KULIAH MINGGU KE 2

ALAT DEMOGRAFI

JUMLAH

Merupakan angka mutlak dari populasi atau kejadian demografi yang terjadi di lokasi tertentu dan periode tertentu.

Contoh :

1 200 500 lahir hidup terjadi di Jepang tahun 1997.
Angka mentah ini merupakan basis/ dasar untuk stastistik dan analisis kependudukan.

Rate (ANGKA)

Frekuensi dari kejadian demografi pada populasi selama periode tertentu (biasanya 1 tahun) dibagi dengan jumlah penduduk dengan resiko kejadian tersebut selama periode waktu tertentu.

Sebagai contoh:
Di Papua New Guinea terdapat 34 lahir hidup per 1000 penduduk.

Rate/ angka dinyatakan per 1000 penduduk.

Crude rate (angka kasar) menyatakan untuk keseluruhan populasi.

Specific rate (angka spesifik) menyatakan untuk satu sub kelompok dalam populasi , lebih mendekati populasi yang beresiko dengan kejadian. Contoh: angka fertilitas umum adalah jumlah dari kelahiran per 1000 wanita usia 15-49 tahun. Karena itu, angka spesifik dapat berdasrkan spesifik jenis kelamin, spesifik ras, spesifik pekerjaan dsbnya.

PENDUDUK DUNIA

MOST POPULOUS COUNTRIES, 2009 AND 2050

2009

COUNTRY	POPULATION (MILLIONS)
China	1,331
India	1,171
United States	307
Indonesia	243
Brazil	191
Pakistan	181
Bangladesh	162
Nigeria	153
Russia	142
Japan	128

2050

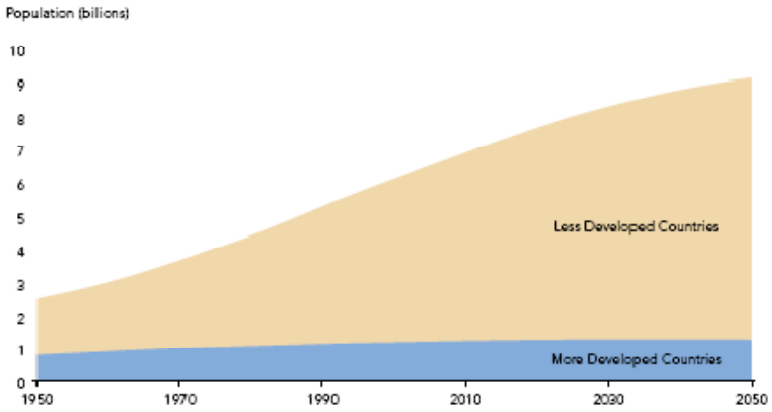
COUNTRY	POPULATION (MILLIONS)
India	1,748
China	1,437
United States	439
Indonesia	343
Pakistan	335
Nigeria	285
Bangladesh	222
Brazil	215
Congo, Dem. Rep.	189
Philippines	150

POPULATION CLOCK, 2009

		WORLD	MORE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES
Population		6,809,972,000	1,232,100,400	5,577,871,000
Births per	Year	136,949,000	14,359,400	124,590,000
	Day	380,063	39,340	341,343
	Minute	264	27	237
Deaths per	Year	56,069,000	12,277,400	43,807,000
	Day	153,653	33,636	120,019
	Minute	107	23	83
Natural increase (births-deaths) per	Year	82,866,000	2,083,400	80,784,000
	Day	227,030	5,707	221,326
	Minute	158	4	154
Infant deaths per	Year	6,352,000	82,400	6,266,000
	Day	17,402	225	17,175
	Minute	12	0.2	12

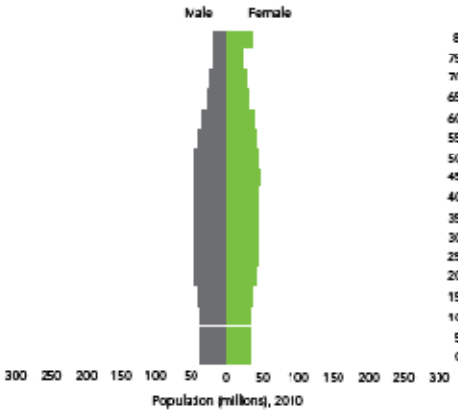
World Population Growth Is Now Almost Entirely Concentrated in the World's Poorer Countries.

In 2009, world population stood at 6.8 billion, up about 83 million from 2008. The world total is likely to reach 7 billion in the latter half of 2011, with the bulk of growth in the world's poorest nations. The less developed countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean are projected to increase by just under 50 percent in the 41 years between now and 2050, and the poorest of these are projected to double in population size over that period. But this scenario assumes that fertility in less developed countries will decline smoothly to the low levels observed in today's more developed countries: about 1.8 children per woman. For fertility to fall to those low levels, many factors are key, including significant increases in the use of family planning in many less developed countries.

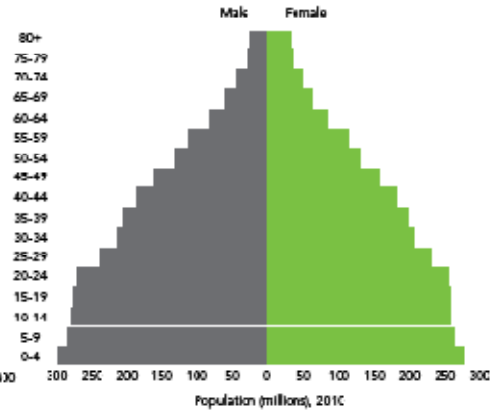


Source: UN Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*, medium variant (2009).

More Developed Countries Have Fewer Young People



Less Developed Countries Have More Young People



Source: UN Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision* (2009).