

MODULE DEMOGRAPHY

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- ✓ What is demography?
- ✓ Meaning of “population”
- ✓ Factors attracting uneven population distribution/growth
- ✓ Usage of Population Data

Meaning of Demography:

- The word 'Demography' is a combination of two Greek words, 'Demos' meaning people and 'Graphy' meaning describe.
- The term demography was used for the first time by englishman John Graunt; he made *observations upon the Bills of Mortality* (1662) examines the weekly records of deaths and baptisms and late the term was used by statistician Achille Guillard, who coined it in 1855.

MEANING OF DEMOGRAPHY

- Demography is the study of the vital statistics of a population and how they change over time

Also other school of thoughts defined demography as *the branch of sociology that studies human behavior by analyzing statistical information*

- It comprises a set of techniques by which data collected through *censuses, surveys and record-keeping* systems are described, summarized and manipulated

MEANING OF POPULATION

✓ Meaning of “population

- Collection of persons alive at a specified point in time who meet certain criteria

OR

A population is a group of individuals of the same species living in the same general area

- It can analyzes population changes over time or space in response to time, *birth, migration, and death.*

Why studying Demography and population

- Demography as an academic discipline seeks to explore the dynamics of human populations in relation to the changes in *their sizes, structures and distributions*.
- Population changes have implications for the *environment, employment, family relations, health, and urbanization*
- The study of demography requires extensive and accurate data to be able to describe, analyses and understanding the population phenomenon

Population Distribution in the world

- **Population distribution;** is the spread of people across the world, i.e. where do people live
- **Population size;** is simply the number of individual human in a population

Tanzania rank of Population up to 2022;










Globally Tanzania hold number 24

In the Africa continent Tanzania hold number 6

According to worldmeter.com

Distribution of population in the world

TOP 20 LARGEST COUNTRIES BY POPULATION (LIVE)

1		China	1,450,621,420	11		Japan	125,701,832
2		India	1,407,965,635	12		Ethiopia	121,042,170
3		U.S.A.	334,966,260	13		Philippines	112,611,255
4		Indonesia	279,494,641	14		Egypt	106,396,927
5		Pakistan	229,931,982	15		Vietnam	99,140,036
6		Brazil	215,653,768	16		D.R. Congo	95,453,374
7		Nigeria	217,046,000	17		Turkey	86,213,408
8		Bangladesh	168,071,814	18		Iran	86,223,864
9		Russia	146,060,658	19		Germany	84,327,663
10		Mexico	131,728,832	20		Thailand	70,154,887

<http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/>

TANZANIA POPULATION



CENSUS 2022 RESULTS

TANZANIA: 61,741,120

FEMALE: 31,687,990

MALE: 30,053,130

MAINLAND: 59,851,347

ZANZIBAR: 1,889,773

Source :National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) TZ

Pop Cont.....

- **Population Structure;** is basically what makes up or composition of a population.

Population structure of a place shows how the population is divided up between males and females of different age groups

- **Population density;** is a measurement of population size per unit area/ population size divided by total land area

World population situation

(Population Size and distribution)

- The world human population is the total number of living humans on Earth and majority of People live in the developing world
- The world's population is spread unevenly across the globe with small concentrations of large numbers of people living in the same area. Many people today are living in cities
- There are several factors which had leads the uneven population distribution in the world;

Factors which Attract Pop....

Favorable Climate condition

People prefer to live in temperate climates where there is enough rainfall and moderate of temperature.

Historical Factors:

People like to settle at places where their ancestors have lived in the past. Sons and grandsons from generation to generation live at a place which they do not leave so easily.

Factors which Attract Pop....

- **Economic Factors:**

This has been considered an important factor affecting the distribution and concentration of population at one place. The places which have good opportunities for employment and possibilities of trade in industrial products attract migrants from different areas

Fertile Land; Human settlements on large scale are at places which are more fertile and where with less efforts the agricultural yield is more. On the other hand, places which are less fertile have less density of population

Factors which Attract Pop....

- **Increased facility of Transportation and Communication:**

Since ancient times areas with proper transportation and communication facilities have enjoyed large population. Means of transportation and communication make the economy dynamic and increase the exchange of commodities between peoples and regions.

- **Educational Factors:**

In each part of the country, there remains a class which has more curiosity to gain knowledge. This class moves from one country to another according to its own economic conditions and circumstances. If the environment of the new country is adaptable to them, they tend to settle there permanently.

- **Availability of social services**

presence of social services such as electricity, water and health service also it can propagate or attract the population.

Factors which Attract Pop....

Social Factors

Social factors also affect the distribution and concentration of population. Where social customs and taboos are extreme, people tend to migrate to another place, so the density of population of that area changes. If the cultural milieu is the same, people like to live permanently at that place.

Communications

Areas with good transport links, such as roads and railways, will attract people and also industry which creates employment opportunities.

Availability of natural resources such minerals

Every nation possesses some type of mineral wealth. As a matter of fact, we can gauge the inequality between nations on the basis of their mineral wealth. The regions of mineral wealth become a major source of industrialization and employment of a country. They attract people from far and near.

SOURCES OF THE POPULATION DATA

I. CENSUS

II. VITAL REGISTRATION

III. SAMPLE SURVEY

CENSUS

Census refer to the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing, and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic and social data pertaining to all persons in a country or in a well delineated part of a country at a specified time.” (United Nations 2008)

Is the main source of demographic statistics in many Countries

It is a good methods of recording the size, distribution and other characteristics of the population fixed interval.

1. **De facto Census**

- Is the type of census in which people are counted wherever they are found in the day of enumeration eg at home or market.

2. **De jure Census**

- It involves an attempt of counting people by reaching individual where they are found.
- Normally it involves the permanent members of the house hold

Activity; Discuss the merits and demerits of conducting census in developing countries

Sample surveys

- These are the second most important source of demographic data in most parts of Africa

It collect vital statistics where the official registration system is inadequate or nonexistent and for intercensal period, it collect supplementary demographic and other data, where it is not feasible to collect the same from the population census.

- These are used to obtaining quick results and assess impact programmes

Advantages (compared to census). *Simple, flexible, easy to administer, and cheap in terms of cost*

Disadvantages;

- *Have high rates of error especially during sampling*
- *The results of findings are used to generalize the phenomena in a locality.*

Vital registration

- **Vital Registration** It consists of continuous registration of vital events such as *births and deaths*.

Vital registration Collect information on individuals when (or shortly) after they experience the vital events (birth, marriage, death, (sometimes) migration)

Traditionally, vital events include births and deaths but nowadays the term embraces other events such as *marriage, adoption, separation, divorce and migration*.

Limitations of Vital Registra

- It is difficult to obtain the registration of birth and death events.
- Accurate data on migration is also extremely difficult to obtain, especially when migrants do not pass through the official check point when crossing the political boundaries.

Quality of population data in LDCs

- Generally there are limitation and deficiencies in the population data in the most LDCs most of the data have a lot of errors.
- **Errors of coverage;** where person are not counted at all especially the migrant
- **Errors of content;** errors in the recording of events

USES OF POPULATION DATA

Uses of population data are many and varied. In general they are required for planning and administration and also for various aspects of economic and social research. Specifically *demographic data is required for;*

1. **Estimating the future population sizes and distribution;**

These are fundamental to long term planning of many public programmes eg; *education needs, manpower needs and housing needs*

Uses of population Data Cont..

2. Investigating the relationship between demographic and social economic process
3. Measuring the level and trends in the standard of living
4. Allocation of resources and services *eg; Health facilities, water, schools*

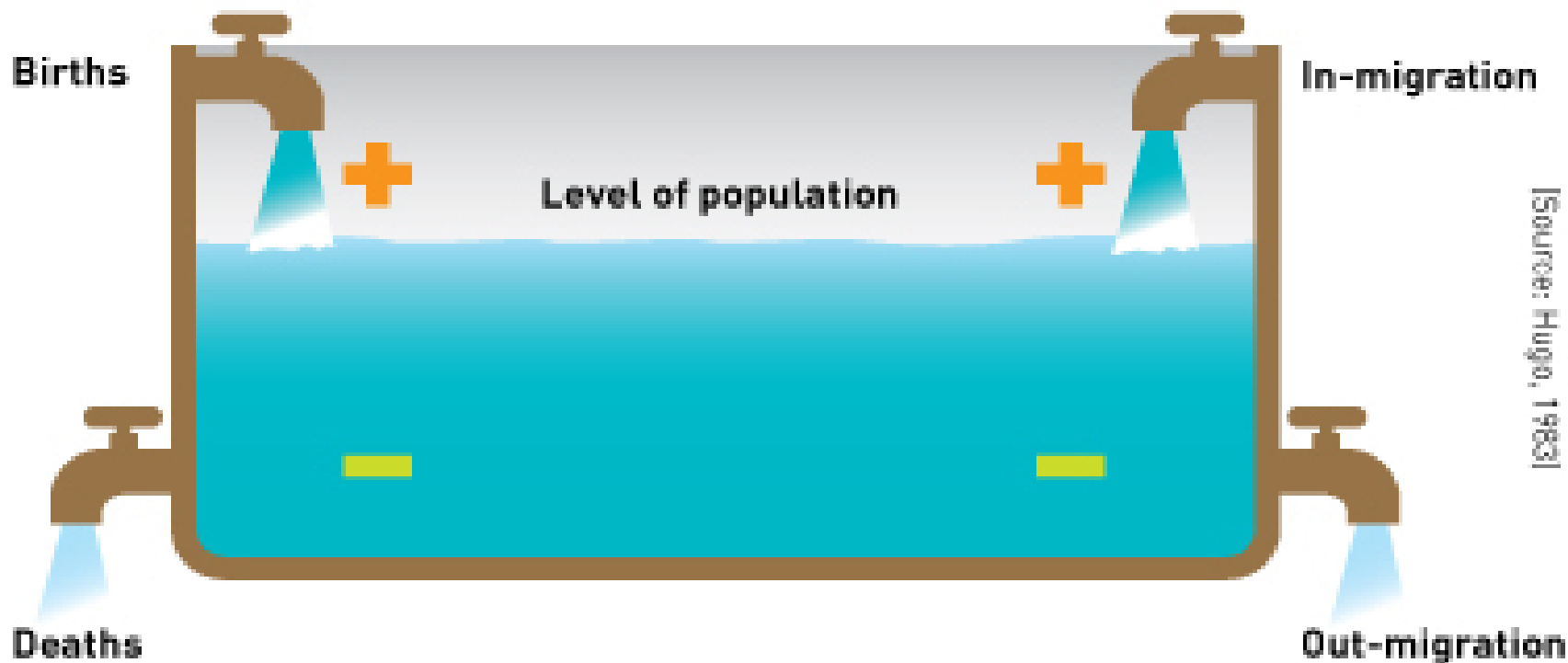
Population Change:

- ✓ Population change refers to a increase or a decrease of population at time.
- ✓ Population change not only implies the change in its size but also in its internal composition and structure with respect to its various characteristics and spatial distribution.
- Popn change is the result of interplay of:
 - Births;
 - Deaths;
 - Migrations: internal & international.

The basic demographic equation

Natural change
[Births minus Deaths]

Net migration
[In-migrants minus Out-migrants]



Reasons for variation in population trends.

- The following are reasons for variation in population trends
 - 1) Fertility.
 - 2) Mortality.
 - 3) Migration.

Operation definitions

- **Population size** refers to number of individuals in the population
- **Population distribution** is the spread of people across the world i.e where people live.
- **Foreign policy** refers to policies a country put to safeguard the interests of the nation and its citizens
- **International relation** is the study of how nation or states interact with one another within an international system.
- **Fertility rates** is the average number of children born to women during their productive years.
- **Demography** refers to the statistical study of population and how it changes over time
- **Population** refers to number of people who live in a particular area.

Overview of HIV and AIDS

IMPACT OF HIV & AIDS ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

CLASS ACTIVITY

Impact of HIV and AIDS

- The impact is mapped on sectors, social services, households, demographic and on the economy in general
- the HIV/AIDS pandemic on the economy, its effects manifest on :
 - labour supply,
 - labour productivity,
 - financial costs associated
 - changing composition of the labour force

- Demography refers to the study of population, especially with reference to size, density, and distribution,

while

- Population study refers to the study of people who share similar common features like age, sex, or health condition.

References

Poston, Jr., and Leon F. (2010)
Demography and Societies

END

THANK FOR LISTENING