COURSE DATA

Data Subject	
Code	34414
Name	Demographic analysis
Cycle	Grade
ECTS Credits	6.0
Academic year	2019 - 2020

Study (s)

Degree	Center	Acad. year	Period
1310 - Degree in Sociology	Faculty of Social Sciences	2	Second term
1924 - D.D. in Political and Public Admin. Sciences-Sociology	Faculty of Law	2	Second term
1925 - D.D. in Sociology-Political and Public Admin. Sciences	Faculty of Social Sciences	2	Second term

Subject-matter

Degree	Subject-matter	Character
1310 - Degree in Sociology	7 - Demographic analysis	Basic Training
1924 - D.D. in Political and Public Admin. Sciences-Sociology	3 - Year 2 optional subjects	Optional
1925 - D.D. in Sociology-Political and Public Admin. Sciences	3 - Year 2 optional subjects	Obligatory

Coordination

Name	Department
SIMO NOGUERA, CARLES XAVIER	330 - Sociology and Social Anthropology

SUMMARY

Demographic Analysis is a basic subject and takes place in the second academic year of the Sociology degree. It is included in the module of Methods and Techniques of Social Investigation. It provides students with the basic demographic knowledge. Its object of study is the analysis of most social phenomena. Demography studies population and populations defined as stable groups of individuals, and more specifically human populations and their distribution, dimensions, structures, general characteristics, dynamics and evolution. The demographic analysis shows the importance of the tools used to analyse and

learn about the magnitude and aspects that constitute populations. Intensity and the pace at which these populations change are also objects of study of demographic analysis. The subject gives the students the chance to discuss current population issues.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

Relationship to other subjects of the same degree

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

Other requirements

Relationship with other subjects of the same degree
No enrolment restrictions have been specified.
Other types of prerequisites
Students are advised to have a basic knowledge of the key concepts of Introduction to Sociology, Methods and Techniques of Incorporation to the Degree, Sociostatistics, Applied IT to Social Investigation and Structure and Social Change. The use of spreadsheets is highly advisable.

OUTCOMES

1310 - Degree in Sociology

- Students must have acquired knowledge and understanding in a specific field of study, on the basis of general secondary education and at a level that includes mainly knowledge drawn from advanced textbooks, but also some cutting-edge knowledge in their field of study.
- Students must be able to apply their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional manner and have acquired the competences required for the preparation and defence of arguments and for problem solving in their field of study.
- Students must have the ability to gather and interpret relevant data (usually in their field of study) to make judgements that take relevant social, scientific or ethical issues into consideration.
- Students must be able to communicate information, ideas, problems and solutions to both expert and lay audiences.
- Students must have developed the learning skills needed to undertake further study with a high degree of autonomy.
- Write reports and diagnoses on social problems.
- Work in a team with a multidisciplinary perspective.
- Respect and promote the principles of fundamental rights, gender equality, equal opportunities and non-discrimination, democratic values and sustainability.

- Manage documentary sources and statistics referring to social reality.
- Learn independently and develop initiative in the field of sociology.
- Analyse the relationships between population, resources and environment and the social conditions of sustainability.
- Develop gender perspective and integrate it into the study of social reality.
- Conduct comparative studies of the Spanish and Valencian social structure.
- Analyse empirical data on social structure, change and problems.
- Know and apply statistical techniques for the analysis of social reality.
- Know and use secondary data sources useful for sociology.
- Know the tools needed to create, implement and evaluate public policy programmes and social intervention projects.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Upon successful completion of the subject, students must be able to:

- Define and describe the key concepts that make up the specific terminology of demographic analysis.
- List and identify the sources of demographic information.
- Identify the data sources that provide demographic information.
- Identify the different perspectives of analysis and temporal dimensions.
- Organize the demographic information as temporal dimensions.
- Distinguish between different demographic indicators.
- Calculate the demographic indicators.
- Interpret demographic phenomena, its importance and transformation by graphing.
- Calculate tables of extinction (survival).
- Fix the effect of age structure in the calculation of indicators through technical standardization.
- Play the main contemporary debates demographic.
- Develop plausible hypotheses in understanding demographic phenomena.
- Criticizing concepts and demographic indicators.

DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION TO DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS: CONCEPTS AND DATA SOURCES

Definitions of demographics, population and demographic sources. Dimensions of the population. Discipline of demography and stages of reflection in demography. Natural movement and population dynamics. Events and demographic phenomena. The formula of population balance. The nature of the demographics: Stocks and flows. Cross-sectional and longitudinal information. Historical sources sources of stocks and flows. Contemporary sources: Sources of stocks (population census, Census Gazetteer and continuous), power flows (MNP), demographic surveys.
Debates: 1) What does the demography provide to the social sciences, 2) demographic and social contract, 3) the ambition for measuring: what is that for, human progress or control?
Demographic culture: size and structure of the population (3 age groups) worldwide, Europe, China, India, Japan, Russia, US, Brazil, Bolivia, New Zealand, d Australia, Nigeria, Egypt, Morocco, from Ghana, Gambia, Congo, Mauritania, Germany, the UK, Spain, the Community of Madrid, Galicia, Andalusia, Asturias, in Catalonia, the Balearic Islands, and in Valencian Country: Alto Palancia, Plana de Castelló, Ribera Alta, Vega Baja, Alcoià, Marina Baixa.
Sources: INE, EUROSTAT, UN

2. TEMPORAL REFERENCE IN DEMOGRAPHY AND PERSPECTIVES OF ANALYSIS

The three time dimensions in demographics: age, generation and time. Lexis diagram, basic instrument. The representation of flows and stocks in the Lexis diagram. Longitudinal optical analysis. The intensity and timing of the phenomena in a generation. Transverse optical analysis. The concept of fictitious generation. Optical analysis duration.
Debates: 1) Major life transitions now and then, 2) Intergenerational solidarity in times of crisis, 3) being a mother and being a fathernowadays.
Demographic Culture: Series of activity rates by age and occupation in the UE28, since 1998. Germany, UK, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Italy, Portugal, Ireland, Austria, Greece, Poland, Bulgaria, Denmark, Sweden, Finland.
Sources: INE, EUROSTAT

3. MAGNITUDE, STRUCTURE AND DYNAMICS OF POPULATIONS

From statistics to demographic indicators. The magnitude of the flows-events and population stocks.
Index for stocks, proportions, relationship or reason. Notes dynamics: types of rates (first and second class) probabilities. Crude, specific rates, synthetic indices (summaries circumstantial). The two dimensions of rates: intensity and timing. Patterns of population structure by sex and age. Determinants and demographic effects of sex and age composition. Composition of the population by marital status.
Population and Human Resources: activity status and educational level. Composition of the population according to the nature of its inhabitants.
Debates: 1) the flow of the EPA at the time of employment crisis, 2) between the demographic boom and aging population there is not a temporary lapse.
Demographic culture: the world's population pyramid, and Europe, China, India, Japan, Russia, US, Brazil, Bolivia, New Zealand, Australia, Nigeria, Egypt, Morocco from Ghana, Gambia, Congo,

Mauritania, Germany, the UK, Spain, the Community of Madrid, Galicia, Andalusia, Asturias, in Catalonia, the Balearic Islands, and in the Valencian Country, the region of Alto Palancia, Plana de Castelló, Ribera Alta, Vega Baja, Alcoià, the Marina Baixa.
Sources: INE, EUROSTAT, IVE, UN.

4. THE STANDARDIZATION

Control structure effect: Standardisation or standardization. Relationship between gross and age specify rates. Direct Standardization. Indirect standardization.
Debates: 1) effects of age and generation in vote intention, 2) the most plausible future of aging and disability.
Culture demographic: standardized mortality rates.
Sources: INE, IVE, IDESCAT

5. MARRIAGE, BIRTH, FERTILITY, MIGRATION

Concepts of marriage, union formation, fertility, fecundity, fecundability and birth rate. Cross-sectional analysis of marriage, birth and fertility. Longitudinal analysis of marriage, birth and fertility
Concepts for the study of migration. Characteristics of migration flows (intensity, timing, origins).
Debates: 1) the transformation of the unions and families, 2) the relationship between the divorce laws and divorce.
Demographic culture: analysis of the couples through the 2001 and 2011 censuses
Sources: INE

6. MORTALITY, REPRODUCTION, GROWTH

Concepts of mortality, causes of death, reproduction. The life table. Cross-sectional analysis of mortality, reproduction and marriage. Longitudinal analysis. The population growth.
Debates: 1) recent developments in the patterns of mortality by cause, 2) the ground effect in the levels of infant mortality.
Demographic culture: Series of infant mortality in the world, European, China, India, Japan, Russia, USA, Brazil, Bolivia, New Zealand, Australia, Nigeria, Egypt, Morocco, Ghana, Gambia, Congo, Mauritania, Germany , United Kingdom, Spain, Madrid, Galicia, Andalusia, Asturias, Catalonia, the Balearic Islands, Valencia.
Sources: INE, EUROSTAT, UN.

WORKLOAD

ACTIVITY	Hours	% To be attended
Theoretical and practical classes	60,00	100
Attendance at events and external activities	5,00	0
Development of group work	13,50	0
Development of individual work	13,50	0
Study and independent work	10,00	0
Readings supplementary material	20,00	0
Preparation of evaluation activities	10,00	0
Preparation of practical classes and problem	10,00	0
Resolution of online questionnaires	8,00	0
TOTAL	**150,00**	

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

The course has a strong methodological orientation and most of the lessons will be dedicated to the presentation of analysis and measurement techniques. However, current population issues will also be discussed. Students will be encouraged to conduct research of demographic statistics in public websites. The course requires daily attendance at classes. Without the daily attendance, students can hardly acquire the basic knowledge of demographic analysis.

Activities:

a) In each class there will be a part focused on presentation by the teacher of the items on the programme in order to explain concepts, techniques, sources and empirical data that students must learn to handle.

b) In the second part students will carry out an assignment (maximum duration of 30 minutes) in order to put into practice the contents learned. The instructions and evaluation of the task will be explained during the lesson and students will submit the result through Aula Virtual.

c) The student will carry out 3 individual assignments. These will be carried out in a maximum of seven days and the duration for each of them will be a maximum of 3 hours. Assignments will be uploaded to Aula Virtual and the resolution of the exercise will be discussed in class. Aspects taken into consideration will include:

- Technical applications.
- Analytical argumentation.
- Structure, accuracy and precision of texts.

d) The student will also carry out 3 group assignments. Groups will have a maximum of 5 members and will be the same throughout the course. Each group will have a coordinator, who will be responsible for gathering the team, preparing the materials, uploading the assignment and the coordination file/memory (explanation of duration, difficulties, degree of involvement of members, etc.) to Aula Virtual.

e) Twice a month brief texts (estimated reading time of max. 2 hours) will be debated and discussed in class in order to introduce new and relevant aspects related to demographic analysis, emergent demographic processes or polemic issues. Students must previously read these texts at home.

f) Two lectures related to the contents of the course will be organized and will take place on campus. Attendance and active participation will be encouraged.

EVALUATION

Overall efforts throughout the course will be positively considered and will be reflected in the final grade. Other grading elements will be active participation in discussions and debates, practical activities and both exams (midterm and final).

Non-attendance at class means that the grade of the final examination will account for 100% of the final grade. However, the maximum grade for these students will be a 5 (pass).

Grading elements:

- Active participation in debates: 15%.
- Individual assignments: 15%.
- Team assignments: 15%.
- Final examination: 55%.
- Total: 100%.

Students must pass every activity.

The official exam for those students who have not attained the minimum grade may be used to improve the grade.

For those students who have been absent during 4 sessions or more, the official exam represents 100%.

REFERENCES

Basic

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- BOURGEOIS -PICHAT, J. (1978), La demografía. Ariel, Barcelona.
- ESPIAGO, J. (1985), Migraciones exteriores. Ed. Salvat. Temas Clave, Madrid.
- FLINN, M. W. (1993), El sistema demográfico europeo, 1500-1820. Ed. Crítica. Barcelona.
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- LIVI-BACCI, M. (1993), Introducción a la demografía. Ed. Ariel, Barcelona.
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- PRESSAT, R. (1983), El análisis demográfico. F.C.E., Madrid.
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- SAUVY, A. (1991), La población. Ed. Oikos-Tau, Barcelona.
- TAPINOS, G. (1990), Elementos de demografía. Espasa-Calpe, Madrid.
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- WEEKS, J.R.; TERÁN, M. M.; TOHARÍA, J. J. (1988), Sociología de la población. Alianza Universidad. Madrid.
- WRIGLEY, E. A. (1990), Historia y población: introducción a la demografía histórica. Ed. Guadarrama, Madrid.

Additional

- Projecte censal de 2011 http://www.ine.es/censos2011/censos2011.htm
- Observatorio Laboral de la Crisis http://www.fedea.es/observatorio/
- United Nations (2011), International Migration in a Globalizing World: The Role of Youth. Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Population Division, Technical Paper Nº 2011/1 http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/technicalpapers/TP2011-1.pdf
- United Nations (2011), World Population Prospects. The 2010 Revision. http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/index.htm

ADDENDUM COVID-19

This addendum will only be activated if the health situation requires so and with the prior agreement of the Governing Council

1. Contenidos

Se mantienen los contenidos inicialmente recogidos a la guía docente.

2. Volumen de trabajo y planificación temporal de la docencia

Se mantiene el peso de las diferentes actividades que suman las horas de dedicación en créditos ECTS marcadas en la guía docente original. A excepción de las 4 horas presenciales que son eliminadas y sustituidas por 1 sesión semanal de una hora y por 3 horas de estudio de los materiales colgados. Las horas presenciales son sustituidas por una carga práctica que acaba manteniendo el volumen de trabajo y las horas de dedicación a la misma que marca la guía docente original.

Se introduce una sesión programada y sincrónica por videoconferencia para el segundo día de clase de la semana (jueves a las 9 de la mañana) y de una hora durada solamente. No se penaliza aquellos y aquellas estudiantes que no se puedan conectar.

En cuanto a los horarios, sacado de la sesión de una hora semanal programada, se ha dado libertad a la estudiantat para realizar las actividades programadas de acuerdo con su propia programación.

3. Metodología docente

1. Se cuelgan en el aula virtual los contenidos (en formato de presentaciones) y las especificaciones del trabajo a realizar durante la semana.
2. Se hace una sesión sincrónica semanal de una hora donde se explican los contenidos más complejos y se resuelven dudas. Esta sesión es grabada y se cuelga en el Aula Virtual pensante en aquellos miembros de la comunidad que no han podido conectarse.
3. Se cuelgan vídeos grabados en aula virtual.
4. Se cuelgan presentaciones con locución en aula virtual.
5. Se proponen dos prácticas semanales la realización de las cuales es del cercando d%uno2019unos 60-90 minutos cada una. Estas prácticas se deben hacer durante la semana.
6. Se realizan tutorías por videoconferencia coincidiendo con el horario de tutorías oficial.
7. Hay dos foros permanentemente abiertos para la resolución de dudas.

4. Evaluación

CONTINUA

Se incrementa el peso de la evaluación continua en la nota final (pasa del 10 al 20%): 15% para todas las prácticas entregadas y un 5% por aquellas presentadas a tiempo (antes del periodo de confinamiento).

FINAL

Se reduce el peso del examen en la nota final (pasa del 50 al 40%).

El primer trabajo individual que se realiza durante todo el curso pesa un 25% (no se ha modificado).
El trabajo en grupo pasa a ser un segundo trabajo individual que se realiza durante 15 días y pesa un 15% (el mismo que pesaba el trabajo en grupo de la planificación inicial).

Se realizan dos pruebas de una duración de 90 minutos de ejecución. La primera se hace empleando el día y el tiempo planificado según la convocatoria oficial para el examen empleando el aula virtual: es un examen teórico que mezcla con preguntas sobre conceptos, problemáticas y cálculos, y se piden ejemplificaciones personales. La segunda se entrega pasadas las 24 horas después de haberse colgado la prueba en el aula virtual: se trata de un examen de desarrollo teòrico-conceptual.

Los estudiantes con 4 ausencias o más no justificadas (antes del confinamiento) hacen un examen teòrico-práctico de 3 horas sincrónicamente y en el mismo día y hora de la convocatoria (en cada parte se debe superar el 50%).

5. Bibliografía

La bibliografía recomendada se mantiene porque es accesible en linea. Los manuales (partes seleccionadas) se pueden poner a petición de los estudiantes de manera individualizada.