

## Disease And Demography In The Americas

*The study of Asian historical demography has lagged behind that of its European and American counterparts for some time. This volume serves to narrow the gap by drawing together material from scholars specializing in demography across the spectrum of Asian countries. The collection divides into four parts and contains nineteen chapters covering issues on comparative perspective, fertility, disease and mortality, and marriage and family. The geographic coverage of the chapters is also wide, extending from East Asia to South Asia, with specific emphasis on Japan, China, Taiwan, Indonesia, India, and Sri Lanka. Authors focus on a whole range of social groups, discussing how demographic issues affect and have affected both urban and rural dwellers from the seventeenth to the twentieth century. This volume, which is perhaps the first to bring together a number of in-depth, specialist studies on Asian population history, should prove a useful and engaging tool for both students and academics in the fields of demography, history, and Asian studies.*

*The population of American Indians and Alaska Natives has grown rapidly over the past 20 years. These changes raise questions for the Indian Health Service and other agencies responsible for serving the American Indian population. How big is the population? What are its health care and insurance needs? This volume presents an up-to-date summary of what is known about the demography of American Indian and Alaska Native population—their age and geographic distributions, household structure, employment, and disability and disease patterns. This information is critical for health care planners who must determine the eligible population for Indian health services and the costs of providing them. The volume will also be of interest to researchers and policymakers concerned about the future characteristics and needs of the American Indian population.*

*This volume provides up-to-date coverage of genetics and demography, fields that are closely related, but rarely combined. Now especially, they have many topics and approaches in common: the use of historical materials, a basic concern with heterogeneity, new models of vital rates with behavioral and biological components, theories for the interplay of genetic and demographic factors in the spread of disease. As a comprehensive survey of a fast-growing field, this will be a valuable source of information for a wide spectrum of professionals in genetics, population biology, biostatistics, social and economic demography, and anthropology*

*Epidemiology and Demography in Public Health provides practical guidance on planning and implementing surveillance and investigation of disease and disease outbreaks. Exploring contributing factors to the dynamics of disease transmission and the identification of population risks, it also includes a discussion of ethics in epidemiology and demography including important issues of privacy vs. public safety. With a chapter on H1N1 and Bird flu, this book will be important for students and professionals in public health and epidemiology. Focuses on the techniques of surveillance and investigation of disease Includes biostatistics and analysis techniques Explores the ethics of disease studies Includes chapter discussing H1N1 and Bird Flu*

### Population Control

#### The Demography of Health and Healthcare

#### The Health of Populations

#### Population, Disease, and Land in Early Japan, 645-900

#### Epidemiological Models with Density-dependent Demographics

#### Early Life Conditions and Rapid Demographic Changes in the Developing World

Seasonal fluctuations in mortality are a persistent phenomenon, but variations from culture to culture pose fascinating questions. This book investigates whether sociodemographic and socioeconomic factors play a role as important for seasonal mortality as they do for mortality in general. Using modern statistical methods, the book shows, for example, that in the United States the fluctuations between winter and summer mortality are smaller the more years someone has spent in school.

"In A History of Population Health Johan P. Mackenbach offers a broad-sweeping study of the spectacular changes in people's health in Europe since the early 18th century. Most of the 40 specific diseases covered in this book show a fascinating pattern of 'rise-and-fall', with large differences in timing between countries. Using a unique collection of historical data and bringing together insights from demography, economics, sociology, political science, medicine, epidemiology and general history, it shows that these changes and variations did not occur spontaneously, but were mostly man-made. Throughout European history, changes in health and longevity were therefore closely related to economic, social, and political conditions, with public health and medical care both making important contributions to population health improvement"--

Sixth edition of the hugely successful, internationally recognised textbook on global public health and epidemiology comprehensively covering the scope, methods, and practice of the discipline.

Human Demography and Disease offers an interdisciplinary and integrated perspective on the relationship between historical populations and the dynamics of epidemiological processes. It brings the techniques of time-series analysis and computer matrix modeling to historical demography and geography to extract detailed information concerning the oscillations in births, deaths, migrations and epidemics. This book presents a new way of studying preindustrial communities and explores the subtle, and hitherto undetected effects of fluctuating nutritional levels on mortality patterns and the dynamics of infectious diseases.

#### Human Demography and Disease

#### Transforming English Society, 1550-1850

#### Seasonality in Human Mortality

#### Oxford Textbook of Global Public Health

#### The Demography of Health and Health Care (second edition)

#### Patterns of Disease and Demographic Trends in the Nomadic Population of Southern Iran (Qashqali Tribe)

Residential data are often used as a source of spatial information when representing the geographical distribution of disease in a population. Early examples of presenting the prevalence of a disease in a population on a map can be found with Seaman's analysis of yellow fever outbreaks in New York at the beginning of the 19th century and Snow's analysis of cholera in London in the mid 19th century. Modern epidemiology of non-infectious or environmental disease seeks to understand the spatial distribution of disease risk by determining the statistical relationship between residential location about a population and the presence of disease in that population. Residential location is often used as a proxy to unobserved or unavailable genetic, demographic, or environmental factors influencing each individual's disease risk. People, however, may be exposed to disease risk at locations other than their residence, for example school or work. Additionally, during a life course, people typically live at multiple residences. Both short-term and long term mobility information is becoming increasingly available to epidemiologists. However, there are currently very few statistical approaches that may be used for disease mapping on moving populations. The goal of my research was to explore whether using movement data could improve accuracy of disease maps. In my presentation, I will start with a brief overview of the existing methodology involved in creating disease maps from residential data, such as disease clustering and Bayesian disease mapping. Then, I will present a novel hierarchical Bayesian model for disease mapping from moving populations, which can cope with multiple spatial sources of disease risk factors. The presented hierarchical model consists of logistic likelihood, a prior modeling spatial distribution of risk, and a hyper-prior which models the smoothness of spatial risk across the region of study. Starting with an assumption that personal risk is an average of spatial risk at visited locations, weighted by the amount of time spent at each location, I will show that disease mapping can be accomplished using a spatially regularized logistic regression. When more detailed estimates of spatial risk are desired, or when more complicated assumptions about personal risk are needed, a fully Bayesian approach allows a computationally costly alternative to estimation of spatial risk. I evaluated the proposed method on a synthetic, but realistic, data set mimicking the daily movement patterns of the entire population of Portland, OR, containing 1.6 million residents and a variety of spatial risk scenarios ranging from very smooth to almost random. Results show that using movement information can significantly improve accuracy of generated disease maps. Influencing factors such as spatial resolution of movement information, sample size, and smoothness of disease risk are analyzed in relation to accuracy of produced risk maps. Finally, I will also discuss some issues related to privacy preservation of movement information in disease mapping.

Almost 25 years have passed since the Demography of Aging (1994) was published by the National Research Council. Future Directions for the Demography of Aging is, in many ways, the successor to that original volume. The Division of Behavioral and Social Research at the National Institute on Aging (NIA) asked the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to produce an authoritative guide to new directions in demography of aging. The papers published in this report were originally presented and discussed at a public workshop held in Washington, D.C., August 17-18, 2017. The workshop discussion made evident that major new advances had been made in the last two decades, but also that new trends and research directions have emerged that call for innovative conceptual, design, and measurement approaches. The report reviews these recent trends and also discusses future directions for research on a range of topics that are central to current research in the demography of aging. Looking back over the past two decades of demography of aging research shows remarkable advances in our understanding of the health and well-being of the older population. Equally exciting is that this report sets the stage for the next two decades of innovative research—a period of rapid growth in the older American population.

The Health of Populations: Beyond Medicine uses current research and in-depth analysis to provide insights into the issues and challenges of population health; a subject of increasing concern, due largely to rapid population growth, population aging, rising costs and diminishing resources, health inequality, and the global rise in noncommunicable diseases. Reducing the global burden of disease requires prevention of disease incidence, which is achievable through reduction of exposure to primary (behavioral) and secondary (biomedical) risk factors. The 15 chapters of the book are divided into three sections that focus on the science of health, the harm of medicine, and how to achieve optimal health. By highlighting the benefits of preventing incidence of disease, this book illustrates how biomedicine needs to be repositioned from being the dominant approach in healthcare to being an adjunct to behavioral, legislative, social, and other preventive means for optimizing population health. Heavily evidence-based and thoroughly referenced with hundreds of scientific citations Contains a glossary, as well as valuable tables, illustrations, and information boxes to further explain core content Provides fresh perspectives on issues related to rapid population growth, population aging, rising costs, diminishing resources, health inequality, and more Carefully distills extensive tracts of information, clarifies misunderstandings, and rebuts myths with the ultimate goal of encouraging better understanding of the action needed to promote optimal health for all

In this 3rd edition of the definitive work on health demography, Pol and Thomas offer an updated view of the field and a current perspective on the applications of health demography to contemporary issues. The significance of health demography within the field of population studies has continued to increase and this work provides background on the healthcare arena and systematically presents the various aspects of demography as they relate to healthcare. This addition has been streamlined to focus on the important aspects of health demography and enhanced through the addition of charts, maps and other graphics. All statistics and tables have been updated and the most current references are included. A separate chapter on morbidity has been included and the final chapter focuses on the public policy interface with health demography. Case studies and sidebars are included throughout the book to illustrate the applications of demography within the healthcare arena. Recent developments in U.S. healthcare are highlighted to give the text a very contemporary presence.

#### Capitalizing on the Demographic Transition

#### Population and Disease

#### Asian Population History

#### Convergent Issues in Genetics and Demography

#### Disease and Demography in Colonial Burma

#### Diocely, Demography and Disease in the Clonal Herb *Carex Picta* Stued

*The Allee e ect is characterized by a positive relationship between population density or size and the per capita population growth rate in small populations. There are several mechanisms responsible for the Allee e ects. In light of these Allee mechanisms, we modeled both the birth and the death rates as density-dependent quadratic polynomials. This approach provides an ample opportunity for taking into account the major contributors to the Allee e ects and e ctively captures species' susceptibility variation due to the Allee e ect. We design an SI model with these demographic functions and show that the host and/or disease persistence and extinction are characterized by threshold values of the disease related parameters ( and ). For special cases of the model, veri able conditions for host population persistence (with or without infected individuals) and host extinction are derived. Numerical simulations indicate the e ects of the parameter on the host population persistence and extinction regions. Furthermore, an SEI model with frequency-dependent incidence and the same quadratic demographics is presented. This is aimed at investigating the combined impact of infectious disease and the Allee e ect at higher population levels. Indeed, the model suggests that the eventual outcome could be an inevitable population crash to extinction. The tipping point marking the unanticipated population collapse at high population level is mathematically associated with a saddle-node bifurcation. The essential mechanism of this scenario is the simultaneous population size depression and the increase of the extinction threshold owing to disease virulence and the Allee e f f ect. Finally, the role of repeated exposure to mycobacter on the transmission dynamics of bovine tuberculosis is addressed. Such exposure is found to induce the phenomenon of backward bifurcation. Two scenarios when such phenomenon does not arise are highlighted and for each case the model is proved to have a globally asymptotically stable equilibrium. The impact of vaccine is assessed via a threshold analysis approach.*

*W. Wayne Farris has developed the first systematic analysis of early Japanese population, the role of disease in economic development, and the impact of agricultural technology and practices. In doing so, he reinterprets the nature of risuryō institutions.*

*This book explores the complex roles of mobile, transient, and displaced populations in the worldwide spread of disease. While biomedical events cause disease, social forces such as poverty and marginalization magnify them by giving them opportunities to take hold. From Katrina to Darfur, and from influenza to AIDS, an expert panel of health and social scientists brings the social context of epidemics into clear focus.*

#### An Introduction to the Science of Demography

#### Pediatric Infectious Disease, Immunization Programs and Host Population Demography

#### Epidemiology and Demography in Public Health

#### Disease Mapping on a Moving Population

#### Demography of the Dobe !Kung

#### Death on the Nile

Resulting from a symposium held in November 1989 at the Smithsonian Institution and sponsored by the Office of Quincentenary Programs of the National Museum of Natural History, this volume brings together diverse viewpoints of leading international anthropologists and demographers on the patterns of populations and disease in the Americas both before and after 1492. The 25 essays range in topic from the interpretive possibilities of skeletal paleopathology, and the effects of European contact on the Chumash Indians, to the impact of disease in the 16th-century Andean world, and the 1832 inoculation program on the Missouri River. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

First published in 1979, this is a classic study of the population of the Bushmen of the Kalahari Desert of Botswana. Using methods that are simple and fully illustrated, the author presents empirical descriptions of the fertility, mortality, and marriage patterns of the now famous !Kung hunter-gatherers. The !Kung "Bushman" people of the Kalahari desert in Africa occupy an anomalous position in the world of science. They have been selected for intensive study precisely because they are geographically, socially, and economically removed from modern, industrialized society, living in a sparsely settled and remote portion of an enormous semidesert. The !Kung maintain the language and culture of a fully develop hunting and gathering society with (until very recently) no dependence on cultivated plants, no domesticated animals other than the dog, no stratification system based on kinship or occupation, no power or authority structure extending further than the local bands composed of a few related families, no wage labor, no use of money, and no settled sites of occupation. At the same time, the !Kung have become well-known figures to students—both undergraduate and professional—of Western social science. The faces of !Kung informants gaze from the covers and the illustrations of many texts in anthropology and sociology. Why has all this attention been developed around the !Kung people? Part of the answer lies in the people themselves. The !Kung are a physically attractive people, with slender, graceful bodies and open small-featured faces that are appealing and photogenic. Their culture is simple and has its striking features. The struggle for subsistence, the click language, the emphasis on sharing and humility, the drama of the curing dances in which individuals go into trance and speak directly to spirits to cure sickness, and the pervasive humor, teasing, and playfulness of the !Kung style are all features that are relatively easy to convey and interesting to learn about. This work covers areas such as marriage, fertility, disease, mortality, history, and the projected future of the !Kung. This book will be of interest to students of demographic studies, anthropology, and African studies.

This book examines the long term consequences of improvements in life expectancy in the mid 20th century which are partly responsible for the growth of the elderly population in the developing world. Rapid demographic changes in child and infant mortality due to the reduction in and better treatment of disease were not often accompanied by parallel increases in standard of living. Lower mortality led to greater survival by those who had suffered poor early life conditions. As a consequence, the early life of these survivors may explain older adult health and in particular the projected increase in adult health disease and diabetes. Recent dietary changes may only compound such early life effects. This study presents findings from historical and survey data on nearly 147,000 older adults in 20 low-, middle- and high-income countries which suggest that the survivors of poor early life conditions born during the 1930s-1960s are susceptible to disease later in life, specifically diabetes and heart disease. As the evidence that the aging process is shaped throughout the entire life course increases, this book adds to the knowledge regarding early life events and older adult health.

The increasing importance of sickness and disability data across health-related disciplines is the focus of this concise but comprehensive resource. It reviews the basics of morbidity at the population level by defining core concepts, analyzing why morbidity has overtaken mortality as central to demographic study, and surveying ways these data are generated, accessed, and measured. Subsequent chapters demonstrate how this knowledge can be used to better understand—and potentially solve—critical public health issues, benefiting not only populations served, but also areas such as health services planning, resource allocation, and health policy-setting. To make this material useful to the most readers, this reference: Explains why and how morbidity data are categorized by health professionals and other data users. Examines various methods of identifying and measuring morbidity data. Identifies demographic and non-demographic factors associated with morbidity. Describes and evaluates sources of U.S. morbidity data. Reviews the current state of morbidity in the U.S., and what it means for healthcare and society in general. Suggests future uses of morbidity data in reducing health disparities and improving population health. In Sickness and In Health is uniquely relevant to demographers and demography students, public health professionals, and epidemiologists. Its presentation of concepts and applications makes the book a valuable classroom text and a useful guide for those addressing challenges facing U.S. healthcare.

#### Demographic Assessment Techniques in Complex Humanitarian Emergencies

#### Tackling Noncommunicable Diseases in South Asia

#### Proceedings of a Workshop

#### Beyond Medicine

#### Disease and Infertility, a New Look at the Demographic Collapse of Native Populations in the Wake of Western Contact

#### Vital Statistics

Increasing life expectancy in South Asia is resulting in a demographic transition that can, under the right circumstances, yield dividends through more favorable dependency ratios for a time. With aging, the disease burden shifts toward noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) which can threaten healthy aging. However, securing the gains expected from the demographic dividend—where developing countries—working and nondependent population increases and per capita income thus rises—is both achievable and affordable through efficiently tackling NCDs with prevention and control efforts. This book looks primarily at cardiovascular disease (CVD) and tobacco use since they account for a disproportionate amount of the NCD burden—the focus is strategic, rather than comprehensive. The goal of this book is to encourage countries to develop, adopt, and implement effective and timely country and, where appropriate, regional responses that reduce both population-level risk factors and the NCD burden. The work develops (i) an NCD burden and risk factor profile for all countries and the region as a whole; (ii) a rationale for public policy and action for NCDs; (iii) a framework to guide the formulation of public policies and strategies for NCDs; (iv) a country profile, including capacity and ongoing NCD activities, as well as policy options and actions for NCDs that will help stimulate policy dialogue within and among countries; and (v) a regional strategy for NCD prevention and control where regional collaboration offers added value. The achievements of this book are (i) developing a framework for policy options to identify key areas for strategic country- and regional-level policy and actions; (ii) bringing together demographic and aging trends, disease and risk factor burden data, alongside analyses of capacities and accomplishments to tackle NCDs; and (iii) using these inputs to develop policy options for country and regional strategies.

Initially stimulated by a scholarly workshop convened in Singapore in late 2004, and written over the subsequent 18 months, this volume considers the potentially lethal pattern of infectious disease emergence in Asia. It studies linkages to changes in patterns of human activity, including but not limited to shifts in the distribution and concentration of human settlements and the patterns of movement within and between them. It explores the causes and consequences of infectious agents in the region historically and examines such newly emergent natural biological threats as SARS and avian influenza.Drawing on a range of disciplinary perspectives, the book contains analyses rooted in the social, physical and biological sciences as well as works which span these fields. Among the issues considered are the ways in which changes in our natural and built environment, social and economic pressures, shifting policies and patterns of collaboration in responding to disease impact upon our approach to and success in containing serious threats.Infection control has moved beyond the province of clinical experts, epidemiologists and microbiologists into the mathematics of epidemic prevention and control, as well as the overall physical and human ecology and historical contexts of emerging infections. Not only does such a broad approach enable appreciation of complex forces driving growing epidemic risks in Asia today, it also reveals the importance and relevance of population dynamics, as well as the global urgency of alleviating unsatisfactory health conditions in Asia. The topic and the broad approach has international appeal beyond the region as many of these forces operate throughout the world.

Ten scholars whose specialties range from ethnohistory to remote sensing and lithic analysis to bioarchaeology chronicle changes in the way prehistory in the Southeast has been studied since the 19th century. Each brings to the task the particular perspective of his or her own subdiscipline in this multifaceted overview of the history of archaeology in a region that has had an important but variable role in the overall development of North American archaeology. Some of the specialties discussed in this book were traditionally relegated to appendixes or ignored completely in site reports more than 20 years old. Today, most are integral parts of such reports, but this integration has been hard won. Other specialties have been and will continue to be of central concern to archaeologists. Each chapter details the way changes in method can be related to changes in the literature. As a consequence, the reader can compare the development of each subdiscipline. As the first book of this kind to deal specifically with the region, it be will valuable to archaeologists everywhere. The general reader will find the book of interest because the development of southeastern archaeology reflects trends in the development of social science as a whole. Contributors include: Jay K. Johnson, David S. Brose, Jon L. Gibson, Maria O. Smith, Patricia K. Galloway, Elizabeth J. Reitz, Kristen J. Gremillion, Ronald L. Bishop, Veleita Canouts, and W. Fredrick Limp

This is a thoroughgoing revision of the first edition of this classic text and reference, published by Plenum in 1992. The authors convey the general principles that underlie this applied subdiscipline and demonstrate how the merging of demography and health care impacts on the planning processes of a range of health care organizations.

#### Real Costs, Illusory Benefits

#### Disease, Demography, and the Evolution of Social Structure in Highland New Guinea

#### Consequences for Older Adult Health

#### Evolution and Medicine

#### In Sickness and In Health

#### DISEASE DEMOGRAPHY IN AMER

*The Roundtable on the Demography of Forced Migration was established by the Committee on Population of the National Research Council in 1999. The roundtable is composed of experts from academia, government, philanthropy, and international organizations. The roundtable's purpose is to serve as an interdisciplinary, nonpartisan focal point for taking stock of what is known about demographic patterns in refugee situations, to apply this knowledge base to assist both policy makers and relief workers, and to stimulate new directions for innovation and scientific inquiry in this growing field of study. The roundtable meets yearly and has also organized a series of workshops (held concurrently with roundtable meetings) on some of the specific aspects of the demography of refugee and refugee-like situations, including mortality patterns, demographic assessment techniques, and research ethics in complex humanitarian emergencies. This report to the Roundtable on the Demography of Forced Migration is a summary of one such workshop, which was held on September 20-21, 2000, under the auspices of the Committee on Population. The purpose of this meeting was to address a basic problem faced by all humanitarian relief agencies in an emergency: how to count the numbers of displaced persons and assess their general well-being. Workshop participants examined different methods for estimating refugee populations and their mortality rates, whether mortality was due to disease and malnutrition or human rights abuses. Demographic Assessment Techniques in Complex Humanitarian Emergencies: Summary of a Workshop explores the applicability of various methods in different types of emergency settings, how to improve existing methodologies and develop new ones, and the difficulties encountered by personnel in the field, including security, logistics, and access to a population.*

For over half a century, policymakers committed to population control have perpetrated a gigantic, costly, and inhumane fraud upon the human race. They have robbed people of the developing countries of their progeny and the people of the developed world of their pocketbooks. Determined to stop population growth at all costs, those Mosher calls "population controllers" have abused women, targeted racial and religious minorities, undermined primary health care programs, and encouraged dictatorial actions if not dictatorship. They have skewed the foreign aid programs of the United States and other developed countries in an anti-natal direction, corrupted dozens of well-intentioned nongovernmental organizations, and impoverished authentic development programs. Blinded by zealotry, they have even embraced the most brutal birth control campaign in history: China's infamous one-child policy, with all its attendant horrors. There is no workable demographic definition of "overpopulation." Those who argue for its premises conjure up images of poverty - low incomes, poor health, unemployment, malnutrition, overcrowded housing to justify anti-natal programs. The irony is that such policies have in many ways caused what they predicted - a world which is poorer materially, less diverse culturally, less advanced economically, and plagued by disease. The population controllers have, not only systematically ignored mounting evidence of their multiple failures; they have avoided the biggest story of them all. Fertility rates are in free fall around the globe. Movements with billions of dollars at their disposal, not to mention thousands of paid advocates, do not go quietly to their graves. Moreover, many in the movement are not content to merely achieve zero population growth, they want to see negative population numbers. In their view, our current population should be reduced to one or two billion or so. Such a goal would keep these interest groups fully employed. It would also have dangerous consequences for a global environment.

An in-depth overview on the demo-graphic changes occurring world-wide and the repercussions this is having on the pattern of vector-borne disease is pre-sented in this book. Internationally recognized scientists, epidemiologists, entomologists, parasitologists, and ecologists are contributing authors to this comprehensive account.

Evolution and Medicine provides an accessible introduction to the new field of evolutionary medicine. Evolutionary concepts help explain why we remain vulnerable to disease, how pathogens and cancer cells evolve, and how the diseases that affected our evolutionary ancestors have shaped our biology. The book interweaves the presentation of evolutionary principles with examples that illustrate how an evolutionary perspective enhances our understanding of disease. It discusses the theory of evolution by natural selection, the genetic basis of evolutionary change, evolutionary life history theory, and host-pathogen coevolution, and uses these concepts to provide new insights into diseases such as cystic fibrosis, cancer, sexually transmitted diseases, and malaria, incorporating the latest research in rapidly developing fields such as epigenetics and the study of the human microbiome. The book concludes with a discussion of the ways in which recent, culturally constructed changes in the human environment are increasing the prevalence of man-made diseases such as diabetes and cardiovascular diseases, and are exacerbating socioeconomic disparities in health. Just as evolutionary biology is concerned with populations and with changes in populations over time, evolutionary medicine is concerned with the health of populations. Evolution and Medicine emphasizes the role of demographic processes in evolution and disease, and stresses the importance of improving population health as a strategy for improving the health of individuals. This accessible text is written primarily for physicians, biomedical scientists, and both premedical and medical students, and will appeal to all readers with a background or interest in medicine.

#### Rise and Fall of Disease in Europe

#### Disease and the Demography of Roman Egypt

#### Summary of a Workshop

#### The Relationship Between Demographic Factors and the Incidence of Chronic Disease

#### Profile of Disease and Health Care in South Africa

#### A History of Population Health

This book challenges a number of leading ideas in demography, epidemiology, economic history and historical sociology. The topics discussed include life table models, demographic transition theory, cohort patterns of mortality, and the relationship between height, status stress, poverty and mortality. The data presented indicates that demography is a key discipline for understanding English society in the period 1550-1850, with population growth playing a central role in the development of capitalism and the transformation of economic and social life.

A pioneering cross-disciplinary study of the relationship between disease and demography, this book breaks new ground in reconstructing the evolution of mortality patterns, age structure and population density in premodern Egypt.

Strategic health planning, the cornerstone of initiatives designed to achieve health improvement goals around the world, requires an understanding of the comparative burden of diseases and injuries, their corresponding risk factors and the likely effects of intervention options. The Global Burden of Disease framework, originally published in 1990, has been widely adopted as the preferred method for health accounting and has become the standard to guide the setting of health research priorities. This publication sets out an updated assessment of the situation, with an analysis of trends observed since 1990 and a chapter on the sensitivity of GBD estimates to various sources of uncertainty in methods and data.

Disease and Demography in Colonial Burma is an examination of the factors that shaped demographic change in Burma between 1852 and 1941. Despite increasing contemporary interest in the historical demography of the non-European world, there has been little detailed exploration of Burma's extensive but problematic population records. Judith Richell developed a demographic framework for Burma by analysing late nineteenth century and early twentieth century census data, and used this information to analyse population change within the country. Colonial Burma experienced relatively high rates of mortality, and Richell related this phenomenon to nutrition, the development of sanitary and health services, the impact of migration from India, and agricultural change. She also assessed infant, child and adult mortality, the incidence of endemic diseases such as beri beri and malaria, and outbreaks of plague and cholera as well as the influenza pandemic of 1918. The data the author collected and her discussion of these topics provide an exceptionally valuable resource for scholars interested in Burma, demography and public health in Southeast Asia. Book jacket.

#### Demography and Vector-Borne Diseases

#### Global Burden of Disease and Risk Factors

#### The Development of Southeastern Archaeology

#### Future Directions for the Demography of Aging

#### Changing Numbers, Changing Needs

#### Population Dynamics and Infectious Diseases in Asia