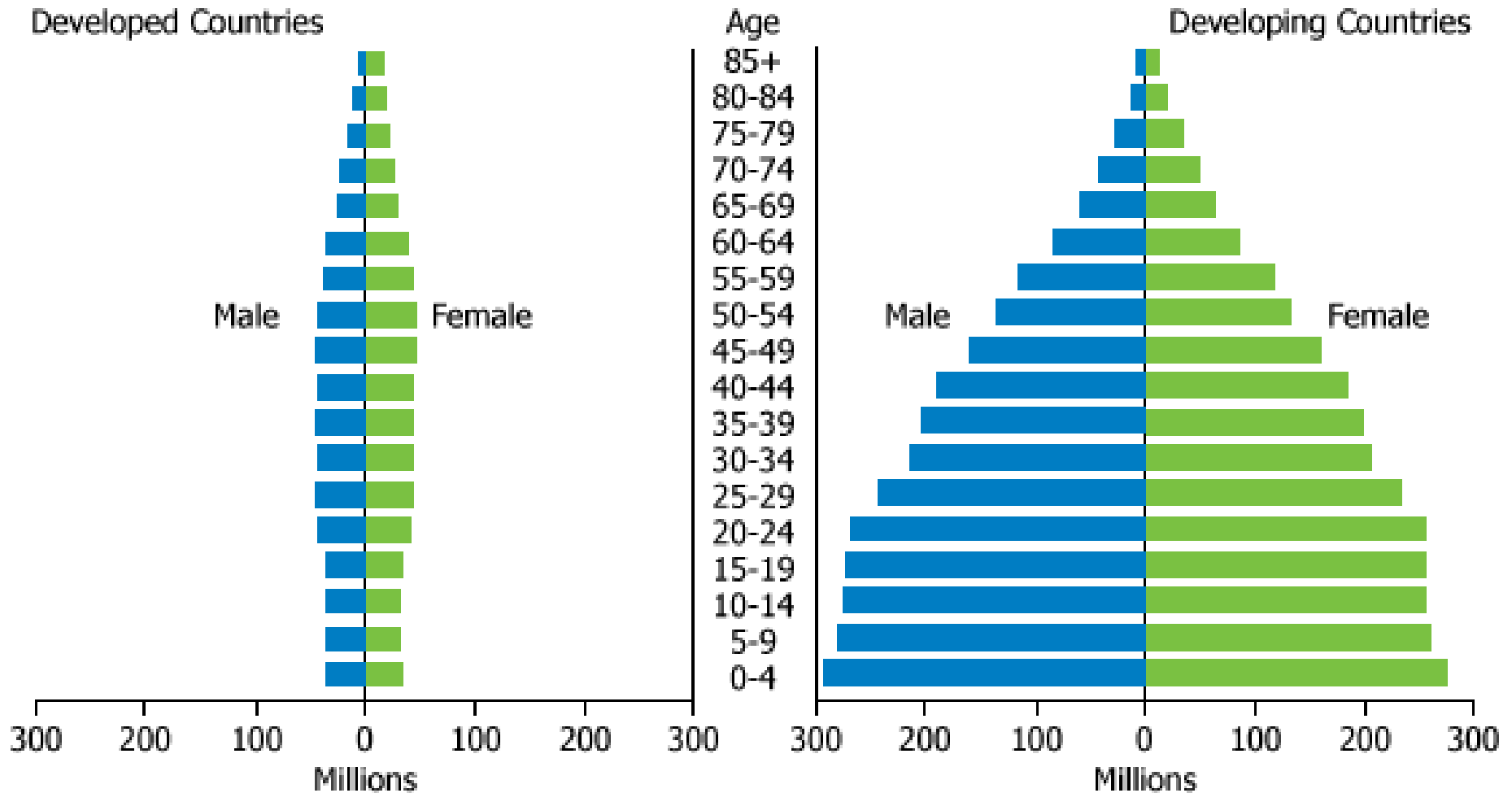
POPULATION PYRAMID PAKISTAN



POPULATION PYRAMID PAKISTAN



POPULATION PYRAMID DEVELOPED VS DEVELOPING COUNTRIES



POPULATION PYRAMID DEVELOPED VS DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

