VNIVERSITAT ĬĎ VALÈNCIA

COURSE DATA

Data Subject	
Code	34414
Name	Demographic analysis
Cycle	Grade
ECTS Credits	6.0
Academic year	2020 - 2021

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

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Basic

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- VALLIN, J. & GÓMEZ REDONDO, R (1995), La población mundial. Alianza Universidad, Madrid.

- 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. *CONTENTS*

Contents of the original teaching guide are maintained.

2. WORK VOLUME AND TIME PLANNING OF TEACHING

The activities and volume of work of the original teaching guide will be mantained.

3. TEACHING METHODOLOGY

FOR ALL STUDENTS

- The teaching will be face-to-face, but the teachers will have cameras installed in the classroom to teach online for the confined or at-risk group of students.

- Individual tutorials will preferably be virtual.

If sanitary situation imposes that all classes must be on-line, all sessions wil be substituted for (select): materials in virtual Classroom, synchronous videoconferencing or registered presentations. Practical activities will guarantee the interaction with students by videoconference, forum or chat in virtual classroom. Teachers will communicate these adaptations through virtual classroom.

FOR VULNERABLE OR AFFECTED STUDENTS

Methodology will be adapted to the following activities no face-to-face:

- Synchronous videoconferencing

- Individual works

- Tutorials through videoconference

- Others: the lessons will be registered to ensure the access for those student who cannot connect on time.

4. *EVALUATION*

The criteria of the teaching guide will be maitained regarding the estimation of each type of activity. For vulnerable or affected students, group activities qualification will be considered in individual activities.

In case that the sanitary situation impose that the final proof should be developed on-line, an evaluation by the following modality will be done(select):

- Individual written exercise by questionnaire in a virtual classroom synchronous task.

- Individual written exercise by opened development exam in a virtual classroom synchronous task.

- Individual written synchronous proof by means of practical case in virtual classroom.

- Addition of activities of continuous evaluation.

5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

The bibliography of the guide will be maintained. Teachers will facilitate materials of support in virtual classroom.