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**PROGRAMME:
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COURSE: DSS 221

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DSS221
INTRODUCTION TO POPULATION STUDIES II

BY
DR. AZUH DOMINIC

QUESTIONS

1. Explain age –sex composition of population
2. Discuss the problems of urbanization.
3. Explain “Young” and “Old” population
4. Explain demographic processes
5. Who is an employed and unemployed person?
6. Differentiate between Demography and Population Studies.
7. State and explain the formula for estimating dependency ratio
8. Factors determining the age structure of population.
9. Factors determining the age structure of a population.

10. Discuss the pull factors and their implications on the country of origin

11. Explain population profiles

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13. Consequences of International Migration
14. Discuss the forms of internal migration
15. Explain the concept Internal Migration and differentiate between in-migration and out-migration.
16. Explain the concept International Migration and differentiate between immigrant and emigrant.
17. Explain the characteristics of rural area.
18. Discuss the uses of pyramid
19. Explain the characteristics of urban area
20. Discuss the consequences of brain drain to the country of origin.

ANSWER

1. Explain age –sex composition of population

Age-sex composition is defined as the Proportion of males and females in each age group. Age and sex are the most basic characteristics of a population. Every population has a different age and sex composition—the number and proportion of males and females in each age group—and this structure can have a considerable impact on the population’s social and economic situation, both present and future.

3 Explain “Young” and “Old” population

“Young” population: larger proportion of people in the younger age groups (<15 years) in most less developed countries. “Old” or “aging” population: relatively large proportion of people in the older age groups (>65 years) in the more developed countries. Some populations are relatively young, that is, they have a large proportion of people in the younger age groups. The high-fertility countries of Africa with large proportions of young adults and children are examples. Other populations are relatively old, such as many countries in Europe. These two types of populations have markedly different age compositions; as a consequence, they also have different proportions of the population in the labor force or in school, as well as different medical needs, consumer preferences, and even crime patterns. A population’s age structure has a great deal to do with how that population lives. Developing countries have relatively young populations while most developed countries have old or “aging” populations. In many developing countries, 40 percent or more of the population is under age 15, while 4 percent is 65 or older. On the other hand, in all but a few developed countries, less than 25 percent of the population is under age 15 and more than 10 percent is 65 or older.

5. Who is an employed and unemployed person?

Employed persons aged 15 years old and over who are reported:

- i. At work even for an hour during the reference period.
- ii. With a job/business even though not at work during the reference period because of temporary illness/injury, vacation or other leave of absence, bad weather or strike/labor dispute or other reasons. Likewise, persons who are expected to report for work or to start operation of a farm or business enterprise within two weeks from the date of the enumerator's visit, are considered employed.

Unemployed - persons 15 years old and over as of their last birthday and are reported as:

- i.) without work, i.e., had no job or business during the basic survey reference period; and
- ii. currently available for work, i.e., were available and willing to take up work in paid employment or self-employment during the basic survey reference period, and/or would be available and willing to take up work in paid employment or self-employment within two weeks after the interview date; and
- iii. seeking work, i.e., had taken specific steps to look for a job or establish business during the basic survey reference period; or not seeking work due to the following reasons: (a) tired/believe no work available, i.e., the discouraged workers who looked for work within the last six months prior to the interview date; (b) awaiting results of previous job application; (c) temporary illness/disability; (d) bad weather; and (e) waiting for rehire/job recall.

7 Discuss the uses of the study of population structure and the characteristics

It helps in an elaborate study of any population and thus makes comparisons possible, the data on population structure and characteristics are useful in the preparation of inventories of human resources necessary for effective development planning, when reliable information on births and deaths is not available from the civil registration system, it may be obtained by utilizing the data on the age-sex distribution of the population available from a census, and data on the distribution of population attributes provides material for the study of the social and economic structure of the population and the changes in this structure.

9 Factors determining the age structure of population

Effects of fertility-“Young” or “old” is mainly determined by the fertility of the woman in that country. When fertility is high, birth rates are also high and the number of children borne by these women is large and the population is “young”. On the other hand, when fertility is low, birth rates are low, the number of children born is low and the population is “old”. When birth rates are high, the population has a large proportion of children relative to the adults of parental age. The sustained high level of birth rates results in a large proportion of children and a small proportion of “old” population and a low median age. When low level of birth rates persists, the result is a small proportion of children and a large proportion of “old” people. Declining birth rates cause an aging of the base as well as the apex of the age pyramid and an increase in the proportion of adults, with a consequent high median age and an “old population”. Economically developed countries experience an aging in population because of their declining birth rate. Whereas the age structure of the developing countries has remained virtually unchanged because their birth rates have remained none or less at high levels though their death rates have been declining since 1950s

Effects of mortality-The rapid reductions in mortality and the prolongation of life span have resulted in a “younger” age distribution. The improvement in health and medical services and technology has led to a higher incidence of survivorship among children, mainly infants and young children. Hence there is an increase in proportion of young persons and the average age of the population goes down

Effects of migration on age structure-Migration either internal or international can affect the age – sex structure of population. If the proportion and number of young adults among the net migration is large, the effects of aging of the population tend to get retarded. Since these young adults can participate in reproduction, they can also add proportionately to the flows of births. And if the net migrants contribute mainly to the increase of those who are above the age of 30, the aging process tends to get accelerated. Thus, whether age distribution would be affected and if so, in what direction, depends on the volume and age of the net migrants.

Effects of wars on age-structures-sex structure of a population were directly affected by war casualties, which mainly affect males in the younger age groups. Wars also affect age structure because of the indirect effect they have on fertility. During a war, men in the armed forces are separated from their wives for a long period, and this inhibits fertility. After war “baby boom” results because couples unite once again and marriages postponed because of the war are solemnised. The age- sex pyramid is affected as the smaller sized cohorts during the war and the bigger sized cohorts after the war move upwards with passage of time.

11 Explain population profiles

Expansive: larger number of people in the younger ages. Example , Mexico has an “expansive” population, with each cohort larger than the cohort born before it. Constructive: smaller numbers of people in the younger ages. Example, US, recent cohorts have been progressively, smaller, causing the age structure to change from “expansive” to “constructive” and Stationary: roughly equal numbers of people in all age ranges, tapering off gradually at the older ages. Example Sweden’s population, with roughly equal numbers in all age ranges, can be classified as nearly “stationary.”

13 Consequences of International Migration

Encourages disparities in job opportunities among countries

Unemployment at place of destination

Cheap labor and brain drain-25% of doctors trained in Africa works abroad

Inequalities between rich and poor countries

Reduction in pace of development

15 Explain the concept Internal Migration and differentiate between in-migration and out-migration.

This involves movement of people from one place to another within a country without crossing any international boundary. This is divided into two, namely; in-migration and out-migration.

In-Migration: movement into a new politically/geographically/administratively defined area within the same country. In-Migrant : A person who moves into a new area within the same country. Out-Migration: movement out of a politically/geographically/administratively defined area within the same country.

In-migrant— A person who moves in a political area within the same country

16 Explain the concept International Migration and differentiate between immigrant and emigrant.

17 Explain the characteristics of rural area.

Sparsely populated-r-u migration

Homogeneity-work, dress, language, customs, etc

Slow means of communication

Slow rate of change-illiteracy and modern technology

Simple culture-transmitted from generation to generation

Informal social life- simple way of life

Strong relationship and interactions- intimate relationships, etc.

19 Explain the characteristics of urban area

Thickly populated –r-u settlement

Non-homogeneity- many professions, difference in dress, language, customs, etc because there are variety of people having different backgrounds

Have fast means of communication

Have fast rate of change-high level of education and modern technology

Got complex culture – mixing of other cultures

Have formal social life, unfamiliar relations, etc.