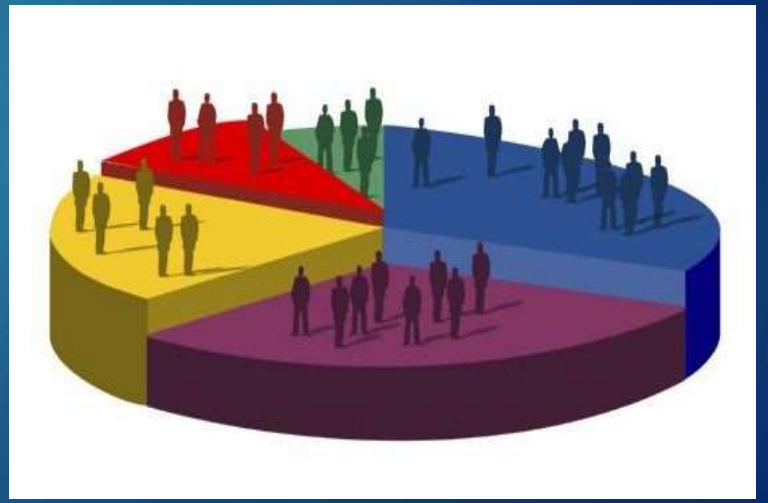
Demography-1

November 2022



Lecture Objectives

- Present the need for population studies (demography)
- Introduce the components of population dynamics (births, deaths, migration)
- Introduce the basics of fertility and mortality and their measures
- Discuss determinants of fertility
- Describe population composition
- Describe types of population profiles
- Introduce basics of population change
- Introduce basics of population transition

Demography

DEMOGRAPHY (*POPULATION STUDIES*):

IS THE STUDY OF HUMAN POPULATIONS: THEIR SIZE, COMPOSITION, AND DISTRIBUTION AS WELL AS THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF CHANGES IN THESE CHARACTERISTICS.

Demography

- Demography is the scientific study of population.
- Demographers seek to know the levels and trends in population size and its components. They search for explanations of demographic change and their implications for societies.
- They use censuses, birth and death records, surveys, visa records, even motor vehicle and school registrations. They shape these data into manageable forms such as simple counts, rates, or ratios.
- Most of the principal measures used in demography (counts, rates, ratios, and proportions) will be defined in these lectures, together with recent examples of their use.

Demography

- Everyone of us is a member of a population.
- Population factors have an impact on many facets of life—from where we live to the prices we pay for goods and services.
- The need for health care preoccupies the political leaders of the industrialized countries whose populations are “aging,” while the need for classrooms, employment opportunities, and housing preoccupies the leaders of countries that are still growing rapidly.

The Tools of Demography

- **COUNT:** The absolute number of a population or any demographic event occurring in a specified area in a specified time period. (For example, 2,027,000 live births occurred in Egypt in 2010.).
- **RATE:** The frequency of demographic events in a population during a specified time period (usually a year) divided by the population "at risk" of the event occurring during that time period**. Rates tell how common it is for a given event to occur. (**For example, in 2008 in Zambia the death rate was 16 per 1,000 population.) Most rates are expressed per 1,000 population.

Crude rates are rates computed for an entire population and **Specific rates** are computed for a subgroup, usually the population more nearly approximating the population "at risk" of the event (age-specific, sex-specific, race-specific, occupation-specific)

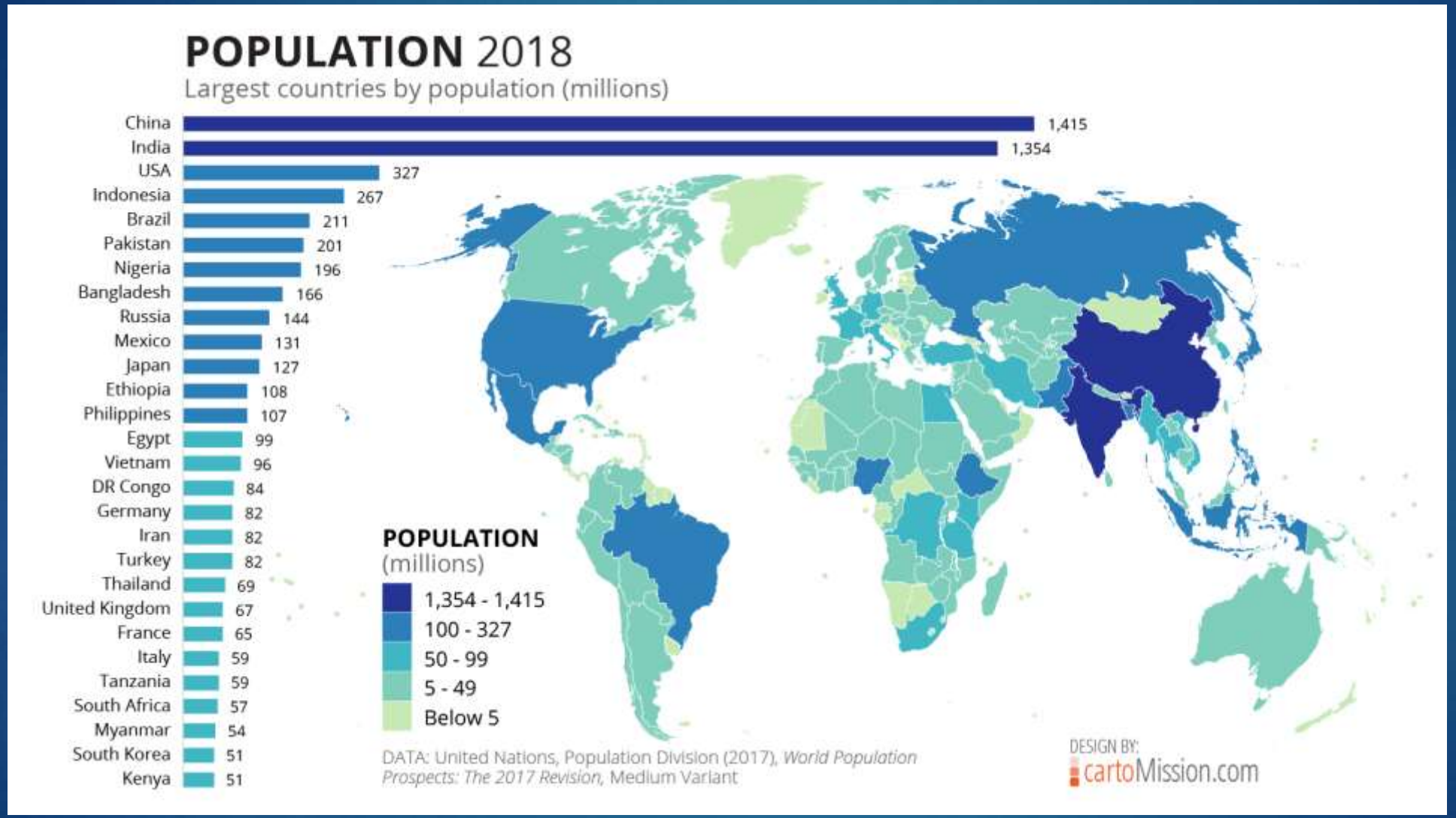
The Tools of Demography

- **RATIO:** The relation of one population subgroup to or to another subgroup; that is, one subgroup divided by another. (For example, the sex ratio in France in 2010 was 94 males per 100 females.)

- **PROPORTION:** The relation of a population subgroup to the entire population; that is, a population subgroup divided by the entire population. (For example, the proportion of Vietnam's population in 2008 classified as urban was 29 percent.)


11
JULY
WORLD
POPULATION DAY

Distribution of 7.65 billion people in the world in 2018



Reference: http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/

Demography: Population Dynamics

Three major factors determine the dynamics of a population:

- **Births (fertility)**
- **Deaths (mortality)**
- **Migration**

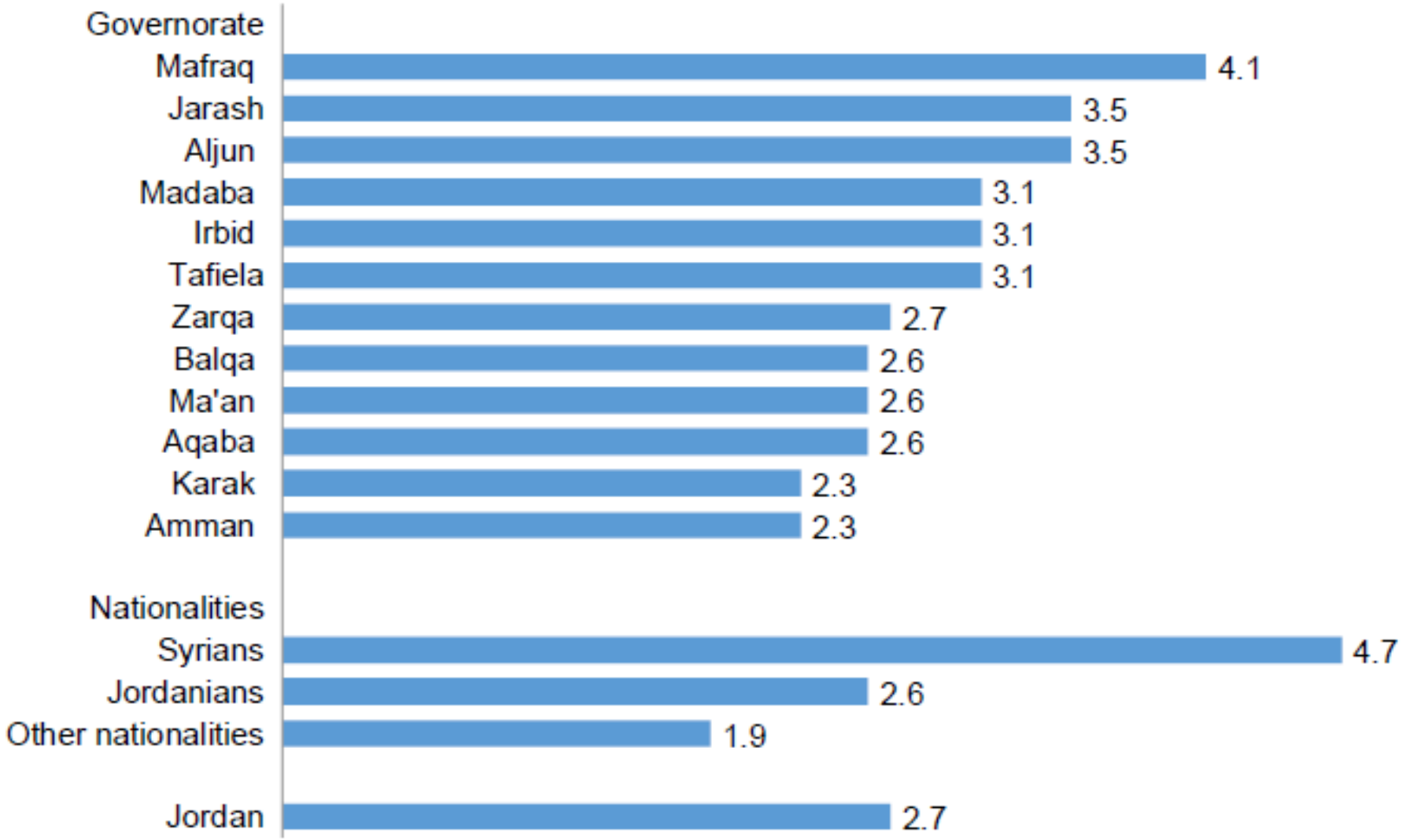
If some groups within a population grow or decline faster than others, the composition of the whole is altered. These three factors determine the most basic characteristics of a population, as well as its demographic future.

Fertility

Fertility is the number of live births women have.

- **Total Fertility Rate (TFR): is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ends childbearing.**
- The **TFR** is one of the most useful indicators of fertility because it gives the best picture of how many children women are currently having.
- **The average for the world it is 2.42 (2016)**
- **In Jordan total fertility rate is 2.7 (JPHS, 2017/18).**

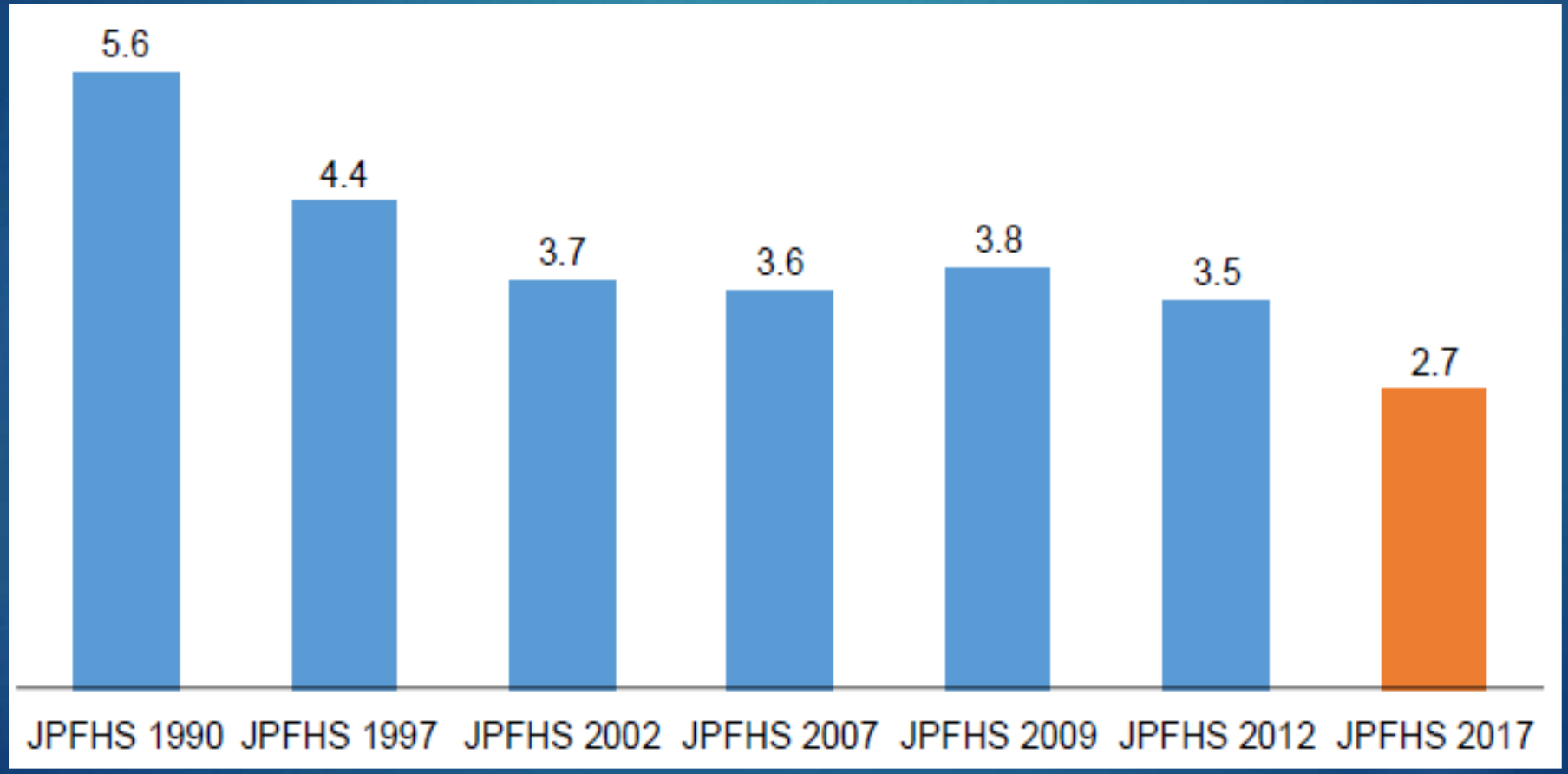
Figure 1 Differentials in total fertility rates, 2017-18



Source: Jordan Population and Family Health Survey 2017/2018
https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/PR106/PR106.pdf

Trends in Total Fertility Rate 1990-2017

Births per woman



Fecundity

The physiological ability of women to reproduce.

- Some are infecund due to disease or genetic dysfunction.
- Mothers could be infecund when they breastfeed.
- For individuals, fecundity ranges between 0-30 children.

Factors Affecting fertility

What are the factors that may influence fertility?

Cultural, social, economic, and health factors interfere with the process of human reproduction.

- These factors operate in different societies in different ways. The relative importance of these factors varies by society. These factors are:

1. General factors
2. Specific factors (proximate determinants)

1. General factors (distant factors)

- **Cultural values** e.g. (Does the society value large or small families?)
- **Social roles**: (Is the wife primarily a child bearer or a child rearer ?)
- **Economic** (Do parents rely on children to look after them in old age?)
- **Health** (what is the prevalence of gonorrehea in a population), that will impair fecundity.

2. Proximate determinants of fertility

Fertility is affected by cultural, social, economic, and health factors. Most of these factors operate **(indirectly)** through **4** other factors which explain nearly all variation in fertility levels among populations and have a **direct** biological effect on fertility:

1. **The proportion of women in sexual union.**
2. **The percentage of women using contraception**
3. **The proportion of women who are not currently fecund (primarily because of breastfeeding).**
4. **The level of induced abortion.**

Proximate determinants of fertility

- In US. and most developed countries ***contraceptive use and abortion*** are the most important proximate determinants. The US, Brazil, Australia, and few East and South East Asia countries have contraceptive use rates of >= 75%.
- The latest figure in Jordan is 52% for modern methods use(PFHS, 2017/18).

Proximate determinants of fertility

- **Spain** recorded **the lowest fertility rate** in a nation 1.15 births per woman of reproductive age. Basically due to 72% using contraceptives.
- **Russia** achieved low fertility rates due to having easier access to **abortion.**

Proximate determinants

- When contraceptive and abortion prevalence rates are low, the postpartum infecundity and marriage determinants are more important.
- **African countries**:

  women marry early and bring more children, but they breast feed for 2-3 years, thus prolonging the period of infecundity following childbirth.

Fertility Measurement
Birth Rate (Crude Birth Rate)

- The birth rate (also called the crude birth rate) indicates the number of live births per 1,000 population in a given year
- It is the most easily obtained and most common reported fertility measure

Fertility Measurement

Crude Birth Rate (CBR)

$$CBR = \frac{\text{Total number of births}}{\text{Total population}} \times 1000$$

Examples:

- There were 24 births per 1,000 population in Kuwait in 1994 :

Number of births (38,868) divided by the total population (1,620,086) x K (1,000)= 24.0

- In 2005, there were 13.98 births per 1,000 population in the USA:

Number of births (4,138,349) divided by the total population (295,895,897) x K (1,000)= 13.98

- **In Jordan, Crude Birth Rate= 21.6 (PFHS 2017/18).**

Fertility Measurement
General Fertility Rate

- **The general fertility rate GFR, (also called the fertility rate) ,is the number of live births per 1,000 women ages 15-49 in a given year.**
- The GFR is a somewhat more refined measure than the birth rate because it relates births to the age-sex group at risk of giving birth (usually defined as women ages 15-49).

General Fertility Rate

$$\frac{\text{Number of births}}{\text{Number of women ages 15-49}} \times K = \frac{2{,}027{,}000}{22{,}285{,}000} \times 1{,}000 = 91.0$$

There were 91 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 49 in Egypt in 2010.

Zambia's general fertility rate from 2004 to 2007 was 214 live births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 49—one of the highest in the world. Taiwan's rate of 36 per 1,000 women in 2009 was one of the lowest in the world.

GFR in Jordan = 90 for ages 15-49 (PFHS 2017/18)

Replacement level fertility

- **The level of fertility at which a couple has only enough children to replace themselves, or about two children per couple.**
- This population will eventually stop growing.
- It needs a TFR slightly higher than 2
- In US it is 2.1 because death rate is not too high
- In Sierra Leone , Repl. Level Fert. would be greater than 3 because death rate is too high.

Mortality

Death Rate

- The death rate (also called the *crude death rate*) is the number of deaths per 1,000 population in a given year.

The death rate (also called the crude death rate) is the number of deaths per 1,000 population in that population in a given year.

$$\frac{\text{Number of deaths}}{\text{Total population}} \times K = \frac{8{,}504{,}709}{1{,}149{,}285{,}000} \times 1{,}000 = 7.4$$

In the 2008, the death rate in India was 7 per 1,000.

In 2009, Zambia's death rate was estimated at 16 per 1,000, while Singapore's was 4.

Crude death rate in Jordan in 2017 was 3.4/1000 population

Death rates:

- Age-Specific death rate
- Cause-specific death rate
- Sex-specific death rate

$$\frac{\text{Deaths from heart disease}}{\text{Total population}} \times K = \frac{617{,}527}{304{,}050{,}700} \times 100{,}000 = 203.1$$

In 2008, 203 people per 100,000 died of heart disease, the leading cause of death in the United States.

$$\frac{\text{Deaths of population ages 15-24}}{\text{Population ages 15-24}} \times K = \frac{32{,}208}{42{,}546{,}900} \times 1{,}000 = 0.8$$

In the United States in 2008, the age-specific death rate for ages 15 to 24 was 0.8 per 1,000.

By comparison, Puerto Rico's 2008 age-specific death rate for ages 75 to 84 was 50.2 per 1,000.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

The infant mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under age 1 per 1,000 live births in a given year.

The infant mortality rate is considered a good indicator of the health status of a population.

$$\frac{\text{Number of deaths of infants under age 1 in a given year}}{\text{Total live births in that year}} \times K = \frac{78{,}400}{3{,}227{,}000} \times 1{,}000 = 24.3$$

There were 24 deaths of infants under age 1 per 1,000 live births in Brazil in 2007.

In 2009, Sweden reported the world's lowest infant mortality rate, 2.2 per 1,000. An example of a high national rate would be Chad's, which was estimated at 130 between 2005 to 2010.

- **Latest figure about IMR in Jordan is 17/1000 live births *(PFHS /2017)***

Life Expectancy

- Life expectancy is an estimate of the *average* number of additional years a person could expect to live if the age-specific death rates for a given year prevailed for the rest of his or her life.
- Life expectancy is a hypothetical measure because it is based on current death rates and actual death rates change over the course of a person's lifetime.
- Each person's life expectancy changes as he or she grows older and as mortality trends change.

Life Expectancy

If the age-specific death rates between 2005 to 2010 remain unchanged, males born in Argentina during that period can expect to live 72 years at the time they are born. Females can expect to live 79 years.

- Life expectancy for Jordanians

72.8 for males, and 74.3 years for females (PFHS, 2017/18).


Thank you!