

COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING

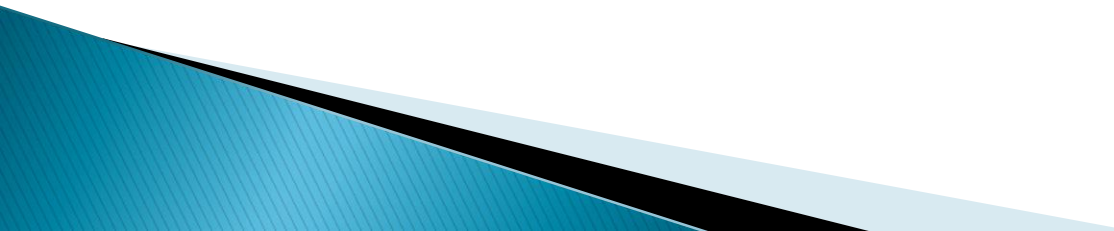
DEMOGRAPHY

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DEMOGRAPHY

INTRODUCTION

- Demography is the scientific study of human population which plays an important role in the development of the country.
 - It is derived from two Greek words “DEMOS” meaning people and “GRAPHEIN” meaning the record.
 - Community health nursing and population plays a significant relationship.
 - People is the basic unit of community health care.
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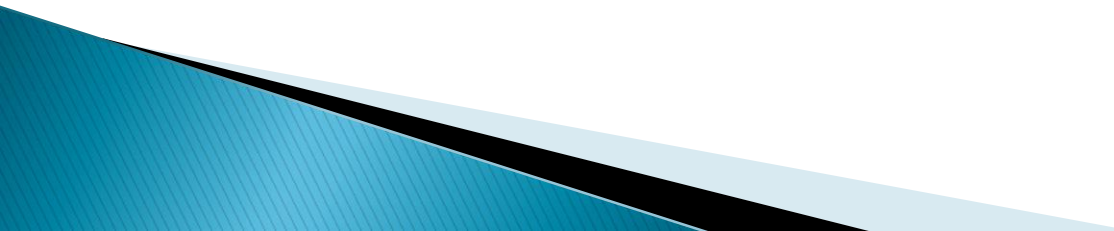
DEFINITION

- ❖ Demography is defined as the scientific study of human population which includes the study of change in : population size ,its composition (structure) ,distribution.
- ❖ Demography is the scientific study of human population such as changes in size, composition, and distribution of population in space. It also deals with five “ demographic process” , namely fertility ,mortality ,marriage , migration and social mobility.

Word meanings

- FERTILITY – It refers to the ability to produce viable offspring or actual bearing of children.
- Mortality – death rate , measure number of deaths.
- Migration – It refers to change of movement of usual residence between geographic unit .
- social mobility– It is a change in social status relative to one 's current location within a given society.
- Marriage – It is the process by which two people make there relationship permanent legally .

IMPORTANCE OF DEMOGRAPHY

- ✓ Community health nursing is closely related with demography because health depends upon the dynamic relationship between the number of people, the space, and the skill of the needy.
 - ✓ Population is influenced by social morbidity, fertility, mortality, marriage.
 - ✓ Measuring changes in population.
 - ✓ This will help to control population growth.
 - ✓ It also helps in studying the social economic and political problem.
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SOURCES OF DEMOGRAPHY

- Census

The word census originated from the Latin word “censure” which means to assess or to rate. The first census of India was conducted in 1872, hence the census of 1881 is considered as the first systematic census of India. It is the procedure of systematically acquiring and recording information about the members of a given population.

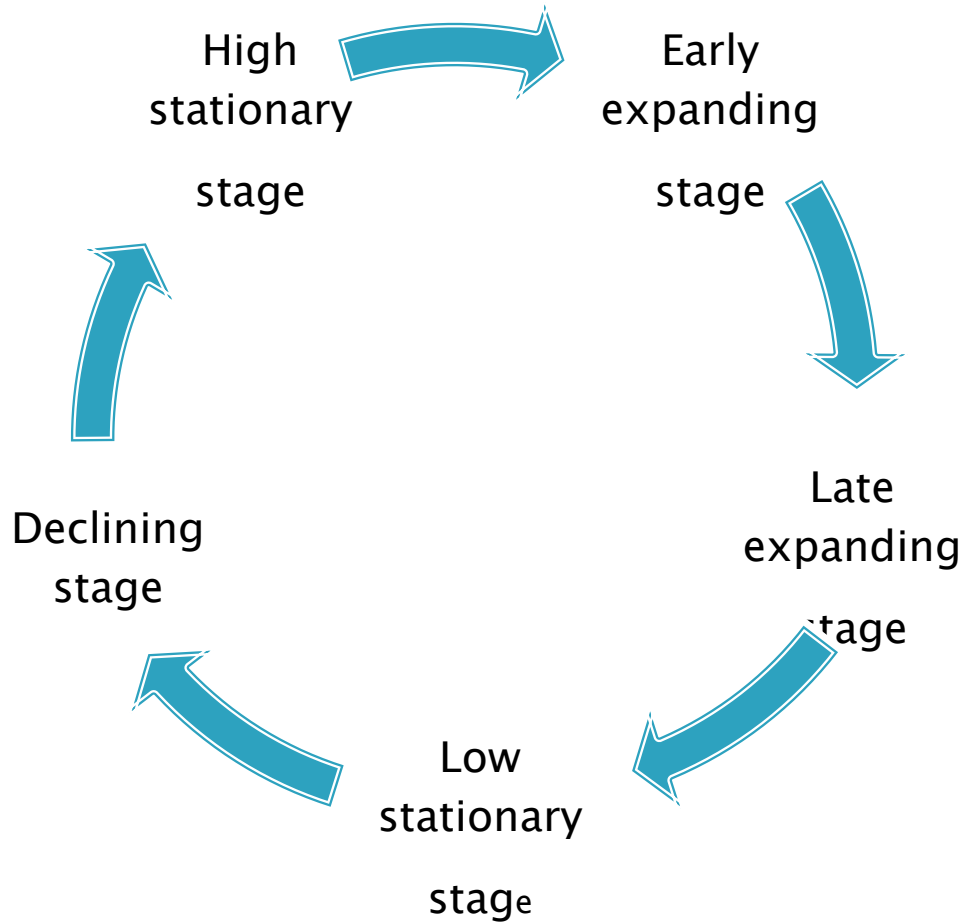
- *Vital registration*

It is the process of recording vital events that occur in a population from time to time, the events registered are related to births, death, and marriage. It also helps in planning, implementation and evaluation of community health services programs.

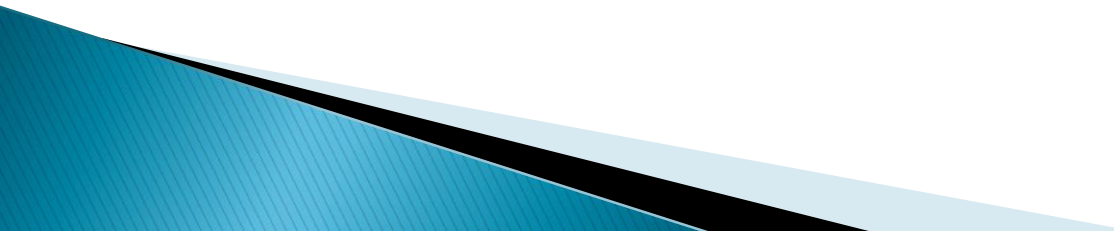
▶ *Institutional records*

The records are routinely maintained by various categories of hospitals and health care institutions operating at various levels , they have limited public health relevance.

DEMOGRAPHIC CYCLE



Word meanings

- ▶ CRUDE RATE – It is based on mid year population.(half)
 - ▶ HIGH RATE– Increased rate.
 - ▶ LOW RATE – Decreased rate.
 - ▶ DECLINING RATE –To less ,worse ,or lower rate than low rate.
 - ▶ STARTS DECLINING –Starts decreasing.
 - ▶ NEGLIGIBLE – Too slight ,nil, or unchanged.
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- ❑ High stationary stage

This stage is characterized by crude birth rate and high crude death rate with a negligible demographic gap between two.

- ❑ Early expanding stage

This stage is characterized by a crude birth rate that continues to remain high and a crude death rate that starts declining.

- ❑ Late expanding stage

This stage is characterized by a crude birth rate that continues to fall and crude birth rate that starts declining.

- ❑ Low stationary stage

This stage is characterized by a low crude birth rate and a low crude death rate with a negligible demographic gap.



- ❑ *Declining stage*

This stage is characterized by a low crude birth rate and a low crude death rate with a negligible demographic gap.

POPULATION DYNAMICS

- ▶ Population dynamic refers to the study and measurement of population change and components of change overtime.

here the population change is influenced mainly 3 factors that is ; birth , death , migration.

- ▶ And this thus influences the population size ,composition, and its distributions..

MEASUREMENT TOOLS FOR POPULATION DYNAMICS

- Population is not static . (does not move or change)
 - It changes with time.
 - The changes are due to demographic process.
 - Commonly the rate and ratios are tools used to analyses the influences of these process.
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