DOWNLOAD PDF CATALOGING THE POPULATION

Chapter 1 : Beyond Six Billion: Forecasting the World's Population | The National Academies Press

To learn more about world population projections, go to Notes on the World Population Clock. To learn more about international trade data, go to Guide to Foreign Trade Statistics. All trade figures are in U.S. dollars on a nominal basis.

The populations program will compare all populations pairwise to compute FST. If a set of data is reference aligned, then a kernel-smoothed FST will also be calculated. For more information on how to specify a population map, see the manual. The populations program provides strong filtering options to only include loci or variant sites that occur at certain frequencies in each population or in the metapopulation. In addition, the program accepts whitelists and blacklists if you want to include a specific list of loci or exclude a specific list of loci. For more information on whitelists and blacklists, see the manual. Required by -V; otherwise defaults to value of -P. Also used as base for Bonferroni correction. Bootstrap resampling The bootstrap resampling procedures are designed to determine the statistical significance of a particular sliding window value relative to the generated empirical distribution. Bootstrap resampling will generate a p-value describing the statistical significance of a particular sliding window and therefore requires a reference genome. The bootstrap resampling process will center a window on each variable nucleotide position in the population and resample it X times with replacement , and then calculate a p-value. So, bootstrap resampling can take a while. Since bootstrapping is so computationally intensive, there are several command line options to the populations program to allow one to turn bootstrapping on for only a subset of the statistics. In addition, a bootstrap "whitelist" is available so you can choose to only bootstrap certain loci say the loci on a single chromosome. This allows one to take the following strategy for bootstrapping to appropriate levels: Bootstrap all loci for example to 1, repetitions. Identify those loci that are below some p-value threshold say 0. Add these loci to the bootstrapping whitelist. Bootstrap again to 10, repetitions now only those loci in the whitelist will be bootstrapped. Bootstrap again to , repetitions now only those loci in the whitelist will be bootstrapped. And so on to the desired level of significance Run populations on 36 processors: Grep pulls out all the lines in the sumstats file, minus the commented header lines. The sumstats file contains all the polymorphic loci in the analysis.

Chapter 2 : Full-Text Catalog Properties (Population Schedule Page) | Microsoft Docs

A population health approach will allow us to improve the quality and experience of care, This kind of change is hard work and the courses in this catalog provide.

It does not necessarily reflect the views of D-Lib Magazine, its publisher, the Corporation for National Research Initiatives, or its sponsor. Abstract There is evidence that many individuals and organizations in the library world do not support the work taking place to develop a next generation of the library cataloging rules. The authors describe the tensions existing between those advocating an incremental change to cataloging process and others who desire a bolder library entry into the digital era. Introduction Libraries have lost their place as primary information providers, surpassed by more agile and in many cases wealthier purveyors of digital information delivery services. If libraries are to avoid further marginalization, they need to make a fundamental change in their approach to user services. Modifications to the rules, such as those proposed by the Resource Description and Access RDA development effort, can only keep us rooted firmly in the 20th, if not the 19th century. A more radical change is required that will contribute to the library of the future, re-imagined and integrated with the chosen workflow of its users. The Catalog Changes in the context in which libraries function have brought the library and its catalog to a crisis point. One area where change is essential is in the area of library catalogs and cataloging. Cataloging rules used today represent an unbroken continuum that began in the early 19th century. The rules were developed for linear presentation, either in printed book catalogs or in alphabetically arranged card catalogs, thus the emphasis on "headings," those carefully crafted strings that are designed to be placed in an ordered list "Smith, James" "Smith, John". Headings, in alphabetical order, were once the only access points into the catalog. More recently, library systems developers have worked hard to create a machine-readable library catalog that provided functionality beyond that of the analog card catalog, for instance by allowing keyword searching of all data in the catalog record. However, the struggle to accommodate technological change with data created using the old rules is clearly not optimal, and hinders the ability of libraries to create innovative services. To make an effective transition to the new reality, librarians need to undertake a broad analysis of how the changing information technology and our rapidly evolving information resources are changing user behavior. The goal of that analysis should be to mold the user service of the future, recognizing that users and their information needs should be our primary focus. This will mean that our vision of the catalog and of cataloging must make a radical transformation. Changes in Information Resources The early cataloging rules, dating back to the catalog of the British Museum in , evolved primarily to handle textual, published resources. As the twentieth century produced new carriers for information and libraries determined that these new formats were important to their mission the cataloging rules extended their reach past the familiar packages of bound paper to newly available musical recordings and motion pictures. In almost every case, the cataloging rules leaned on the similarities between the new formats and old. The significant differences between them were expressed, for the most part, in the notes and physical description areas. This worked for a time, as most of the new formats were issued in commercial packages that were self-describing, that is, they carried on their packaging the key descriptive information on their contents, such as the names of creators and the titles of works. By the end of the 20th century, with the explosion of digital formats and the Internet, the treatment of non-book formats using the model of book cataloging became less useful. Even conventionally published materials began to appear on the market in multiple formats. In addition, the much looser distribution channel of the Internet eliminated the packaging and any vestige of description that those packages contributed. More telling, the switch from physical media formats distributed through traditional channels to web-distributed digital information pulled the last remaining rug from under catalogers used to relatively stable materials. Descriptive rules based on predictable, stable and named "sources of information" title pages, colophons, etc. Even the special rules designed to integrate loose-leaf services the most changeable resources handled by traditional cataloging proved to be insufficient. Library cataloging rules required each new iteration in a different format to have its own entry in the catalog. Although seemingly efficient in allowing virtual "cloning" of catalog

information from one version to another, in the end this practice proved to have a very negative impact on the usability of the catalog, causing an increase in catalog entries for what to many users is essentially the same resource. Changes in Catalog Technology and Scope The goals and functions of a catalog determine the shape and content of its entries, and the creation of those entries is what the cataloging rules define. It is difficult, if not impossible, to make a meaningful separation between the nature of the holdings of the library, the characteristics of the user population that the library is mandated to serve, and the library catalog. All of these factors have been bound together to provide the service that embodies the main mission of the library: As technological advances have allowed libraries over time to develop new kinds of catalogs, the cataloging environment has also undergone changes. The production of printed cards produced by the Library of Congress beginning in caused a quiet revolution that continues to this day: Each library that purchased a regularly published book could make use of the cards produced for that title and sold by the Library of Congress. Because not all materials held by a library would be available as printed card sets, the library would have to do its own cataloging for some materials. In the 20th century the "A. Cataloging Rules" were issued first in , then revised in as the "Rules for Descriptive Cataloging. But AACR2 was issued on the eve of what were arguably the most important technology changes since the printing press: The rules of AACR2 were written in a time when "library catalog" still meant "card catalog," but within a decade libraries were abandoning cards for electronic databases. The online catalog was not just a change in the delivery of catalog data to users, it changed how we think about and use the catalog entries. The catalog was no longer approached as an alphabetical list of headings. Instead, users keyed in search terms and sets of catalog entries were retrieved. As a radical departure from all catalog access up to this time, users were not limited to a left-anchored search on a text string but could search the catalog by any word anywhere in a heading, and sometimes by any word in the catalog entry, including notes. The library online catalogs made use of the data elements produced according to the rules of AACR2. Initially, MARC records were used exclusively by the typesetting operation at the Library of Congress that produced the printed card sets. Although originally designed as a carrier for the cataloging record, the MARC record has always contained additional data elements that are not defined in the catalog rules. Some of these are machine-friendly encodings of cataloging data elements like the date of publication, not easily parsed from a textual description. Others are elements that are not included in the cataloging rules, like the language of the text. MARC became the middleware between the cataloging function and library systems development, and in some ways between catalogers and systems developers. The machine-readable record standard underwent modifications to accommodate the needs of the cataloging community, but it responded as much or even more to the needs of systems. The large bibliographic utilities, such as OCLC, RLG, and WLN, and the library systems vendors became essential to the management of libraries and their catalogs, and hold the key to the actual management of libraries through their products. The cataloger is no longer the sole creator of the library catalog, and the cataloging rules do not define all of the functions of the catalog. What many library users think of as the library catalog is as much the creation of library systems developers as it is a product of the cataloging department. Changes in the Information Environment While the computer was revolutionizing the library catalog, it was also making possible enormous changes in the nature of knowledge production. No longer were published items the only form of mass communication of ideas; anyone could create a document or other creative work and make it available to the public on the Internet. At first seen as amateurish, the Internet gained in bona fides to the point that today some disciplines give preference to online publication, taking advantage of increased speed of delivery to an audience and broader geographical coverage. The library catalog and its conventions, valued by libraries as both an inventory of regularly published items and as the sharing mechanism for catalog entries, does not have a means to respond to this new, more chaotic information environment. The work on the Dublin Core metadata standard [6] grew directly out of the recognition that the kind of extensive, collaborative cataloging that libraries undertook for the thousands of new items published each year would be far too expensive to cope with the many hundreds of thousands of useful works that appeared during the same period on the World Wide Web. They live in a highly interactive, networked world and routinely turn to Web search engines for their information needs. A complex metadata surrogate describing resources in detail is unneeded

when the actual item can be viewed within a few seconds and with little effort on the part of the user. Libraries that take seriously the calls for re-examination of their mission are increasingly looking as well at changes in thinking about library collections as they attempt to retool for the future. This is the world today, or the world that we know to be close at hand. It is potentially a world of disintermediation for libraries of all types, but especially for those research libraries that have historically defined themselves in terms of the extent of holdings rather than the relevance of services" [7]. Sandler, and others looking at the future of library collections, see the focus on the published products of scholarship, where libraries have traditionally put most of their effort, making way for a new focus on primary collections of research materials. These collections, often unique and organized with emphases on geographic relevance, programmatic needs, and faculty interests and strengths, are not the product of the scholarly enterprise, but instead the precursor. More effort to acquire and manage these materials will require different cataloging approaches than used now on the published products collected redundantly by libraries, as well as a more flexible infrastructure. There are certainly other, equally compelling visions of what the future will look like for libraries, but what stays the same is the need for reusable data from others as materials are combined "virtually" for delivery to users , as well as for more sustainable and efficient ways to describe these materials. The level of interoperability required for this new environment of data sharing cannot be accomplished with the current proposals for revision of the library cataloging rules. Work in this area has been taking place for at least a decade, starting in with the International Conference on the Principles and Future Development of AACR, held in Toronto [9]. The new standard is being developed for use primarily in libraries, but consultations are being undertaken with other communities archives, museums, publishers, etc. This quote succinctly expresses a typical contradiction in the RDA effort: RDA cannot be successful without addressing the key changes in the information environment that have caused libraries to fall behind as primary information providers. The challenges of this rapidly changing environment may be more than the developers of RDA can accommodate, given the firmness of their ties to AACR. What follows is an analysis of some of the serious issues in the RDA drafts to date, issues that may spell failure for the future of library catalogs. Goals Based on the Past The rapid rate of the introduction of new formats that are used for text, sound, and images, as well as the increase in resources issued in more than one format, have resulted in a catalog that presents users with many entries for what appears to be the same thing. The Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records FRBR , published in , was an attempt to define a model of the current bibliographic universe that would enable a rationalized approach to cataloging practice in a multiple-version resource environment [11]. The increase in web-based information resources, including a wealth of scholarly materials, has led to debate in the library profession on the primacy of the catalog as a discovery tool. Users spend less time with bibliographic description and more time browsing through full texts; less time searching and more time interacting in social environments that lead them to information. It seems obvious that libraries are at a tipping point where changes in practice are essential to meet these challenges. Libraries have adapted to some changes in the format and delivery of information, licensing digital content and enabling users to access a great deal of their journal holdings as digital full text. But new calls for the integration of social tagging mechanisms, reviews, and use-based recommendations, inspired by experience with sites like Amazon, challenge even more the traditional assumptions about library catalogs. RDA is being presented by the JSC as a change in practice that will position libraries for the electronic age. The RDA prospectus sets a serious limitation when it declares that " This record brings together in single package a bibliographic description based on a manifestation, as well as some elements that "reflect attributes of work and expression associated the intellectual or artistic content of a resource" [13]. The developers of RDA appear to believe that the rules they are creating are compatible with database technology and data architectures. Number of units When recording the number of units, record the number in arabic numerals followed by an appropriate term or terms to indicate the type of unit Examples of legacy approaches abound in RDA. Particularly problematic is the insistence that notions of "primary" and "secondary," designed to use effectively the space on a 3 x 5 inch card, must still be a part of RDA. Preferences about identification of materials continue to focus on transcription in concert with rules for creating textual "uniform" titles by which related resources can be gathered together for display to users. Similarly, relationships between works or

derivations have been expressed using textual citation-like forms in notes. These legacy practices fly in the face of the reality that in the digital world, identity is rarely expressed in a textual way, but instead standard linking technologies with Uniform Resource Identifiers URIs are preferred. Because most catalogers do not understand how these techniques can easily enable human readable displays, they tend to insist that cataloger-created textual notes are still the preferred methodology, and must be prescribed in the rules. Perhaps most telling is the view of computer scientists working in the metadata arena towards the approach RDA has taken. At the recent Dublin Core conference, Mikael Nilsson of the Knowledge Management Research Group, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, described the rules from his point of view as basically "stenographic conventions for constructing value strings" [14]. Clearly, if future library metadata approaches are expected to incorporate machine created metadata and support advanced machine manipulation, as recent reports from the Library of Congress and the University of California have stated, the views of computer scientists should be taken seriously [15 , 16]. One of the key aspects of library cataloging that has kept a larger community from embracing library practices is the sheer complexity of the rules. Even within the library world there is beginning to be some questioning of the cost-effectiveness of library cataloging conventions.

Chapter 3 : Full-Text Catalog Properties (General Page) | Microsoft Docs

While this catalog focuses on decennial population schedules, the National Archives has custody of numerous other Federal census records that can supplement and enrich genealogical projects and other research.

Translated by Kate Bazilevsky. In this topic, the following question was interesting to me: It can be noted that processes of describing, explaining, prognosticating are being continued, and in this report I will try to briefly describe my attempt to make some contribution to this fundamental research. I share the view, in which the search for answers to questions that are part of this topic is simultaneously being undertaken in different fields and is not limited to some separate branch of science. From the beginning, the main interest was and is the method of managing the behavior of a system and management of artificially created systems of needed behavior. A system stands for the human species in general and a specific person in particular. Information in this field allows speaking about form and the functional diapason of form in the environment, but not about consistent rules of characteristics of the functional diapason. Here, a form stands for human psychophysiology. Research in the field of physiology, in my view, is very much ahead of achievements in the field of psychology. The latter, as it is admitted by some psychologists, accumulated great experimental material, developed unique methods of experimental study of psyche; however, today psychology is at an impasse. It lost the very subject of its applicationâ€" determination of its place in the solution of the main problem of psychology: Initially, my research focused on the ancient Chinese monuments: As for I Ching, academician Vasiliy M. Alekseyev stated the following in his comments on the first translation of the Book of Changes by Julian K. And, fragments are not text this should be understood. The next subject of research was the ancient Chinese rarityâ€"Catalog of Mountains and Seas hereinafter Catalog. Inability to decrypt and use the Catalog led Confucius to that this catalog, due to its ancient origin, he classified as one of the sacred books of China and shielded it from research for many years, stating that a normal person should not communicate with devils and demons described in the Catalog. Not only Confucius was powerless before riddles of mythology. Opinion of the famous ethnologist and scholar of religious studies James G. Frazer can be categorized as odd: There is an animal there similar to a mouse, but with head of a rabbit and body of a moose. Although it is necessary to note that until present time real, in our understanding, myths with action and storyline have survived in China, as well as in other nations of the world. Research in the field of mythological images leads to interesting results, which sometimes, at first glance, seem absurd. Currently, it is acknowledged that the main peculiarity of a myth is that positions and information expressed in it are perceived by people as indisputable verities. Torchinov titled Religions of the World: Experience of the Transcendenceâ€"Transpersonal States and Psychotechnics. However, for this report, the interesting moments in this book relate to research in the field of psychological approaches in religious studies and transpersonal levels of consciousness. Especially moments when transpersonal experience brings to the thought that was already voiced by Carl G. It is necessary to remind of that chimeric constructs are used in the Catalog. All of them are original transformers, assembled from separate parts of animals and plants, on which research work was carried out to varying degrees and functional diapason of parts of chimeras is known. Description by our ancient ancestors of some particularities of character of a particular person followed by an attempt to holistically pass on information about these qualities to another person, who has never seen, for example, the person being described, is quite chimerical. Similar rudiments are observed today as well: More impressive chimerical examples can be found in various names of weaponry of all countries of the world. You know them perfectly well and it does not make sense to list them here. Even more refined actions related to use and artificial creation of chimeras are observed in advertising and cinema. A principled approach to the use of chimeras prompted to think about the possibility to consider functional psychophysiological diapason of a human through chimerical images. Another stimulus to such, seemingly paradoxical, idea were results published by Stanislav Grof and cases when people consciously reach states of consciousness, in which they self-identify with animals, plants, etc. These cases are well-known from the ancient shamanic, yogic practices, as well as from modern research. However, why identification by specific people was with some specific

animals and plants? Why did other subjects identify with other animals and plants, often with chimeras? There must be a certain scheme in this. First of all, I turned to phenology. Regardless of whether he wants to or not, a human obeys the existing laws of vital functions of biogeocenosis. Research in this area illustrates this quite impressively. For example, reproductive processes of various species of fauna and flora obey the phenological schedule. In any specific period a certain form of species is born with a specific functional diapason, by researching which we have classification systems of the organic world. In the case of a human, we have basically one and the same form, but different patterns in characteristics of the functional diapason of the form, which, by all appearances, was determined in the ancient times by chimerical formations, such as in the Catalog of Mountains and Seas. It was necessary to identify the algorithm of distribution of the human species and description in the Catalog in phenological cycles and thenâ€”compare. The development of this hypothesis led to the distribution of chimeric complexes of the Catalog according to the annual cycle. The same was done with a human. There was the final stage leftâ€”experiment. Experiments were carried out. Jumping ahead, it is possible to say that results of experiments were somewhat striking. In them we began to receive data, which had to be distributed somehow. Six factors were introduced for this: The intellectual factor accumulated information that characterizes the power of intellect, its ability to accumulate and process information, generate ideas, perform analytical work, and so on. The physical factor included information related to the attitude of the research subject to his physical parameters, hygiene, field of applications, texture and color characteristics of clothing, etc. The nutritional factor summarized information related to preferences of a specific menu, frequency and form of consumption, and so on. Information in the sexual factor included data on power of potency, frequency and ways of sexual relations, choice of monogamy and polygamy, sexual orientation, attitude towards offspring, and so on. The emotional factor contained information about the emotional algorithms of the subject of research. Finally, the environmental factor considered facts of education, profession and career choice, and well as choice of interior, migration and other processes. Naturally, these factors were considered in time interaction: Experiments included audiovisual division between research subjects and the analytical group, which used the Catalog, and those, who communicated with research subjects independently and worked on the basis of existing psychological methods. Results of experiments made it possible to draw conclusions. First of all, information obtained by testing covered psychophysiology of the subject of research at the same time instant and not in any one of phenological cycles. Secondly, there was no classification grid in distribution of information received by psychologists. Thirdly, there was significantly more information obtained using the Catalog compared to information obtained by the method of testing and there was data that did not relate to psychology. Fourthly, as it turned out, research subjects themselves belonged to different groups: Proceeding from this, sources of identification of received information using the Catalog could be permanently realizable physiological desires of research subjects, which they themselves highlighted as vital and top-priority, as well as data from the group that communicated with them with the goal of testing. It was the comparative analysis of information obtained from experiments that was somewhat striking for me. Vital psychophysiological needs of test subjects completely matched data obtained using the Catalog, were supplemented by this data about seventy percent and were perceived as a guide to desired actions. To some extent there was a match with materials of testing, although there was significantly less volume of information obtained in the latter and they were formulated somewhat amorphously, which in general is characteristic of psychological products of similar kind. Now, moving on to manipulation modes; by manipulation I mean natural and artificially creates schemes, application of which puts the research subject in obedient, equal, and leading positions and when combined causes actions that research subjects themselves consider necessary, but which are already prognosticated and described in advance in a certain hierarchical scheme. For me, it was of great interest to try to overcome some discrepancies between information received with the help of the Catalog and other methods, which, as it seems to me, makes sense to balance both in quantitative and qualitative aspects. Manipulation in the conceptual framework that I allowed myself to define could become that tool, which would provide an opportunity to fill the manipulation scheme as a whole and provide additional information. What I mean here is not selecting an individual for a so-called clean experiment, but rather considering a human and the environment system

surrounding a human, including social, as a single system to begin with. And, this is what was done. As it seems to be, now it would be more appropriate to discuss subtype characteristics of human species because obtained information lies in psychophysiology of a human as a whole and not in psyche and physiology separately. Based on obtained information, it is possible to discuss characteristic patterns of functional diapason of human form in different time cycles. This gives reason to consider that it is necessary to divide human species into certain groups of peopleâ€"carriers of characteristic patterns. In conclusion, I would like to say the following: I think that possibilities that open us with the help of this research could to some degree influence the state of affairs of Russian Federation. If basing on that the main resource of civilization is a human, his abilities and characteristics, then a more adequate use of this resource can provide a more goal-oriented vector of the development of civilization. Especially since in interaction of characteristics of being studied patterns of such a scheme as Universeâ€"Earthâ€"Human, a Human becomes a better known component. Parlamentskaya Gazeta, Sphere of Reason, , para.

Chapter 4 : Final report of the Population Growth Estimation experiment, in SearchWorks catalog

The program publishes estimates of the population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin for the nation, states, and counties. It also provides estimates of the total population for functioning governmental units.

Chapter 5 : FULLTEXTCATALOGPROPERTY (Transact-SQL) | Microsoft Docs

Product Catalog organized by Key Subject Categories. Business and Industry. DVDs, CDs and publications in print, provide periodic and comprehensive statistics about business establishments and activities in Economic Censuses and surveys.

Chapter 6 : The evolution of population biology (eBook,) [racedaydvl.com]

Data Catalog Organizations. Home The National Student Loan Data System (NSLDS) is the national database of information about loans and grants awarded to students.

Chapter 7 : Human Subtype Programs ~ FREE DEMOS FROM CATALOG OF HUMAN SOULS

It took , years for our human population to reach 1 billionâ€"and only years to reach 7 billion. But growth has begun slowing, as women have fewer babies on average.

Chapter 8 : The Cherokees : a population history (eBook,) [racedaydvl.com]

populations. The populations program will analyze a population of individual samples computing a number of population genetics statistics as well as exporting a variety of standard output formats.

Chapter 9 : College of Population Health :: University Catalog | The University of New Mexico

all catalog, articles, website, & more in one search catalog books, media & more in the Stanford Libraries' collections articles+ journal articles & other e-resources.