**CHS 224**

**Population composition**

**(1) sex and age**

**Sex:**

**Importance:**

Separate data for males and females are important because:

* In themselves
* For the analysis of other types of data
* For the evaluation of the completeness and accuracy of population counts



**Characteristics of sex ratio:**

–Higher at very young ages

–Gap narrows with increasing age

– Goes below 100 by middle age

–Varies from one population to another



**Sex Ratio of Births**

In human populations, there are more male births than female births, with ratio generally between 104 and 107



**Age**

Most important variable in demographic analyses

Demographers' definition of age—Completed age, i.e. age of an individual at last birthday

**Data on age may be secured by:**

* Asking a direct question on age
* Asking a question on date of birth, or month and year of birth
* Which is better and why?

**Age-Reporting Errors are due to:**

* Understatement" Women tend to understate their age
* Overstatement" Mothers tend to round up the age of their children, Those close to 100 years tend to overestimate their age
* **Correction of Age Errors:** By Grouping; Generally by 5 or 10 years
* **Age Pyramid.**
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**Age Pyramid.**

1. Gives a detailed picture of the age-sex structure of a population
2. Consists of bars representing age groups in ascending order from lowest to highest pyramided on one another
3. Bars are generally by single or 5-year age groups
4. Number (or percentage) of persons in an age group is indicated by length of its bar from central axis
5. Males on left side; females on right side
6. It gives an idea on the growth rate of population ( aging or young population)

**Here are two different patterns of population growth**

Which of them is the one with rapid population growth and which one is slow?



 **Analysis:**

When working with several populations, comparison of age distributions is a classic demographic analysis

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**Index of Dissimilarity (ID)"**

* Index of Dissimilarity (ID)—Indicates the percent of one population that needs to be redistributed to have the age distribution of the other
* Can be calculated for any two comparable percent distributions
* Does not tell which population has the older population

**Workshop**

**A) Complete**:

**Separate data for males and females are important because:**

1-………………………………………….

2-………………………………………….

3-…………………………………………….

**Characteristics of sex ratio:**

1-………………………………………………………

2-…………………………………………………………

3-…………………………………………………………

**Age-Reporting Errors are due to:**

1-………………………………………………………………………

2-………………………………………………………………………..

And can be corrected by……………………………………………………………………………

* B) A country has a population size consisted of 3,718,346 males and 366,089 females in 2009. Number of deaths in males in the same year was 1,492 deaths and only 285 deaths in females. Calculate the followings:

Crude death rate in 2009.

Sex ratio in that country in 2009.

Sex ratio of deaths in this country in 2009.

C) Compare distribution of age group (20-25 years) in two cities; London and Paris in 1990, knowing that: percent of that age group in London in 1990 was 25% and in Paris was 30%. Comment on the results obtained.

D) This is a diagram represents distribution of population in Germany in 1990.





What's the name of this graphic presentation?

Give a brief comment on it.