

DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

- Demographic Indicators
 - Provide an overview of its population's size, composition & distribution
- Demographic indicators
 - 1. F-Family size
 - 2. U-Urbanization
 - 3. L-Literacy Rate
 - 4. L-Life expectancy
 - 5. A-Age pyramid
 - 7. D-Dependency

ratio

- 6. S-Sex ratio
- 8. .A-Age & sex composition
- 9. D-Density of population

FAMILY SIZE

- Total number of persons in a family
- Family size means total number of children a woman has borne at a point of time
- Completed family size indicates total number of children borne by a woman during her child bearing age (15-45)

years)

- Total fertility rate (TFR) give the magnitude of completed family size •
India TFR = 2.4

Target is to reach TFR of 2.1 for which current family planning campaign is based on 2 Child Norm, to attain the goal of Net Reproductive Rate (NRR) = 1 & for that Couple Protection Rate (CPR) should be $> 60\%$

URBANIZATION

- Number of persons residing in urban localities
- Urban population- 31.8 % & Rural population-68.84% Urban area
- Population > 5000 Population density $\rightarrow$

390/km² > 75% population engaged in non agricultural occupation

- Centralization-number of persons living together d/t occupation/industrialization
- Segregation-number of person living together d/t sociocultural forms.

LITERACY RATE

- Person is deemed as literate if he or she can read & write
- Definition of Literate [UN] - ability to read & write a simple sentence in any language
- India- Any person who can read & write with understanding in any l

language & who is > 7 years of age

- Effective literacy rate = $\frac{\text{number of literate person age 7 \& above}}{\text{Population aged 7 \& above in a given year}} \times 100$ (Used in India)

- Crude literacy rate = $\frac{\text{number of literate person}}{\text{total population in a given year}} \times 100$ (Used earlier)

- Indian government schemes for literacy • Government of India has made education compulsory up to the age of 14 years in the country Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (2001)

- All children in age group of 6-14 years attend school & complete 8 years of schooling

- District primary education

programme

- Mid day meal programme
 - National literacy mission
 - International literacy day- 8th September every year
 - Types of literacy
 - Functional literacy- ability of an individual to use reading, & writing skills in everyday life situations
 - Transliteracy ability to read write & interact across various platforms, media tools & social networks
 - Alliteracy - state of being able to read but being uninterested in doing so
- Threshold level of

literacy-75%

LIFE EXPECTANCY

- Average number of years which a person is expected to live •

- * India - 67.5 years •

- * Target - 70 years till 2025 •

- * Japan - highest life expectancy in world

AGE PYRAMID

Population pyramid > Represents age & sex structure of a population

- Double histogram > 2 back to back histograms, one showing number of males & other showing number of females in

particular age group • Types of population pyramid •

- * Stationary pyramid - showing unchanging pattern of fertility & mortality

- * Expansive pyramid - broad base, High proportion of children & low proportion of older people •

- * Constrictive pyramid - showing lower percentage of younger people & higher percentage of older people

- Utility of population pyramid

- Shape •

1. Broad base & narrow top / apex (upright

triangle)

- High proportion of younger population (developing countries- India)

- 2. Bulge in middle (spindle shape) • High proportion of adults (developed countries)

- 3. Broad belly & constricting type

- Height

- 1. Taller pyramid- Higher life expectancy (developed countries)

- 2. Shorter pyramid- Lower life expectancy (developing countries)

- Symmetry >

- Symmetric pyramid- Ideal sex ratio

(developed countries)

- Asymmetric pyramid- Unfavorable sex ratio < 1000 (developing countries)
- Asymmetric pyramid
- Symmetric pyramid
- Carrying capacity
 - Supportable population of an organism, given the food, habitat, water & other necessities available within an ecosystem is known as the ecosystem carrying capacity for that organism
 - Below carrying capacity- population increases
 - Above carrying capacity - population

decreases

6. SEX RATIO

- Number of females per thousand males
- Sex ratio = number of females/1000 males
- Determined by sex composition of population Since 1901 it is unfavorable for women
- Important indicator of status of woman India-991 females/1000 males
- Ideal/Evolutionary stable sex ratio = 1000 (equal no. of males & females)
- Favorable sex ratio > 1000 (females $>$ males) • Unfavorable sex ratio < 1000 (females $<$

males)

- Child sex ratio > Number of females (0-6 years) per thousand males (0-6 years of age)
- Natural sex ratio at birth
- Female deficit syndrome - decrease in number of female population which leads to ecological imbalance Interpretation of sex ratio
- Differentials in mortality conditions of male & female
- Selective migration

Sex ratio at birth

- Low sex ratio

indicates

- Strong male child preference
- Gender inequalities
- Female foeticide
- Higher maternal mortality

DEPENDENCY RATIO

- Proportion of person above 65 years of age & children below 14 years of age are considered to be dependent on the economically productive age group (15-64 years)
- Also k/a Societal Dependency Ratio
- Total dependency population in India is

50.55%

- Total dependency ratio = $\frac{\text{population of 0-14 years} + \text{population of } \geq 65 \text{ years}}{\text{Population of 15 to 64 years}} \times 100$
- Young age dependency ratio = $\frac{\text{population of 0-14 years} \times 100}{\text{population of 15 to 64 years}}$
- Old age dependency ratio = $\frac{\text{population of } \geq 65 \text{ years} \times 100}{\text{population of 15 to 64 years}}$
- Potential support ratio
- Number of working age group person (15-65 year) per 1 older person (≥ 65 years) Gives burden placed on working population • Inverse of old age

dependency

- Demographic bonus

- Period when dependency ratio declines because of decline in fertility (fertility BR < 14 years- dependency ratio), UNTIL it rises again because of increasing longevity (life expectancy $\uparrow$ > 65 yr $\uparrow$ dependency ratio $\uparrow$)

- Demographic burden $>$ Increase in total dependency ratio caused by increased old age

- Demographic window $>$ Period of time in nations demographic evolution, when proportion of population of working age group is particularly prominent.

- Demographic dividend $>$ Rise in economic growth due to rise in working age people in

population

- Demographic gift > Favorable effect of falling fertility rates on dependency ratio (fertility BR < 14 years dependency ratio ↓)

AGE & SEX COMPOSITION

- Population composition of India 0-14 years - 27% more male population
- Proportion of <14 y is declining (as Birth Rate is declining) 15-49 years - 56%.
- Women of reproductive age group (15-49 years) - 22-25% 50-59 years - 8% 60 years & above - 8.5% more female population
- proportion of elderly is increasing (as

life expectancy is increased)

DENSITY OF POPULATION

- Ratio between total population & land area
- Isolated dwelling - < 10 families living together in small area

- Small village - < 500-600 population

- Village - 1000-2000 population

- Hallmark of village - Panchayat Town - 2000-20000 population

Hallmark of town - it has municipality as governing body • City - > 20000 - 1 lakh population, Hallmark of city - municipal corporation with different departments like water, electricity health departments

etc.

- Block-1 lakh population,
- Administrative unit Mega / Metropolitan city $\rightarrow$ 1 crore population

DEMOGRAPHIC CYCLE

DEMOGRAPHIC CYCLE • 5 stages-

- 1. H- High stationary
- 2. E- Early expanding • 3. L- Late expanding
- 4. L- Low •
- 5. D-

Declining

• 1. High stationary •

* High birth rate & high death rate, so Population remains stationary •

* Young population •

* Pyramidal shaped age pyramid • *
India - till 1920 (1921 - big divide - declining death rate (stage 2)

• 2. Early expanding •

* Birth rate is unchanged i.e. high but death rate starts declining, so population is increasing or expanding •

* Young population

- - * Losing pyramidal shaped age pyramid •

- - * Africa, South Asia

- 3. Late expanding •

- - * Birth rate starts to decrease but death rate declines further such that number of births are still higher total deaths, so population is still increasing or expanding

- - * Young population

- - * Globular shaped age pyramid

- - * India, China, Singapore (other developing countries) •

- 4. Low stationary