Chapter 1 : Electoral change

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Direct methods[edit] Direct data comes from vital statistics registries that track all births and deaths as well as certain changes in legal status such as marriage, divorce, and migration registration of place of residence. In developed countries with good registration systems such as the United States and much of Europe , registry statistics are the best method for estimating the number of births and deaths. A census is the other common direct method of collecting demographic data. A census is usually conducted by a national government and attempts to enumerate every person in a country. In contrast to vital statistics data, which are typically collected continuously and summarized on an annual basis, censuses typically occur only every 10 years or so, and thus are not usually the best source of data on births and deaths. Analyses are conducted after a census to estimate how much over or undercounting took place. These compare the sex ratios from the census data to those estimated from natural values and mortality data. Censuses do more than just count people. They may also collect data on migration or place of birth or of previous residence , language, religion, nationality or ethnicity or race , and citizenship. Map of countries by population Rate of human population growth showing projections for later this century Indirect methods[edit] Indirect methods of collecting data are required in countries and periods where full data are not available, such as is the case in much of the developing world, and most of historical demography. One of these techniques in contemporary demography is the sister method, where survey researchers ask women how many of their sisters have died or had children and at what age. With these surveys, researchers can then indirectly estimate birth or death rates for the entire population. Other indirect methods in contemporary demography include asking people about siblings, parents, and children. Other indirect methods are necessary in historical demography. There are a variety of demographic methods for modelling population processes. The United Kingdom has a series of four national birth cohort studies, the first three spaced apart by 12 years: These have followed the lives of samples of people typically beginning with around 17, in each study for many years, and are still continuing. As the samples have been drawn in a nationally representative way, inferences can be drawn from these studies about the differences between four distinct generations of British people in terms of their health, education, attitudes, childbearing and employment patterns. The general fertility rate , the annual number of live births per 1, women of childbearing age often taken to be from 15 to 49 years old, but sometimes from 15 to The age-specific fertility rates, the annual number of live births per 1, women in particular age groups usually age , etc. The crude death rate , the annual number of deaths per 1, people. The infant mortality rate , the annual number of deaths of children less than 1 year old per 1, live births. The expectation of life or life expectancy , the number of years that an individual at a given age could expect to live at present mortality levels. The total fertility rate , the number of live births per woman completing her reproductive life, if her childbearing at each age reflected current age-specific fertility rates. The replacement level fertility, the average number of children women must have in order to replace the population for the next generation. For example, the replacement level fertility in the US is 2. The net reproduction ratio is the expected number of daughters, per newborn prospective mother, who may or may not survive to and through the ages of childbearing. A stable population, one that has had constant crude birth and death rates for such a long period of time that the percentage of people in every age class remains constant, or equivalently, the population pyramid has an unchanging structure. It can be expanding or shrinking. For example, the number of deaths per 1, people can be higher for developed nations than in less-developed countries, despite standards of health being better in developed countries. This is because developed countries have proportionally more older people, who are more likely to die in a given year, so that the overall mortality rate can be higher even if the mortality rate at any given age is lower. A more complete picture of mortality is given by a life table , which summarizes mortality separately at each age. A life table is necessary to give a good estimate of life expectancy. Basic equation[edit] Suppose that a country or other

entity contains Populationt persons at time t.

Chapter 2 : Voters and Voting: An Introduction - Jocelyn A J Evans - Google Books

*Historical Data and the Social Sciences: Introduction to Historical Psephology Unit (Course D) [Michael Drake] on racedaydvl.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

No Brakes on the Trump Train Millions of Americans were flabbergasted by the Election Results on November 8, , and left in a state of shock, fear, uncertainty on November 9 and even days afterward. When he descended the escalator of Trump Tower to announce his run for the presidency in the Republican primaries, lambasting Mexican immigrants as criminals and rapists, he was derided as a clown. It was reported that Trump actually had to pay actors to come stand around and act as supporters. But whether that was true or not, soon enough we would find out that Donald Trump did in fact have real supporters. A LOT of real supporters. No serious Beltway pundit gave the brash New York billionaire Trump a chance at winning the Republican primaries. He was an outsider who had never held elected office. In fact Trump has never even run for office. He had changed positions countless times, often failing to match Republican Party orthodoxy. Trump had donated money to politicians both Republican and Democrat, including most notoriously, to the Clintons. Trump was a billionaire entertainer looking to promote his name and his brand, nothing more. The Beltway pundits dismissed him while admiring the impressive bench of Republican talent running against him, from well-financed dynastic establishment heir former Florida Governor Jeb Bush, to the young, handsome, establishment-friendly Latino rising star Florida Senator Marco Rubio with his rags-to-riches immigrant backstory, to the fiery True Conservative Ted Cruz of Texas who checked all the right boxes for traditional movement conservatism in America. Oh, and 13 other candidates! Only a few considered the idea that Donald Trump could actually win the Republican nomination. One of them was Democratic Rep. Keith Ellison of Minnesota. When he suggested on ABC with George Stephanopoulos that Democrats might really have to face the real possibility of Donald Trump as the Republican general election opponent, he was literally laughed at on set. Ellison, a progressive who was one of only two congresspeople to have endorsed Bernie Sanders for president over Hillary Clinton in the primaries, is currently in the running to become Chair of the DNC And yet poll after poll showed Trump soaring above his rivals among Republican primary voters. The data showed that Trump was inevitable, he was unstoppable; no brakes on the Trump Train. Trump was on course to sweep the map and become the nominee by early February. Iowa Trump campaigned heavily in Iowa hoping to sweep the first few states to lock up the nomination. Caucuses require substantial investment of resources in organization and ground game. Cruz had the best in the state. Not only did Trump lose, but he fell so far behind that he almost came in 3rd place behind establishment favorite Marco Rubio: When people actually entered the voting booth they chose a more serious, traditional candidate. It may have all just fallen apart from there. While accusing Rubio of being robotic and reading from a script, Rubio proceeded to behave robotic and repeat the same exact scripted line 4 times during the single debate. Nevada Then came the Nevada caucus. Nevada is a state filled with Hispanics, as well as Mormons, both groups Trump struggled mightily with. It was also a caucus like Iowa, benefiting Cruz and Rubio for their superior ground game organization. But its Republican voters especially are made up of lots and lots of less educated lower-income folks, rednecks in plentiful supply as well. South Carolina Then onward to South Carolina. The most conservative region of the United States, the South is the base of the modern Republican Party. Southern states have the most delegate prizes to award and the greatest influence on who will win the nomination. At the debate right before the SC Primary, while sparring with his brother Jeb, Trump doubled-down on past comments he had madate that former Republican President George W. Surely the heterodox questionably conservative Yankee Donald Trump will finally be defeated in the all-important South Carolina primary. The only county in Florida to back Rubio over Trump was his home county of Miami-Dade, just barely denying Trump a statewide sweep. Trump won 10 out of 11 of the former Confederate states- Cruz winning only his home state of Texas. Tiny rural Vermont was a close one, Trump only edging out the relatively moderate John Kasich by Trump also swept every county in Massachusetts, including Suffolk County Boston. While the media loves a horse race, and tried to make it seem like the Republican primaries were still an open election

that could go either way, by Super Tuesday it was clear Trump was an unstoppable force who was going to be the nominee. Cruz had not one endorsement from any of his colleagues in the Senate. Before Trump, Cruz was considered the greatest threat to the Republican establishment, an ultra-conservative fanatic with no chance of winning a general election likely an accurate assessment. And yet Cruz would emerge as the last man standing in the Republican primaries standing in the way of Donald Trump. Mormons were one group which were not too keen on Trump due to his personal moral behavior. The Mormon Church issued condemnations of Trump. Mitt Romney, the Republican presidential nominee, and prominent Mormon leader, made a widely viewed public speech ridiculing Donald Trump on every possible level, personal and political warning against his nomination. Romney recorded robocalls urging Republican primary voters to back Ted Cruz. Cruz would score just one more upset that would seem to put him back in the game. Trump won all 5 of Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, and all of them with decisive majorities of the vote: Cruz was mathematically eliminated. It would be impossible for Cruz to acquire the 1, delegates necessary to be elected nominee on the first ballot at the Republican convention. But they knew their goose was cooked. The Cruz campaign also made a suspicious public deal with the Kasich campaign in which Kasich would agree not to compete in Indiana so Cruz could take Trump on one-on-one. This backroom deal backfired, and many supporters of both switched to Trump. Cruz was hoping for an upset in the Midwest just like he had gotten from Wisconsin a month earlier. But Cruz did not enjoy the warm support from right-wing talk radio as he did in Wisconsin. Cruz got caught on video getting into a yelling match with a Trump supporter that went viral. Despite months of bad news and his dismal performance in Indiana clearing indicating his campaign had lost all momentum and was running on fumes, there was still an audible gasp and element of shock when Cruz announced he was suspending his campaign. Kasich suspended his campaign the next day.

Chapter 3 : What does psephology mean - Definition of psephology - Word finder

Psephology uses historical precinct voting data, public opinion polls, campaign finance information and similar statistical data. The term was coined in the United Kingdom in by historian R. B. McCallum to describe the scientific analysis of past elections.

Integrated geography Environmental geography is concerned with the description of the spatial interactions between humans and the natural world. It requires an understanding of the traditional aspects of physical and human geography, as well as the ways that human societies conceptualize the environment. Environmental geography has emerged as a bridge between the human and the physical geography, as a result of the increasing specialisation of the two sub-fields. Furthermore, as human relationship with the environment has changed as a result of globalization and technological change , a new approach was needed to understand the changing and dynamic relationship. Examples of areas of research in the environmental geography include: Geomatics Digital Elevation Model DEM Geomatics is concerned with the application of computers to the traditional spatial techniques used in cartography and topography. Geomatics emerged from the quantitative revolution in geography in the mids. Today, geomatics methods include spatial analysis , geographic information systems GIS , remote sensing , and global positioning systems GPS. Geomatics has led to a revitalization of some geography departments, especially in Northern America where the subject had a declining status during the s. Regional geography Main article: Regional geography Regional geography is concerned with the description of the unique characteristics of a particular region such as its natural or human elements. The main aim is to understand, or define the uniqueness, or character of a particular region that consists of natural as well as human elements. Attention is paid also to regionalization , which covers the proper techniques of space delimitation into regions. Related fields Urban planning , regional planning , and spatial planning: Use the science of geography to assist in determining how to develop or not develop the land to meet particular criteria, such as safety, beauty, economic opportunities, the preservation of the built or natural heritage, and so on. The planning of towns, cities, and rural areas may be seen as applied geography. In the s, the regional science movement led by Walter Isard arose to provide a more quantitative and analytical base to geographical questions, in contrast to the descriptive tendencies of traditional geography programs. Regional science comprises the body of knowledge in which the spatial dimension plays a fundamental role, such as regional economics , resource management , location theory , urban and regional planning , transport and communication , human geography , population distribution, landscape ecology , and environmental quality. While the discipline of geography is normally concerned with the Earth , the term can also be informally used to describe the study of other worlds, such as the planets of the Solar System and even beyond. The study of systems larger than the Earth itself usually forms part of Astronomy or Cosmology. The study of other planets is usually called planetary science. Alternative terms such as areology the study of Mars have been proposed but are not widely used. Techniques As spatial interrelationships are key to this synoptic science, maps are a key tool. Classical cartography has been joined by a more modern approach to geographical analysis, computer-based geographic information systems GIS. In their study, geographers use four interrelated approaches: Although other subdisciplines of geography rely on maps for presenting their analyses, the actual making of maps is abstract enough to be regarded separately. Cartography has grown from a collection of drafting techniques into an actual science. Cartographers must learn cognitive psychology and ergonomics to understand which symbols convey information about the Earth most effectively, and behavioural psychology to induce the readers of their maps to act on the information. They must learn geodesy and fairly advanced mathematics to understand how the shape of the Earth affects the distortion of map symbols projected onto a flat surface for viewing. It can be said, without much controversy, that cartography is the seed from which the larger field of geography grew. Most geographers will cite a childhood fascination with maps as an early sign they would end up in the field. Geographic information systems Main article: In addition to all of the other subdisciplines of geography, GIS specialists must understand computer science and database systems. GIS has revolutionized the field of cartography: In this context, GIS stands for geographic

information science. Remote sensing Main article: Remote sensing Remote sensing is the science of obtaining information about Earth features from measurements made at a distance. Remotely sensed data comes in many forms, such as satellite imagery , aerial photography , and data obtained from hand-held sensors. Remotely sensed data may be analysed either independently of, or in conjunction with other digital data layers e. Quantitative methods Main article: Geostatistics Geostatistics deal with quantitative data analysis, specifically the application of statistical methodology to the exploration of geographic phenomena. Geostatistics is used extensively in a variety of fields, including hydrology , geology , petroleum exploration, weather analysis, urban planning , logistics , and epidemiology. The mathematical basis for geostatistics derives from cluster analysis , linear discriminant analysis and non-parametric statistical tests , and a variety of other subjects. Applications of geostatistics rely heavily on geographic information systems , particularly for the interpolation estimate of unmeasured points. Geographers are making notable contributions to the method of quantitative techniques. Qualitative methods Main article: Ethnography Geographic qualitative methods, or ethnographical research techniques, are used by human geographers. In cultural geography there is a tradition of employing qualitative research techniques, also used in anthropology and sociology. Participant observation and in-depth interviews provide human geographers with qualitative data. History of geography The oldest known world maps date back to ancient Babylon from the 9th century BC. The accompanying text mentions seven outer regions beyond the encircling ocean. The descriptions of five of them have survived. Anaximander is credited with the invention of the gnomon , the simple, yet efficient Greek instrument that allowed the early measurement of latitude. Thales is also credited with the prediction of eclipses. The foundations of geography can be traced to the ancient cultures, such as the ancient, medieval, and early modern Chinese. The Greeks , who were the first to explore geography as both art and science , achieved this through Cartography , Philosophy , and Literature , or through Mathematics. There is some debate about who was the first person to assert that the Earth is spherical in shape, with the credit going either to Parmenides or Pythagoras. Anaxagoras was able to demonstrate that the profile of the Earth was circular by explaining eclipses. However, he still believed that the Earth was a flat disk, as did many of his contemporaries. One of the first estimates of the radius of the Earth was made by Eratosthenes. He employed a sexagesimal system that was derived from Babylonian mathematics. To measure the longitude at different locations on Earth, he suggested using eclipses to determine the relative difference in time. He extended the work of Hipparchus , using a grid system on his maps and adopting a length of Turkish geographer, Mahmud al-Kashgari drew a world map on a linguistic basis, and later so did Piri Reis Piri Reis map. Further, Islamic scholars translated and interpreted the earlier works of the Romans and the Greeks and established the House of Wisdom in Baghdad for this purpose. He often combined astronomical readings and mathematical equations, in order to develop methods of pin-pointing locations by recording degrees of latitude and longitude. He also developed similar techniques when it came to measuring the heights of mountains , depths of the valleys , and expanse of the horizon. He also discussed human geography and the planetary habitability of the Earth. The problem facing both explorers and geographers was finding the latitude and longitude of a geographic location. The problem of latitude was solved long ago but that of longitude remained; agreeing on what zero meridian should be was only part of the problem. It was left to John Harrison to solve it by inventing the chronometer H-4 in , and later in for the International Meridian Conference to adopt by convention the Greenwich meridian as zero meridian. In the West during the 20th century, the discipline of geography went through four major phases: The strong interdisciplinary links between geography and the sciences of geology and botany , as well as economics , sociology and demographics have also grown greatly, especially as a result of earth system science that seeks to understand the world in a holistic view. John Francon Williams - noted author of The Geography of the Oceans and other geography works.

Chapter 4 : Geography - Wikipedia

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Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Both of the existing volumes, and the third to come, could well have been combined in one, well-illustrated, account. Such a book would attract a wide and grateful readership. Forecasts for Flying is institutional history, though it does rise above the level of many of that genre, while still falling short of a history that asks more penetrating questions. Perhaps he realizes that if no one does the job now, it may not get done in future. A cost-cutting government might find privatizing the service attractive. Once sold to foreign interests, its history would rapidly fade away. Its scope is much more modest than the title indicates. It is not a comprehensive introduction to using computers in history, but a. It is aimed at undergraduates totally unacquainted with computers. The book begins with instructions for the use of the book and a cursory introduction to the application of computers to historical inquiry. It then turns to a presentation of spreadsheet software, gives step-by-step instructions on data entry and formatting in Excel, and offers a series of exercises designed to teach the construction of graphs and charts. The last section of the book deals with databases. After a rudimentary presentation of the usefulness of databases for historical analysis, the last two chapters provide exercises in database creation and in data analysis. Examples are taken from nineteenth- and twentieth -century British economic and social history. The book includes copious illustrations from screen shots showing software interfaces and final output, as well as appendices listing the data used in the exercises. Within the limited scope given to the book, the authors are fairly Book Reviews successful. The workshops are easy to follow, well structured pedagogically, and written in a simple style reminiscent of commercial software tutorials. There are indications that the authors do not completely grasp some of the subject matter they present in the book. The characteristics of relational database systems are not clearly defined and the database examples do not adhere to the rules governing the structure of data in relational database systems. The discussion of the concept of correlation fails to explain the statistical postulates on which correlation is based; it shows only how to use Excel to produce a correlation coefficient. Worse, they fail to state explicitlythe models and assumptions on which some of the hypotheses used as examples are based. It is also unfortunate that the book puts most of its emphasis on the use of spreadsheets rather than on database systems. Database systems allow the manipulation of structured data, whether of a quantitative or a qualitative nature, for a variety of analytical purposes, while spreadsheets are restricted to the quantitative analysis of data. Furthermore, the book fails to introduce an important feature of Access and Excel: There are some errors of fact the first successful commercial PC was not the IBM machine introduced in but the Apple n , of definition psephology is the study of elections, not only of poll book data , and of formulation economic historians use computers to test hypotheses derived from statistical models, not to formulate their models. There are also a few lapses in editing that are annoying. You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

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psephology (the study of elections); and key historical figures, e. A new dictionary of the social sciences, 2d. ed. (reprint,) This latest volume, dealing with the second Labour victory in , has thirteen essays by leading experts in psephology in addition to an introduction by the editors.

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racedaydvl.com (ed.) Introduction to Historical Psephology. racedaydvl.com: Politics in the Age of Peel. racedaydvl.com: Elections and Party Management; Politics in the Time of Disraeli and Gladstone.

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Problems and Projects: Introduction to Historical Psephology; and Exercises in Historical Sociology. A sampling of unit topics might include summary statistics, correlation, population and society.

Chapter 9 : Demography - Wikipedia

populations in the past and historical psephology as the study of electoral behaviour in the past, but historical computing is, in the first instance, the use of the computer to do history.