

# Read Book The Population Imbalance As A Public Policy Problem In Pdf For Free

Nowhere to Go? Gender Bias, Missing Girls and Population Imbalance Adjusting to a World in Motion Scarce Women and Surplus Men in China and India Strongly-interacting Fermi Gases with Population Imbalance Analysing China's Population Statistical Methods for Imbalanced Data in Ecological and Biological Studies Multiphase Flow Analysis Using Population Balance Modeling Women's rights and empowerment as a means to solve India's demographic problems A Peculiar Imbalance Report on Racial Imbalance in the Boston Public Schools Generational Accounting for France The Global Food and Population Equation Socialization Processes and Demographic Variables Western Financial Assistance to the Developing World Population People in the Balance Modern China Studies: Population and Development in China: A Revisit A Study of Socio-Economic Elements Influencing Gender Imbalance in Elective Governance Positions in Kenya Arabian Gulf Security The Demographic Masculinization of China Northeastern Pennsylvania Population Shifts Inter-State Comparative Analysis. Trends and Determinants causing Gender Imbalance in India Nutrition and Population Growth, the Delicate Balance Theory of Particulate Processes Communities in Action Vertical Fiscal Imbalances and the Accumulation of Government Debt Industrial Imbalance Diffusion and the Pattern of Regional Economic and Demographic Change in Malaysia Population Balance Models of a Continuous Grinding Mill as a Distributed Process Synthesis and Modeling of Silver and Titanium Dioxide Nanoparticles by Population Balance Equations Population, Resources and Development The Future of the Public's Health in the 21st Century What Should China Do About Its Gender Imbalance Problem? Scarce Women and Surplus Men in China and India China: The Balance Sheet Demographics, Pension Systems and the Saving-Investment Balance The Balance Between Population and Production Gender Ratio Imbalance Population Balances Global Imbalance

## *Vertical Fiscal Imbalances and the Accumulation of Government Debt* Feb 07 2021

Delegating fiscal decision making power to sub-national governments has been an area of interest for both academics and policymakers given the expectation that it may lead to better and more efficient provision of public goods and services. Decentralization has, however, often occurred on the expenditure and less on the revenue side, creating "vertical fiscal imbalances" where sub-national governments' expenditures are not financed through their own revenues. The mismatch between own revenues and expenditures may have consequences for public finance performance. This study constructs a large sample of general and subnational level fiscal data beginning in 1980 from the IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook. Extending the literature to the balance sheet approach, this paper examines the effects of vertical fiscal imbalances on government debt. The results indicate that vertical fiscal imbalances are relevant in explaining government debt accumulation suggesting a degree of caution when promoting fiscal decentralization. This paper also underlines the role of data covering the general government and its subectors for comprehensive analysis of fiscal performance.

## Nowhere to Go? May 05 2023

## Northeastern Pennsylvania Population Shifts Jul 15 2021

Western Financial Assistance to the Developing World Feb 19 2022 This unconventional book addresses the imbalance of power between countries that give and receive funds for international financial development, with particular attention to the outcomes and impacts of this imbalance on recipient countries. It provides an in-depth analysis of the perceptions that population segments of recipient countries have of the power plays inherent in giving and receiving financial assistance, delving deep into the factors that affect these perceptions to examine how and why developed countries wield power over

countries receiving financial assistance. While the text focuses primarily on African countries, it also addresses the broader power imbalance between developed countries in the global north and developing countries in the global south. It also examines perceptions of development assistance and power imbalance between the global south in general and the BRICS countries which provide assistance to the global south in particular. This book is an ideal tool for those studying the socioeconomic impacts of international financial assistance to developing countries.

**Population Balances** Jan 27 2020 Engineers encounter particles in a variety of systems. The particles are either naturally present or engineered into these systems. In either case these particles often significantly affect the behavior of such systems. This book provides a framework for analyzing these dispersed phase systems and describes how to synthesize the behavior of the population particles and their environment from the behavior of single particles in their local environments. Population balances are of key relevance to a very diverse group of scientists, including astrophysicists, high-energy physicists, geophysicists, colloid chemists, biophysicists, materials scientists, chemical engineers, and meteorologists. Chemical engineers have put population balances to most use, with applications in the areas of crystallization; gas-liquid, liquid-liquid, and solid-liquid dispersions; liquid membrane systems; fluidized bed reactors; aerosol reactors; and microbial cultures. Ramkrishna provides a clear and general treatment of population balances with emphasis on their wide range of applicability. New insight into population balance models incorporating random particle growth, dynamic morphological structure, and complex multivariate formulations with a clear exposition of their mathematical derivation is presented. Population Balances provides the only available treatment of the solution of inverse problems essential for identification of population balance models for breakage and aggregation processes, particle nucleation, growth processes, and more. This book is especially useful for process engineers interested in the simulation and control of particulate systems. Additionally, comprehensive treatment of the stochastic formulation of small systems provides for the modeling of stochastic systems with promising new areas of applications such as the design of sterilization systems and radiation treatment of cancerous tumors. A clear and general treatment of population balances with emphasis on their wide range of applicability. Thus all processes involving solid-fluid and liquid-liquid dispersions, biological populations, etc. are encompassed Provides new insight into population balance models incorporating random particle growth, dynamic morphological structure, and complex multivariate formulations with a clear exposition of their mathematical derivation Presents a wide range of solution techniques, Monte Carlo simulation methods with a lucid exposition of their origin and scope for enhancing computational efficiency An account of self-similar solutions of population balance equations and their significance to the treatment of data on particulate systems The only available treatment of the solution of inverse problems essential for identification of population balance models for breakage and aggregation processes, particle nucleation and growth processes and so on A comprehensive treatment of the stochastic formulation of small systems with several new applications

**Women's rights and empowerment as a means to solve India's demographic problems** Aug 28 2022 Essay from the year 2012 in the subject Indology, grade: 2,0, University of Göttingen (Centre for Modern Indian Studies), course: Sex and Society: The Anthropology of Reproduction in India and the US, language: English, abstract: India suffers from two crucial demographic crises that not only endanger the country's political stability but also the lives and health of millions of its inhabitants: Overpopulation and gender imbalance. Both demographic phenomena are highly interconnected, yet they move in opposite directions: While overpopulation is going to remain a problem for the coming decades, recent developments give reason to hope for a stationary population, provided that fertility rates on state level either remain as they currently are or decline even further. Gender imbalance, however, continues to worsen in large parts of India. The protection of women's rights and the enhancement of their

social and economic status are given utmost priority in the global battle against overpopulation and anti-female discrimination; many scholars argue that these may even be the single most important steps towards creating peaceful and just conditions for everybody. But can there be a panacea for the population problems of a country as complex and diverse as India? This essay attempts to show that women's rights and empowerment have partially already proven to be the key solution, although it can unfold its potency only in conjunction with further factors and as an accompaniment of social developments that are often culturally and regionally specific.

**Communities in Action** Mar 11 2021 In the United States, some populations suffer from far greater disparities in health than others. Those disparities are caused not only by fundamental differences in health status across segments of the population, but also because of inequities in factors that impact health status, so-called determinants of health. Only part of an individual's health status depends on his or her behavior and choice; community-wide problems like poverty, unemployment, poor education, inadequate housing, poor public transportation, interpersonal violence, and decaying neighborhoods also contribute to health inequities, as well as the historic and ongoing interplay of structures, policies, and norms that shape lives. When these factors are not optimal in a community, it does not mean they are intractable: such inequities can be mitigated by social policies that can shape health in powerful ways. **Communities in Action: Pathways to Health Equity** seeks to delineate the causes of and the solutions to health inequities in the United States. This report focuses on what communities can do to promote health equity, what actions are needed by the many and varied stakeholders that are part of communities or support them, as well as the root causes and structural barriers that need to be overcome.

**Multiphase Flow Analysis Using Population Balance Modeling** Sep 28 2022 Written by leading multiphase flow and CFD experts, this book enables engineers and researchers to understand the use of PBM and CFD frameworks. Population balance approaches can now be used in conjunction with CFD, effectively driving more efficient and effective multiphase flow processes. Engineers familiar with standard CFD software, including ANSYS-CFX and ANSYS-Fluent, will be able to use the tools and approaches presented in this book in the effective research, modeling and control of multiphase flow problems. Builds a complete understanding of the theory behind the application of population balance models and an appreciation of the scale-up of computational fluid dynamics (CFD) and population balance modeling (PBM) to a variety of engineering and industry applications in chemical, pharmaceutical, energy and petrochemical sectors The tools in this book provide the opportunity to incorporate more accurate models in the design of chemical and particulate based multiphase processes Enables readers to translate theory to practical use with CFD software

**Analysing China's Population** Nov 30 2022 Based on China's recently released 2010 population census data, this edited volume analyses the most recent demographic trends in China, in the context of significant social and economic upheavals. The editor and the expert contributors describe the main features of China's demography, and focus on the details of this latest phase of its demographic transition. The book explores such striking characteristics of China's demography as the changing age and sex population structure; recent trends in marriage and divorce; fertility trends with a focus on sex imbalance at birth; the demography of the ethnic minorities and recent mortality trends by sex. **Analysing China's Population: Social Change in a New Demographic Era** examines and assesses the impact of changes that in the coming decades will be crucial for individuals, and the larger society and economy of the nation.

**The Future of the Public's Health in the 21st Century** Sep 04 2020 The anthrax incidents following the 9/11 terrorist attacks put the spotlight on the nation's public health agencies, placing it under an unprecedented scrutiny that added new dimensions to the complex issues considered in this report. **The Future of the Public's Health in the 21st Century** reaffirms the vision of Healthy People 2010, and outlines a systems approach to assuring the nation's health in practice, research, and policy. This approach focuses on

joining the unique resources and perspectives of diverse sectors and entities and challenges these groups to work in a concerted, strategic way to promote and protect the public's health. Focusing on diverse partnerships as the framework for public health, the book discusses: The need for a shift from an individual to a population-based approach in practice, research, policy, and community engagement. The status of the governmental public health infrastructure and what needs to be improved, including its interface with the health care delivery system. The roles nongovernment actors, such as academia, business, local communities and the media can play in creating a healthy nation. Providing an accessible analysis, this book will be important to public health policy-makers and practitioners, business and community leaders, health advocates, educators and journalists.

**Modern China Studies: Population and Development in China: A Revisit Nov 18 2021** The first article, "The Effect of Two-child Policy on China's Fertility by Song Jian discusses the effect of lifetime fertility and period fertility of Chinese women. She indicated the two-child policy has significant influence on the birth of the second child, but the influence has not been strong enough to revitalize the period fertility level. In "The Mechanism of Gender Imbalance and Governance in China: Perspectives of Population Transition and Policy Adjustment" Bo Yang and Shuzhuo Li found that fertility policy adjustments improve the governance on gender imbalance; aging policy adjustments lead the governance on gender imbalance to social governance; combined with urbanization policies, the governance on gender imbalance could develop a comprehensive policy system for both rural and urban communities. Wang Jianping and Ye Jintao discuss the growth, characteristics and patterns of International Emigrants from China. They review the migration policies in leading immigrants receiving countries, discuss the scale, the flow of movements, the composition, as well as the characteristic of emigrants from China. Does family migration promote the migrants' subjective willingness of community integration? Wu Fan, and Zhou Miao indicated that migrants' subjective willingness of community integration still stays at a low level. However, family migration has a more significant impact on migrants' subjective willingness of community integration due to emotional support effect. Li Jingbo, Gao Yuan and Yuan Xin's paper "The Research on the Migrant Population's Vocational Choice -Based on the Perspective of Segmentation for the Household Registration System" pointed out that the vocational choice of urban-to-urban migrants is better than rural-to-urban migrants and inhabitant migrants after divided migrants into rural-to-urban migrants, inhabitant migrants and urban-to-urban migrants. An invisible threshold in the labour market seems restrict the vocational choice of rural-to-urban migrants. In "Current Situation and Challenges of Health Poverty Alleviation of Provinces along the Silk Road: Findings from survey in Shaanxi, Gansu and Xinjiang." Weui Yan, Yan Qi and Gao Yingxia, based on the special survey data of 2017-2018, analyze the health status, multi-dimensional poverty and the implementation of health poverty alleviation policies in Shaanxi, Gansu and Xinjiang. They indicated that multidimensional poverty generally exists in rural households in the three provinces. Health statuses of the poverty-stricken households were poor, and the incidence of multidimensional poverty is high. The health infrastructure in Xinjiang is the worst. The seventh article, "A Study on the total Population and Structure of the Elderly Who Can't take Care for themselves in China." Wang Guangzhou uses the data of 1% population census and CFPS 2010 of Peking University to indicated that in 2015, the total number of elderly people aged 60 and above who can not take care of themselves was 5.76 million, 3.05 million elderly people without spouses living independently in China, the elderly people with one surviving child who can not take care of themselves exceed 1 million. Finally, we have a paper discuss Taiwan's population decline in the urbanization process. Chun-Ya Liu, De-Piao Tang and Chih-Sung Teng explore why some urban areas have developed better over time with population gradually increasing, while others' populations have been shrinking. What are the key determinants of urban development? They pointed out that it is mainly related to "rural decline." A total of 6 among 23 counties are shrinking, and

that 60 localities present a "significant population decline" Furthermore, socioeconomic factors like the growth rate of the aging population, the successful transformation of the industry, and the convenience of transportation are the main factors impact urban development.

**People in the Balance** Dec 20 2021 This update to *People in the Balance* analyzes new data on population growth and the state of critical natural resources.

**Scarce Women and Surplus Men in China and India** Jul 03 2020 This volume documents how families, communities and some groups (single men, young 'scarce' women, parents) adapt and adjust to recent demographic shifts in China and India. It discusses how demographic change interacts with other processes of change, including changes with respect to economic development and globalization, gender, class, caste, families, migration and work. The chapters offer micro-level analyses contextualized in larger processes of change and push further existing understandings of the consequences of the demographic imbalance between men and women in China and/or India, particularly from a gender perspective. As such this book will be of interest to scholars and students in population studies, sociology, international development, gender studies, and Asian studies.

**Nutrition and Population Growth, the Delicate Balance** May 13 2021

**Population Balance Models of a Continuous Grinding Mill as a Distributed Process** Dec 08 2020

**Arabian Gulf Security** Sep 16 2021 In recent years the Gulf region has witnessed a number of major regional/international developments, the most prominent of which being the war in Iraq and the crisis surrounding the Iranian nuclear program. These developments have contributed to regional instability and have undermined efforts to achieve a balance of power in the Gulf region. Furthermore, during this period local apprehensions pertaining to the national security of the Gulf Arab countries have emerged. These comprise the demographic imbalance stemming from the vast migrant labor force in the GCC states and concerns regarding the inherent threats of the rapid development being witnessed by the region owing to its increased openness to the global economy. Internal and external threats necessitate concerted efforts to reinforce regional Gulf security via the establishment of a regional security system involving all the countries of the region as well as the cooperation and contribution of other states and international organizations. In formulating their new approach to security, the GCC states must reinforce their ability to deter intervention in their affairs by large regional neighbors and extra-regional actors. The common crises and challenges threatening the security of the Gulf countries should be a catalyst for the formulation of a unified Gulf strategy which necessitates a greater role for the GCC in achieving regional stability and fortifying the national security of its states. This book, which consists of papers presented at the ECSSR's 12th Annual Conference of 5-7 March 2007, discusses both security threats and opportunities concerning the Gulf countries, with special reference to the foreign military presence in the region and the instability stemming from Iraq and Iran. It also investigates the need to establish a coherent and permanent defense system in the region. Moreover, it addresses internal security challenges facing the Gulf countries which have cross-border repercussions, such as organized crime and the demographic imbalance resulting from the flow of migrant labor to the region. The book also discusses the challenges inherent to the processes of development, international integration and increased openness to the global economy.

**Demographics, Pension Systems and the Saving-Investment Balance** May 01 2020 This paper studies the effect of demographic change on national saving, global interest rates, and international capital flows, focusing on the role of the public pension system. We develop a small open economy overlapping generations model to illustrate the channels through which demographic variables and pension system generosity interact to affect both private and public saving behavior. We then extend this framework to a two-country setting and simulate scenarios of demographic change and pension reform. We find that the generosity of the pension system plays an important role in

determining the movement of the global interest rate and patterns of international capital flows.

***Synthesis and Modeling of Silver and Titanium Dioxide Nanoparticles by Population Balance Equations*** Nov 06 2020

***A Peculiar Imbalance*** Jul 27 2022 Publisher description

***The Balance Between Population and Production*** Mar 30 2020

***Inter-State Comparative Analysis. Trends and Determinants causing Gender Imbalance in India*** Jun 13 2021 Research Paper (postgraduate) from the year 2017 in the subject Economics - Case Scenarios, grade: -, Doon University, language: English, abstract: Evidences show that many states in our country have shown wide variations in the gender balance. Throughout its long history, India experiences wide variety of cultures and traditions. However, it is unfortunate that this transitional phase led to creation of a culture where women are treated inferior to men. Also, it has been seen that the ideology and perception further differs on the basis of geographical areas too. On one hand, in a matriarchal society under southern parts, women are treated as leaders and natural heirs whereas on the other hand in northern parts they are not even allowed to born. It is also noticed that states differ in sex ratio on the basis of literacy as well. In this context, the present study aims to analyze the trends and their determinants of the skewed distribution among the states and the union territories of the country.

***Gender Bias, Missing Girls and Population Imbalance*** Apr 04 2023 Study conducted in Haryana, India.

***Strongly-interacting Fermi Gases with Population Imbalance*** Jan 01 2023 This thesis presents a theoretical study of strongly-interacting Fermi systems with population imbalance, which is motivated by some differences in cold atoms experiments. We calculate the energy of a single fermion interacting resonantly with a Fermi sea of different species fermions in anisotropic traps, and show that finite particle numbers and the trap geometry impact the phase structure and the critical polarization, the limit of resonance superfluidity in traps. Our findings contribute to understanding some experimental discrepancies as finite-size and confinement effects. For an imbalanced gas in the uniform system, we calculate the energy of adding an impurity, and construct the equation of state of the partially-polarized normal Fermi liquid. Finally, we study the properties of a spin-down polaron in a trapped gas containing arbitrary numbers of spin-up and spin-down fermions, and derive a self-consistent equation for the polaron energy.

***Scarce Women and Surplus Men in China and India*** Feb 02 2023 This volume documents how families, communities and some groups (single men, young 'scarce' women, parents) adapt and adjust to recent demographic shifts in China and India. It discusses how demographic change interacts with other processes of change, including changes with respect to economic development and globalization, gender, class, caste, families, migration and work. The chapters offer micro-level analyses contextualized in larger processes of change and push further existing understandings of the consequences of the demographic imbalance between men and women in China and/or India, particularly from a gender perspective. As such this book will be of interest to scholars and students in population studies, sociology, international development, gender studies, and Asian studies.

***Generational Accounting for France*** May 25 2022 This paper presents the first set of generational accounts prepared for France, illustrating the impact on different generations of current policy settings. It was developed using age profiles of taxes and transfers drawn from a 1990 survey and recent demographic projections. The results reported suggest that if all living generations were protected from future policy changes, current policy rules would imply a net tax burden on future generations more than 11/2 times as large as that on current newborn generations. If the assumption that young living generations are protected is relaxed, a large net-tax imbalance in favor of "babyboomers" emerges.

***A Study of Socio-Economic Elements Influencing Gender Imbalance in Elective***

**Governance Positions in Kenya Oct 18 2021** Gender imbalance in elective posts of governance is an issue of concern not only in Kenya but the world over. With affirmative action in place, Kenya has increased the number of women in governance positions slightly especially through nomination. There is still a major challenge on increasing the number of women in governance positions through elections. There are still political and socio-economic challenges to be solved. The study intended to investigate the socio-economic factors that influence the voter to vote for either gender in elections in Kenya with a case study of Kilgoris sub-county(constituency).It particularly sought to assess the effect of culture, religion, education and occupation on gender imbalance in elective posts of governance. Kilgoris sub-county was suitable because of its cosmopolitan nature. The findings of the study were expected to be as representative of the face of Kenya as possible. The study is significant as it does not only increase the already existing body of knowledge in this area of study, but can also help policy makers and the government of Kenya in general to restructure civic education curriculum to address the gender issue effectively among voters. Even school curriculum can be reviewed further to address the gender bias issue adequately in order for the Kenyan society to tap the abilities of both genders for prosperity. It is necessary to give both genders equal opportunity to access elective governance positions. Gender imbalance is usually skewed against women yet they are known for some good leadership qualities like pacifying, coalition building, initiating development projects, increased participation through delegation,etc. Review of related other works was crucial right from the formulation of the topic, statement of the problem formulation, data collection and analysis. The research design to employ was descriptive statistics. The target population was the 47,624 registered voters of Kilgoris sub-county. The sample size was 200 respondents arrived at by purposive and random sampling since population is vast. The methodology to be employed in this study will be questionnaire interview. Reliability and validity of research instruments were tested before actual research. Questionnaires were administered to all respondents in the study; an interview schedule was also used to solicit more responses. Theoretical models suitable for this research are the rational choice model and the sociological model which provided a framework for analyzing the factors for the voter's preference in the context of a general election in Kenya (presidential, gubernatorial, parliamentary, senatorial and county assembly positions).Data analysis was done by use of software package for social sciences and presented using percentages and pie charts, accompanied by explanations. Key words: Governance, elective, influencing, gender, imbalance, positions.

**Global Imbalance Dec 28 2019** Among multitude of issues, global imbalance has attracted more attention than may be warranted because it is perceived to be policy induced and constrain global growth, or a zero sum game in the sense of growing at another countries' expense. Yet many of those with a current account surplus face a rapidly aging population that motivates high savings to ensure consumption smoothing. Those with a deficit, on the other hand, may need to be there for the opposite reason. Thus, a current account imbalance could be a rational market outcome, rather than a policy induced market distortion.

**Report on Racial Imbalance in the Boston Public Schools Jun 25 2022 ...** Organization and racial composition of the schools; effect of discrimination in public housing; consideration of the policy of the Boston School Committee; comparison of student performance and teacher qualifications in predominately white, non-white and integrated schools and an examination of compensatory programs ...

***The Demographic Masculinization of China Aug 16 2021*** This book describes the shortage of girls and women in present day China and focuses on two important features: the sex imbalance in childhood and youth, and the excess mortality of women at various stages of their life. The author analyzes the causes and the processes of a strong preference for sons, which generates discrimination toward females and results in a shortage of girls and women. China's higher proportion of men than women is a population characteristic that is shared by very few countries in the world. This

demographic masculinity is unprecedented in the documented history of human populations, both in scale and its lasting impact on the numbers and the structure of the population. Despite the economic boom of recent years, many families in China still consider girls to be less important than boys. Although Chinese women have become largely emancipated since the 1950s, they still do not have the same opportunities for social achievement as men, and Chinese society remains fundamentally rooted in highly gendered social and family roles. As a consequence, Chinese girl babies who have the misfortune to be born instead of a long-awaited son go by various names, such as Pandi (literally "awaiting a son"), Laidi ("a son will follow"), or Yehao ("she'll do too"). The book provides a comprehensive review of the situation of women in China's society and shows that discrimination against girls and women is part of a system of norms and values that traditionally favours males.

**The Global Food and Population Equation Apr 23 2022 Abstract:** This report prepared by the House Subcommittee on Natural Resources, Agricultural Research and Environment discusses the prospects for future food production to meet the food needs of a growing worldwide population. Some topics included are population growth, environmental constraints and recommendations to alleviate the problems.

**Population, Resources and Development Oct 06 2020** In the 21st century, the populations of the world's nations will display large and long-lived changes in age structure. Many of these began with fertility change and are amplified by declining mortality and by migration within and between nations. Demography will matter in this century not by force of numbers, but by the pressures of waves of age structural change. Many developing countries are in relatively early stages of fertility decline and will experience age waves for two or more generations. These waves create shifting flows of people into the key age groups, greatly complicating the task of managing development, from building human capabilities and creating jobs to growing industry, infrastructure and institutions. In this book, distinguished scientists examine key demographic, social, economic, and policy aspects of age structural change in developing economies. This book provides a joint examination of dimensions of age structural change that have often been considered in isolation from each other (for example, education, job creation, land use, health); it uses case studies to examine policy consequences and options and develops qualitative and formal methods to analyze the dynamics and consequences of age structural change.

**Statistical Methods for Imbalanced Data in Ecological and Biological Studies Oct 30 2022** This book presents a fresh, new approach in that it provides a comprehensive recent review of challenging problems caused by imbalanced data in prediction and classification, and also in that it introduces several of the latest statistical methods of dealing with these problems. The book discusses the property of the imbalance of data from two points of view. The first is quantitative imbalance, meaning that the sample size in one population highly outnumbers that in another population. It includes presence-only data as an extreme case, where the presence of a species is confirmed, whereas the information on its absence is uncertain, which is especially common in ecology in predicting habitat distribution. The second is qualitative imbalance, meaning that the data distribution of one population can be well specified whereas that of the other one shows a highly heterogeneous property. A typical case is the existence of outliers commonly observed in gene expression data, and another is heterogeneous characteristics often observed in a case group in case-control studies. The extension of the logistic regression model, maxent, and AdaBoost for imbalanced data is discussed, providing a new framework for improvement of prediction, classification, and performance of variable selection. Weights functions introduced in the methods play an important role in alleviating the imbalance of data. This book also furnishes a new perspective on these problem and shows some applications of the recently developed statistical methods to real data sets.--

**Theory of Particulate Processes Apr 11 2021** Theory of Particulate Processes: Analysis and Techniques of Continuous Crystallization, Second Edition covers the numerous



population balance-based particulate studies. This edition emerged from the notes for an industrial short course on crystallization. This book is divided into 10 chapters and begins with an outline of the methods for representation of particle distributions and a systematic approach to the predictive modeling of processes where there is a need to characterize distributions in time and space and by some identifying property. The succeeding chapters provide a specific and more elementary approach to modeling crystal size distributions, as well as the modeling the kinetics of crystal nucleation and growth rates. Other chapters discuss a wide range of system analysis and design considerations specific to crystallization for both the steady state and unsteady state. The final chapters illustrate the use of a population balance analysis to interpret data from both laboratory and process equipment. These chapters also explore a wide variety of particulate processes and systems for which the population balance analysis is useful. This book is of great value to graduate students with particulate systems course.

***China: The Balance Sheet*** Jun 01 2020 China's emergence as a major international power is perhaps the most important development in world affairs of the 21st century. Now, this book provides an indispensable survey of that country, the world's largest-- a vast land with 1.4 billion people and the world's most dynamic economy. Over the past year, Dr. Bates Gill, C. Fred Bergsten, Nicholas R. Lardy, and Derek Mitchell have led four task forces through a rigorous exercise of investigation and intelligence, compiling and analyzing the authoritative data on China's economy, foreign and domestic policy, and national security. Now that material has been shaped into an accessible narrative filled with facts, but written for the general reader. The expert judgements presented in **China: The Balance Sheet** will inform policymakers in Washintgon, scholars and the business community for years to come.

**Gender Ratio Imbalance** Feb 28 2020 The traditional and cultural preference for sons over daughters particularly in the Asian countries is causing massive gender ratio imbalances. It is an issue of concern as various social, economic and demographic indicators provide evidence of gender bias as well as deep-rooted prejudice and discrimination against women and girl children. Gender imbalance occurs as a consequence of war, female infanticide , sex selective abortions and governmental policy of one or two child norms. The problem of gender imbalance is not solely a rural issue as the new-born gender imbalance is raising its head in urban cities too. Modern technology like ultra sound test, amniocenteses etc., Are adding to the gender imbalance though several countries have banned these tests to check on the destabilisation of society. The book through its selected articles explores the causes and consequences of gender ratio imbalance. Different perspectives regarding the right for a girl child to live across various cross sections of countries have been examined. The governmental policy of one or two child norm and its impact on reducing the gender ratio imbalance has been highlighted. The book will be useful to NGOS, professionals working in the social development sector, policy planners, public administrators, social workers and other social scientists.

**What Should China Do About Its Gender Imbalance Problem?** Aug 04 2020 China's male-female sex ratio at birth (SRB) has been increasing since the mid 1980s, shortly after the implementation of the one-child policy. According to 1999 official figures released by China, the gender imbalance has increased dramatically to 117 boys for every 100 girls, up from 106 boys for every 100 girls in the 1960s and 1970s. Initially, the gender imbalance received little attention from the Chinese leaders and was not open to public debate, due to government's focus on controlling population size. However, as the negative effects of the problem become more evident, both the Chinese people and government came to realize that this issue cannot continue to be ignored. In general, three major factors are regarded as responsible for the problem: widespread preference for sons, increasing access to sex-selective abortion, and underreporting of female births. With few exceptions, previous research has centered on the causes and results of the sex imbalance and has contributed little to the exploration of measures to deal with the problem. In contrast, my focus in this paper is on developing policy

recommendations to address the gender imbalance. Since some people blame the one-child policy for the gender imbalance, that policy is closely examined. The results of my study can be summarized as follows. First, sex-identification of induced abortion due to the widespread use of sex-selective technology has directly contributed to the gender imbalance since 1980. Second, the lack of social security for the rural population, rather than the culture of preference for sons, is paramount in people's use of sex-selective abortion. Third, the gender imbalance is facilitated by the one-child policy though it is not a direct (or decisive) contributor to the sex imbalance. Fourth, the prospect that the sex imbalance will be self-corrected is dubious. Finally, it is a well-established social security system, rather than a well-developed economy, that can cure China's sex imbalance problem. Based upon these findings, the paper recommends the following policies. 1) Abandoning the one-child policy is not an advisable, given that any relaxation in this policy may result in a substantial increase in total population due to a large population base. However, the focus of the family planning policy should be shifted from "number-oriented" to "people-oriented" through shifting the focus to measures that enhance quality of life, and by replacing coercion with voluntary participation. 2) Laws and regulations with respect to prohibiting sex-determination induced abortion and late-term abortion should be strictly enforced. The active collaboration of local governments with the central government will be key in this regard. 3) Policies should encourage the establishment of a social security system, most importantly an old age insurance system, for rural people. 4) The human rights of women and girls should be protected through the effective implementation of relevant laws and regulations. Great effort is required to improve the social and economic status of women so that they can have a bigger voice in both societal and family decision-making. 5) Men should be involved in family planning to reduce unwanted pregnancies - pregnancies which frequently end in sex-selective abortion. 6) Improved efforts to collect accurate data and to track the floating population should be made so that population policy can be well informed.

*Adjusting to a World in Motion* Mar 03 2023 Today, 215 million people live outside their home countries and another 700 million say they would migrate to another country if they could. This volume examines the ways both sending and receiving nations are modifying their migration policies to control entry, to encourage assimilation, and to build links between diasporas and their home countries.

**Industrial Imbalance Diffusion and the Pattern of Regional Economic and Demographic Change in Malaysia** Jan 09 2021

**Socialization Processes and Demographic Variables** Mar 23 2022

**Population** Jan 21 2022

- [Nowhere To Go](#)
- [Gender Bias Missing Girls And Population Imbalance](#)
- [Adjusting To A World In Motion](#)
- [Scarce Women And Surplus Men In China And India](#)
- [Strongly interacting Fermi Gases With Population Imbalance](#)
- [Analysing Chinas Population](#)
- [Statistical Methods For Imbalanced Data In Ecological And Biological Studies](#)
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