

SOC229

- What is Demography?
 - The science of populations
 - The **size** and **composition** of populations along different demographic characteristics
 - The factors that change the composition
 - Birth, deaths, migration..etc
 - How population composition **and** change influence the broader social and physical environment
- Demography is a part of most aspects of our lives:
 - Your generation
 - Your gender
 - Your racial or ethnic background
 - Immigrant status
 - Your behaviors
 - Your health
- Demography is **interdisciplinary**
 - Overlaps many scientific disciplines including: sociology, economics, public policy, geography, anthropology...etc
- Demographic study falls within 2 frameworks
 - Formal (pure) demography
 - Narrowly focused study of the relationship between demographic variables

- “Bid D” demographers
- Population Studies
 - Broader study of the relationship between demographic and non-demographic ones
- “Little d” demographers
- Level of analysis
 - o Demography studies **aggregate-level** individual experiences and characteristics
 - o A **population** refers to numbers of individuals, not a single person
- Demography is quantitative
 - o **Counts** of population and their characteristics
 - o Illustrated in graphs and tables
- Population size
 - o 3 facets of population size:
 - **absolute size** refers to the total population numbers
 - **relative size** (distribution) compares populations across geographies (countries, cities.. etc)
 - **Density** refers to **population size and the space** in which it is located (crowdedness)
- Population composition
 - o Categories or groups that make up populations
 - o Often use **stable** characteristics like age, gender..etc
 - o Interested in population processes that **change** composition

- o **Role Ascription:** demographic variables are used to ascribe or assign social roles to people based on traits not controlled by the individual
- o Government collect data on several social and economic dimensions of their populations
- Population Change
 - o Population growth
 - Subtract population count (P1) from the later one (p2)
 - Components: births, deaths, moves (pop events)
 - **Natural increase** is the difference in births and deaths in a **closed population**
 - **Open population:** natural increase and **net migration** (difference between in-movers and out-movers)
 - o Growth components as population processes
 - Components: fertility, mortality, migration
 - **Crude rate:** the number of events divided by the population **at risk of experiencing the event.**
 - o **Growth rate**= birth rate - death rate + rate of net migration
 - o Population growth and reclassification
 - Additional processes beyond fertility, mortality and migration influence population growth
 - Sub-populations change over time
 - **Nuptiality-** changing martial status
- What are population problems?