

DEMOGRAPHY AND GLOBALIZATION

WHAT IS DEMOGRAPHY?

Demography is the study of human populations – their size, composition and distribution across space – and the process through which populations change. Births, deaths and migration are the ‘big three’ of demography, jointly producing population stability or change. (www.su.se)

COMPONENTS OF DEMOGRAPHY

FERTILITY

BIRTHS

How many are born?

MORTALITY

DEATHS

How many has died?

Migration

HUMAN MOBILITY

From where to where?

FERTILITY RATE DEFINED. THE TOTAL FERTILITY RATE IN A SPECIFIC YEAR IS DEFINED AS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN THAT WOULD BE BORN TO EACH WOMAN IF SHE WERE TO LIVE TO THE END OF HER CHILD-BEARING YEARS AND GIVE BIRTH TO CHILDREN IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PREVAILING AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES. IT IS CALCULATED BY TOTALING THE AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES AS DEFINED OVER FIVE-YEAR INTERVALS. ASSUMING NO NET MIGRATION AND UNCHANGED MORTALITY, A TOTAL FERTILITY RATE OF 2.1 CHILDREN PER WOMAN ENSURES A BROADLY STABLE POPULATION. TOGETHER WITH MORTALITY AND MIGRATION, FERTILITY IS AN ELEMENT OF POPULATION GROWTH, REFLECTING BOTH THE CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS. THE REASONS FOR THE DRAMATIC DECLINE IN BIRTH RATES DURING THE PAST FEW DECADES INCLUDE POSTPONED FAMILY FORMATION AND CHILD-BEARING AND A DECREASE IN DESIRED FAMILY SIZES. THIS INDICATOR IS MEASURED IN CHILDREN PER WOMAN.

OECD (2020), Fertility rates (indicator). doi: 10.1787/8272fb01-en (Accessed on 09 November 2020)

MORTALITY RATE DEFINED. A MORTALITY RATE IS A MEASURE OF THE FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE OF DEATH IN A DEFINED POPULATION DURING A SPECIFIED INTERVAL.

CDC www.cdc.gov

WHY BE CONCERNED ABOUT DEMOGRAPHY?



WHY BE CONCERNED ABOUT DEMOGRAPHY?

PANDEMIC

VOTING
TRENDS

CRIME
RATE

RELIGION

TRAVEL

SKILLS



DEMOGRAPHY ISSUES IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

Why Chinese men are the most single in the world: the perils of gender imbalance in China



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Possibly the greatest demographic challenge China is facing has due to do with a hugely discrepant gender imbalance. On average, 118 boys are born for every 100 girls compared to the world average of 103 to 107, respectively. The effects of the imbalance are already felt by an aging population and in time, it could seriously affect Chinese society for the worse.



by **Tibi Puiu** — May 30, 2018 in Did you know?, Feature Post



TABLE. TOP-10 COUNTRIES WITH THE OLDEST POPULATIONS VARY BY MEASUREMENT USED

Share of the Population Ages 65 and Older, 2015			Share of the Population With a Remaining Life Expectancy of 15 Years or Less		
Rank	Country	%	Rank	Country	%
1	Japan	26.0	1	Bulgaria	18.1
2	Italy	22.4	2	Latvia	16.5
3	Germany	21.1	3	Ukraine	15.6
4	Portugal	20.7	4	Croatia	15.6
5	Finland	20.3	5	Serbia	15.2
6	Bulgaria	20.1	6	Germany	15.0
7	Greece	19.9	7	Lithuania	14.9
8	Sweden	19.6	8	Hungary	14.4
9	Latvia	19.3	9	Romania	14.4
10	Denmark	19.0	10	Georgia	14.4

Source: International Institute for Applied System Analysis (IIASA), *Aging Demographic Data Sheet 2018* (Laxenburg, Austria: IIASA, 2018).

[HTTPS://WWW.WEFORUM.ORG/A
GENDA/2019/07/POPULATIONS-
AROUND-WORLD-CHANGED-
OVER-THE-YEARS](https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2019/07/populations-around-world-changed-over-the-years)

<https://www.visualcapitalist.com/animation-japans-aging-population/>

GLOBAL CITIES



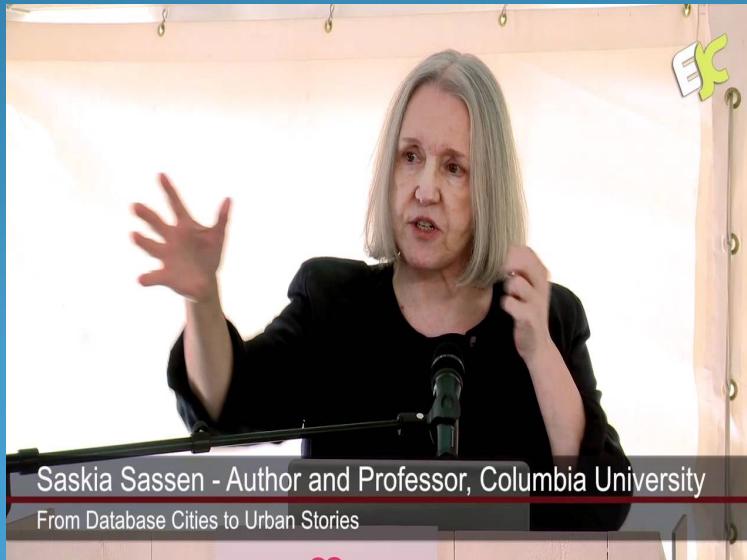
GLOBAL CITIES

GLOBAL CITIES are “key” cities in the global [especially] capitalist economy.

(Ritzer & Dean, 2015: 374)

WHY STUDY THE GLOBAL CITY?

SASKIA SASSEN [2005] The Brown Journal of World Affairs, Vol. XI, 2, 27-39



FIRST, An examination of globalization through the concept of the global city introduces a strong emphasis on strategic components of the global economy rather than the broader and more diffuse homogenizing dynamics we associate with the globalization of consumer markets.

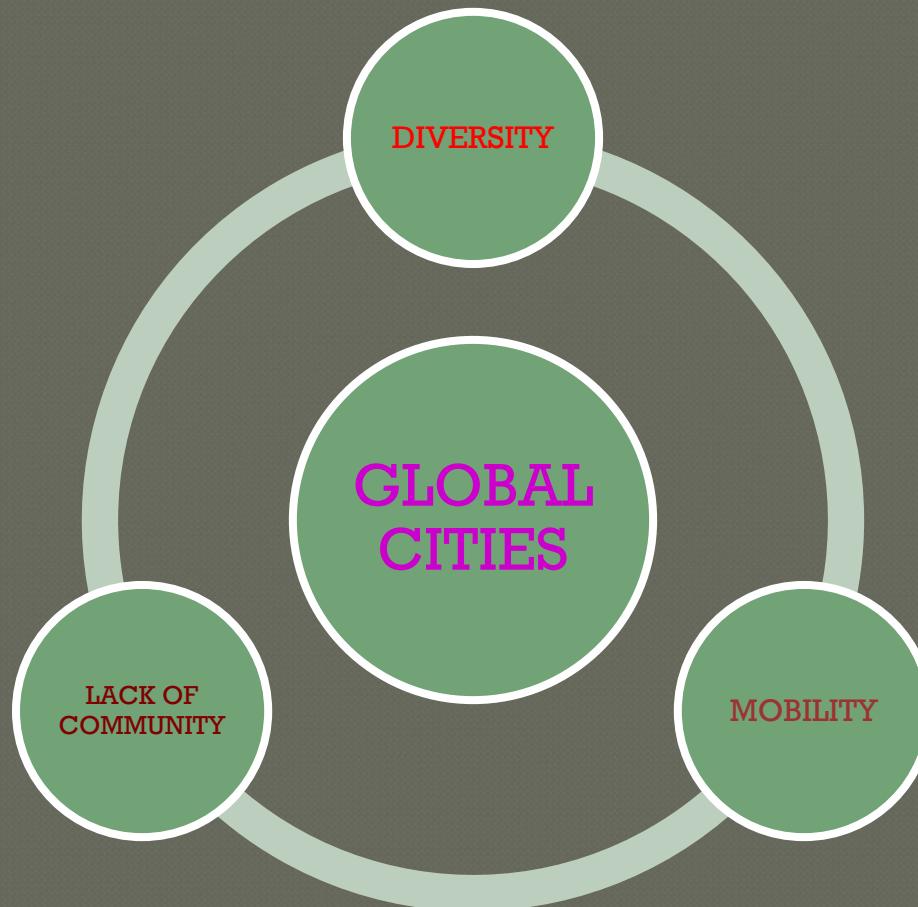
SECOND, a focus on the city in studying globalization will tend to bring to the fore the growing inequalities between highly provisioned and profoundly disadvantaged sectors and spaces of the city, and hence such a focus introduces yet another formulation of questions of power and inequality.



THIRD, the concept of the global city brings a strong emphasis on the networked economy because of the nature of the industries that tend to be located there: finance and specialized services, the new multimedia sectors and, and telecommunications services.

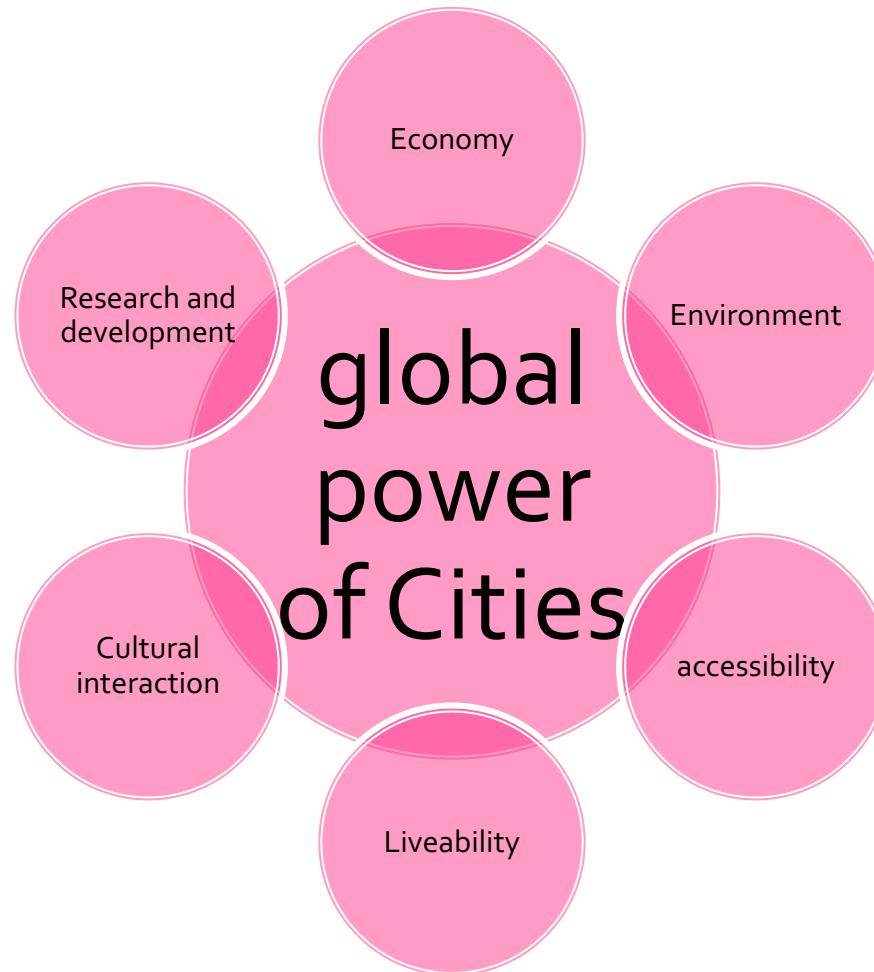
FOURTH, a focus on networked cross-border dynamics among global cities also allows us to capture more readily the growing intensity of such transactions in other domains-political, cultural, social and criminal.

ATTRIBUTES OF A GLOBAL CITY



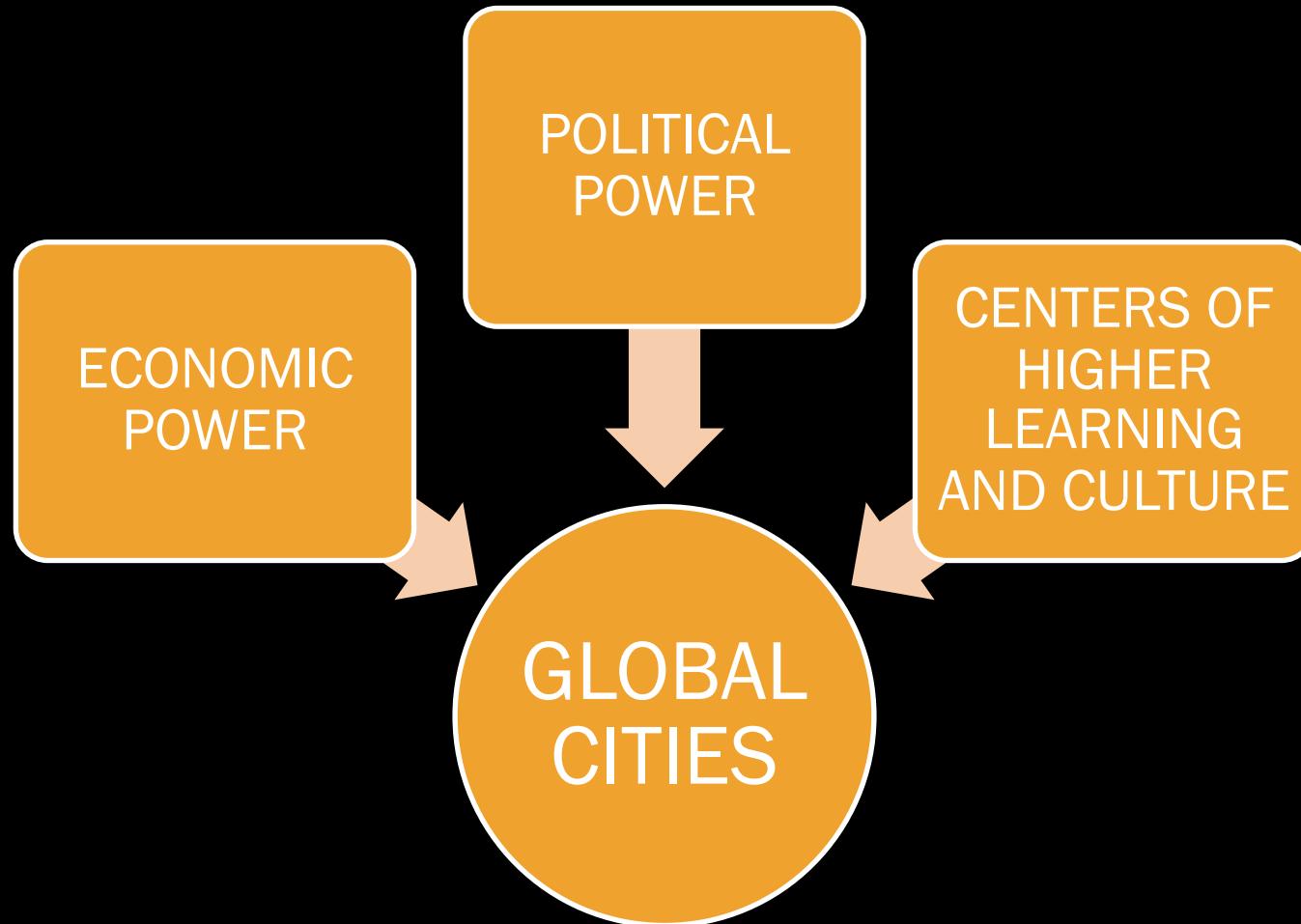
Six criteria of global power of Cities

(Colic-Peisker, in Handbook of Globalization, p. 437)



INDICATORS OF GLOBALITY

(ABINALES & CLAUDIO, 2018:86-88)



MEGACITIES

MEGACITIES are cities with a population greater than 10,000,000 people.

(Ritzer & Dean, 2015: 378)

MEGAPOLIS

MEGALOPOLIS

MEGAPOLIS is a long chain of interconnected cities with the potentiality of becoming a huge city.

(Ritzer & Dean, 2015: 379)

WORLD CITY



WORLD CITY is a global network of cities.

COSMOPOLITANism

From Greek words “kosmos” and “polis”.

A COSMOPOLITAN is a person who knows about many parts of the world.

Globalization and its challenges



Challenges faced by global cities

The categories will include but is not limited to:

1. Deteriorating infrastructure
2. Sanitation
3. Growth that outpaced places
4. Traffic jams
5. Threats to peace and security
6. Garbage problem
7. Pollution

What else can you add? 😊

Postscript: THE “UNICORN”

Kearney (2021) has seen the rise of the so-called “UNICORNS” in the global economy. Unicorns are privately held start-ups valued at more than \$ 1 billion. It is seen that by June, such number of unicorns will grow by 246 companies. According to weforum.org (2018), ASEAN is home to at least seven unicorns. A second meaning to the term is used in human resources management to mean an ideal candidate who may be overqualified for the position. (Investopedia.com, 2022)

GLOBALIZATION and RELIGIONS



What is religion?



From the word “religare” which means “to bind”; “to tie up”.

The bond between man and God.

What is religion?



A relationship
between man and
God.

THE WORLD RELIGIONS

- HINDUISM (900 m followers, 4000 yrs)
- BUDDHISM (470 m followers, 2500 yrs, India)
- JUDAISM (14-17 m followers, Israel, 4000 years)
- CHRISTIANITY (2 b followers, Jerusalem 2,000 years)
 - CATHOLICISM (1.3 b)
 - ORTHODOXY (220 m)
 - PROTESTANTISM (800 m)
- ISLAM (1.9 b followers, Mecca)







WHERE CATHOLICS LIVE: THE TOP 25 NATIONS



SOURCE: THE NEW FORUM ON RELIGION & PUBLIC LIFE, 2010









ROMAN CATHOLICISM

The Roman Catholic Church is the largest branch of Christianity and is a **global institution**...It has a presence in more than 220 countries, numerically most pronounced in Brazil, Mexico, the US and the Philippines, and is currently experiencing fast-paced, exponential growth in Africa and Asia. The Church's multinational presence; the cultural and economic diversity of its population; the expansive range of its institutional services (i.e. education, health, social welfare) and **interinstitutional relations**; its active public engagement with issues of economic development, social justice, and human ethics; and its increasing attention to the socioeconomic and geopolitical challenges of **globalization** consolidate its core relevance to any discussion of globalization.

(The Encyclopedia of Global Religion, II,1092)



EPICHAIRON Photo



PROTESTANTISM/S

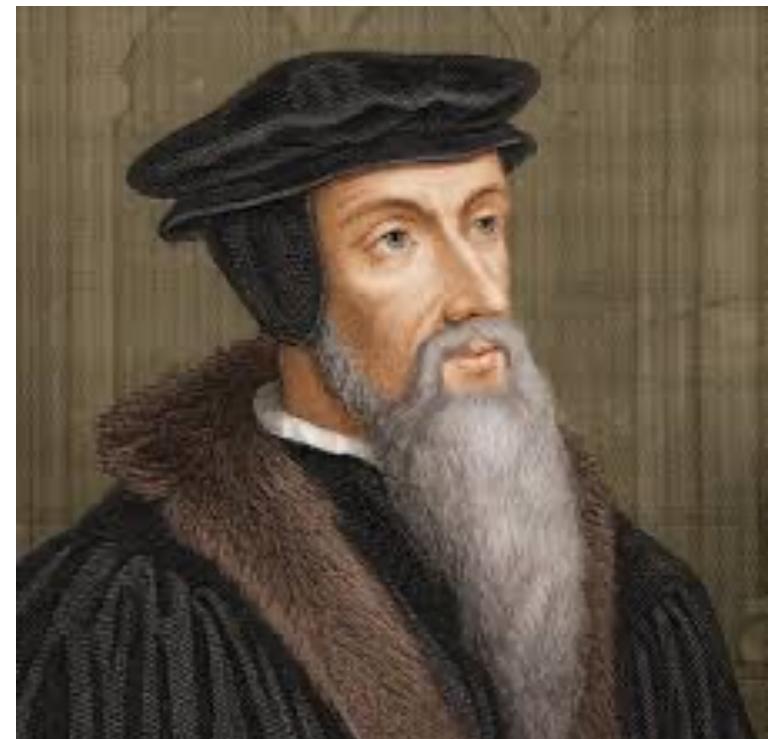


PROTESTANTISM/S

King Henry VII



John Calvin



PROTESTANTISM/S

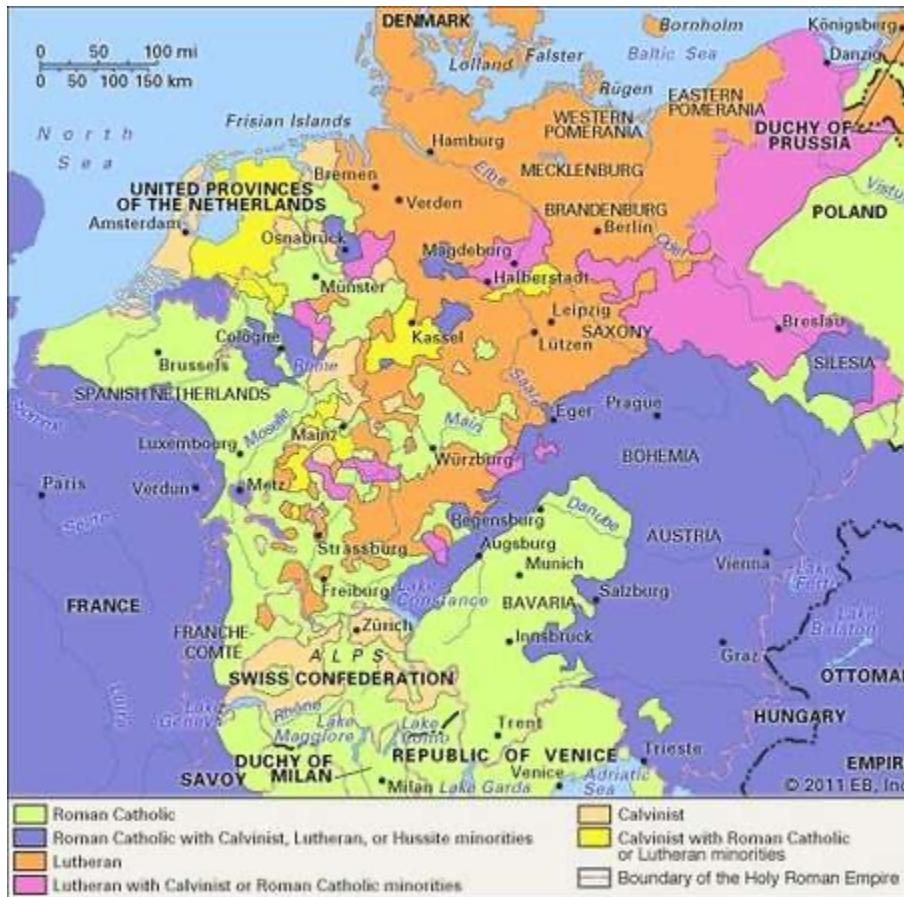
Menno Simons



John Wesley



30 years war



Treaty of Westphalia



SECULARISM



politics, religion, and freedom

The term SECULAR arises from the history of Christianity and describes that which is not sacred or not of the church. The term *secularization* thus refers to the process by which human activity and knowledge progressively come under control of scientific than religious understanding.

(Inrternational Encyclopedia of the Sciences, VII, 377)

SECULARIZATION is understood as a shift in the overall frameworks of human condition; it makes it possible for people to have a choice between belief and non-belief in a manner hitherto unknown.

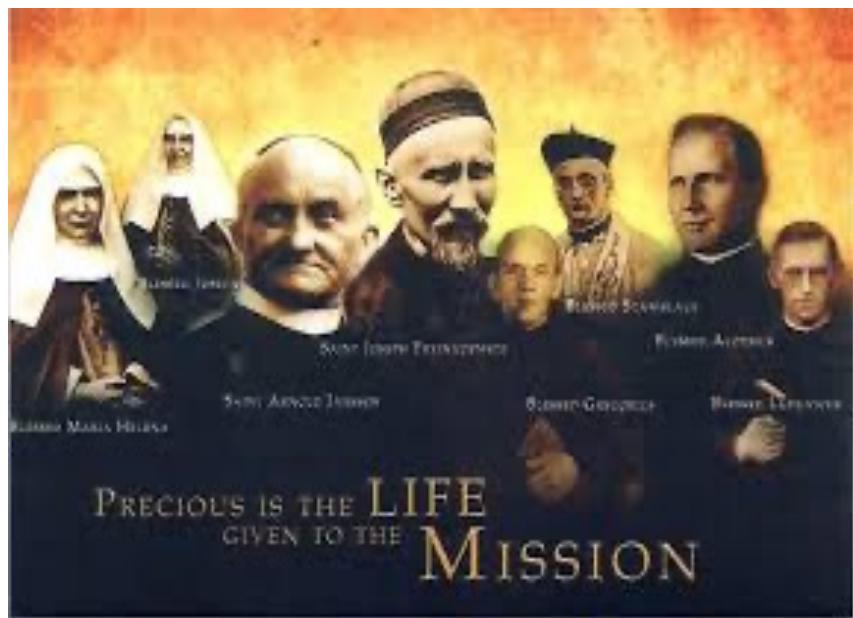
(Roudometof, in Handbook of Globalization, Ch. 10, p.152)

RELIGIOUS FUNDAMENTALISM

FUNDAMENTALISM refers to a movement within organized religion that defines itself primarily in terms of its rejection of the culture of secular modernism...those who embrace fundamentalism attempt to articulate bright rather than blurred boundaries between the elect and the damned.

All of the world's major religions-Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam and Judaism-contain fundamentalist elements or currents, and a fundamentalist mindset can be found in other religions besides major ones.

(Wiley-Blackwel Encyclopedia of Globalization, II, 709)



MISSIONARIES

A MISSIONARY IS SOMEONE SENT ON A RELIGIOUS MISSION, ONE THAT TYPICALLY INVOLVES PROPAGATING THEIR RELIGION OR CONDUCTING CHARITABLE WORK IN A CULTURE OR COUNTRY DIFFERENT FROM THEIR OWN.

(Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Globalization, III, 1423)





MEGACHURCHES

- The term used to refer to a type of church, often defined as having 2,000 or more people in attendance at a typical weekly service. As a significant development in Protestant Christianity, megachurches are part and parcel of an increasingly globalized world.
- (Encyclopedia of Globalization, III, 162)

The screenshot shows the homepage of the official website of the Holy See. At the top left is the coat of arms of the Holy See. To its right is the text "LA SANTA SEDE". Below this is a large portrait of Pope Francis. To his right is the name "FRANCESCO" and the coat of arms of the Holy See. The main content area features a message from Pope Francis dated February 11, 2013, regarding the closure of the International Day of Prayer for the Protection of the Environment. Below the message are several links: "ANGELO RUMMEL", "CONSTITUZIONE APOTOLICA", "TURISMO", and "INFORMAZIONI". Further down are links for "MESSAGGI", "UFFICIO STAMPA", "LETTERA", "NUOVI DOCUMENTI", "NUOVI DOCUMENTI", "NUOVI DOCUMENTI", and "NUOVI DOCUMENTI".



The screenshot shows the homepage of Moslems.com. The header features the "Moslems" logo with "TELEVISION" below it. The main content area includes a large image of a mosque at sunset, a "CONTACT US" section, and a "RESPECT" section. The footer contains links for "ABOUT US", "MEMBERS", "CONTACT", and "PRIVACY".

The screenshot shows the homepage of aish.com. The main feature is a large blue banner with the "aish.com" logo. Below the banner is a grid of various news and feature articles. One article is titled "7 Tips to Help You Find Your Best Match". Other sections include "TAKING A SHOT" and "RELATIONSHIPS AT A GLANCE".

The Jewish Website

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Our Lady of Tenderness Russian Orthodox Church in Madison. The header features a portrait of the Virgin Mary and the text "Our Lady of Tenderness Russian Orthodox Church in Madison". The main content area is in Russian and welcomes visitors to the church's website. It includes a photo of the interior of the church and links for "СВЯТОЕ", "СВЯТОЕ", "СВЯТОЕ", "ПОЧЕМУ", "БОГДАНОВЫ", and "БИБЛИЯ".