

Demographic age sex cohort - why to study?

- why to study?



- explains demographic status of a popⁿ zone and provides projection. → After few years Kenya will have same pyramid as India ~~has~~ now have.
 - develops foundation for economic and social planning.
 - ↳ Pronatalist policies, better health facilities, old age pension etc.
 - it facilitates sustainable inclusive development.
 - ↳ SD is related to conservation & not preservation
- SD includes 3 → diversify, decentralize, inclusive
 these 3 should be facilitated to get SD.

without the study of this, popⁿ composition study would be incomplete

↑ Geriatrics World

Study of 2 specific group of popⁿ in popⁿ composition i.e old age.
Study of old age cohort

- life expectancy have registered global improvement.
- 2019 UNFPA table projects that over last 200 yrs all countries have registered impressive progress.

eg -

- ↳ Defined characteristic outlined is that
- i) Premodern times global life expectancy was around 30 yrs.
 - ii) It was largely because of infectious diseases, high infant mortality rate and in general food insufficiencies.

⇒ {Epidemiologists} identifies present times as

"Health transition" times.

Those demographers who focus on study of mortality.

- Global life expectancy have increased from 29 years to 73 yrs (2019)

- Oceania - 35 yrs → 79 yrs (2019)

- Americas - 35 yrs → 77 yrs

- Europe - 34 yrs → 79 yrs

- Asia - 27 yrs → 74 yrs

- Africa - 28 yrs → 63 yrs

→ Increased but the increase is not homogenous

Problems

- ① Pension crisis
- ② Financial difficulties
- ③ Health security
- ④ Less workforce
- ⑤ Dominance of rural aged popⁿ are added challenge

high expectancy - (largely of developed world)

S. American
China (exception)
S. Arabia ("")
Algeria ("")
Australia, NZ, Europe

Way forward - Ans.

global expectancy ↑ - is resulting into new demo. challenges

In Developed world

- a) Health security
- b) Eco security.

- Total fertility rate is below replacement level so depopⁿ.

- (c) Emotional / societal well being of old age popⁿ

- Workforce less so who will run economy.

In developing world

- Higher eco. vulnerability

- Poor societal acceptance

- dominance of rural aged popⁿ are added challenges

No pension bec. Informal sector so retirement

towards ind. choice multiplies vulnerability → join old age ko family ke saath

so no focus on old age schemes etc

- Medically, economically, socially not ready so poor acceptance.

Epidemiologic transition

Abdel Omran (1971)

enriching demographic transition model

- This theory recognizes limitation of STM as advocates more comprehensive approach to popⁿ dynamics
- It focuses on complex change in the pattern of health and diseases.
- focuses also on interaction b/w these patterns and their demographic, economic and sociologic determiners and consequences.
- The theory begins with major premise that mortality is fundamental factor in popⁿ dynamics.

Stage of Epidemiologic transition

