

HANDBOOK OF POPULATION HANDBOOKS OF SOCIOLOGY AND Full Version

Handbook of Population Handbooks of Sociology and is a comprehensive resource that offers in-depth insights into the multifaceted relationship between population dynamics and sociological principles. As populations worldwide continue to evolve due to factors such as birth rates, mortality, migration, and socio-economic changes, understanding these patterns becomes crucial for sociologists, demographers, policymakers, and researchers. This handbook serves as an essential guide, providing theoretical frameworks, empirical data, methodological approaches, and case studies that illuminate the intricate interactions between population trends and societal structures.

Introduction to Population Sociology

Population sociology is a subfield within sociology that studies the size, structure, distribution, and changes in populations. It examines how demographic processes influence social life, economic development, cultural norms, and political systems.

Significance of Population Studies

Population studies are vital because:

- They help predict future societal needs.
- They inform policy decisions on healthcare, education, and resource allocation.
- They analyze the impact of demographic shifts on social stability and development.

Historical Development of Population Sociology

The evolution of population sociology has been shaped by:

- Early demographic theories by Thomas Malthus.
- The rise of statistical and survey methods.
- Contemporary concerns about overpopulation, aging populations, and migration.

Core Concepts in Population Sociology

Understanding the key concepts within the field is essential for grasping the broader implications of

demographic changes.

Population Size and Growth

Population size refers to the total number of individuals in a defined area. Population growth is influenced by:

- Birth rates
- Death rates
- Migration patterns

Population Structure

This pertains to the composition of populations based on:

- Age and sex distribution
- Ethnic and racial composition
- Socio-economic status

Population Distribution

Refers to how populations are spread across geographic regions, urban vs. rural areas, and global versus local scales.

Migration Dynamics

Migration affects population distribution and structure through:

- Immigration
- Emigration
- Internal migration

Major Themes in the Handbook of Population Sociology

This handbook delves into various critical topics, each representing significant areas of research and analysis.

Demographic Transition Theory

A model explaining the shift from high birth and death rates to low rates as societies develop economically and socially. It has four stages:

- High stationary
- Early expanding
- Late expanding
- Low stationary

Population and Socioeconomic Development

Links between demographic changes and economic progress, including:

- The role of education and healthcare
- The impact of urbanization
- Poverty and inequality considerations

Fertility and Family Planning

Studies factors influencing fertility rates such as:

- Cultural norms
- Access to contraception
- Government policies

Mortality and Health Transitions

Examines changes in mortality patterns due to:

- Medical advancements
- Public health initiatives
- Disease prevalence

Migration and Urbanization

Addresses the causes and consequences of migration, including:

- Economic opportunities
- Political conflicts
- Environmental factors

Methodologies in Population Sociology

Accurate analysis requires robust methodologies, which are extensively covered in the handbook.

Data Collection Techniques

Methods include:

- Census surveys
- Sample surveys
- Administrative records
- Qualitative interviews

Statistical Tools and Models

Techniques such as:

- Population pyramids
- Age-sex distribution charts
- Life tables
- Demographic modeling

Analytical Approaches

Approaches like:

- Cross-sectional analysis
- Longitudinal studies
- Comparative studies across regions and countries

Case Studies and Global Perspectives

The handbook offers a variety of case studies to illustrate demographic phenomena across different contexts.

Population Challenges in Developing Countries

Topics include:

- Rapid population growth
- Resource scarcity
- Health crises

Aging Populations in Developed Nations

Issues such as:

- Pension systems
- Healthcare infrastructure
- Workforce implications

Migration and Refugee Movements

Analysis of:

- Political conflicts
- Economic migration
- Integration and social cohesion

Urbanization and Megacities

Studies on:

- Infrastructure demands
- Slum development
- Environmental impact

Policy Implications and Future Trends

The insights from the handbook inform policies aimed at managing population growth and structure effectively.

Population Policies

Strategies include:

- Family planning programs
- Incentives for smaller or larger families
- Migration controls

Health and Education Initiatives

Focus on:

- Maternal and child health
- Education on reproductive rights
- Enhancing healthcare access

Technology and Innovation

Emerging trends involve:

- Use of big data and AI in demographic analysis
- Digital health and census tools
- Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

Future Demographic Scenarios

Predictions highlight:

- Continued aging populations in some regions
- Potential stabilization or decline in others
- The impact of climate change on migration patterns

Conclusion

The handbook of population handbooks of sociology and provides an essential foundation for understanding how demographic processes shape societies. Its comprehensive approach covers theoretical models, empirical data, methodological tools, and case studies, making it invaluable for

scholars, students, and policymakers alike. As the world faces unprecedented demographic shifts, insights from this handbook will continue to guide effective strategies for sustainable development, social cohesion, and economic stability.

Keywords for SEO Optimization:

- Population sociology
- Demographic transition
- Population growth and decline
- Migration patterns
- Population policies
- Urbanization and megacities
- Fertility and family planning
- Mortality and health transitions
- Demographic methodologies
- Population studies handbook

Handbook of Population Handbooks of Sociology is an invaluable resource that offers an extensive overview of demographic studies, social theories related to population, and methodological approaches used in understanding population dynamics. This comprehensive compilation serves as an essential reference for students, researchers, policymakers, and academics interested in exploring the multifaceted relationship between population trends and social structures. The handbook's detailed analysis, diverse perspectives, and rich data make it a cornerstone publication in the field of sociology, especially concerning population studies.

Introduction to the Handbook of Population Handbooks of Sociology

The Handbook of Population Handbooks of Sociology is designed to bridge the gap between demographic data and social theory. It provides an organized synthesis of existing literature, current research, and practical methodologies used to analyze population phenomena. The handbook emphasizes the importance of understanding demographic processes within their social, economic, and cultural contexts, thereby fostering a nuanced perspective on population issues.

This publication is particularly relevant in today's era of rapid population growth, aging societies, migration crises, and urbanization. As such, it offers both foundational knowledge and advanced insights, making it suitable for a wide audience ranging from novices to seasoned experts.

Scope and Structure of the Handbook

The handbook is structured into multiple chapters, each focusing on specific themes within

population studies. These themes include demographic theories, population policies, migration, fertility, mortality, urbanization, and the social implications of demographic change. Each chapter combines theoretical frameworks with empirical data, case studies, and policy analysis, ensuring a holistic understanding of each topic.

Key Components:

- Theoretical Foundations: Discusses classical and contemporary theories explaining population change.
- Methodological Approaches: Outlines research methods, data collection techniques, and statistical tools.
- Policy Relevance: Examines how demographic insights inform social and governmental policies.
- Global Perspectives: Highlights population issues across different regions, emphasizing diversity and context-specific challenges.

Major Topics Covered

Demographic Theories and Models

The handbook begins by exploring the foundational theories that underpin demographic analysis, such as Malthusian theory, Boserup's theory, and modern models like the Demographic Transition Theory. These models explain how populations grow and decline over time, influenced by technological, economic, and social factors.

Features:

- Historical evolution of demographic theories
- Critiques and limitations of each model
- Applicability in contemporary contexts

Pros:

- Provides a solid theoretical basis
- Facilitates understanding of population trends historically and predictively

Cons:

- Some models may oversimplify complex social factors
- Limited focus on cultural diversity affecting population dynamics

Population and Society

This section delves into how population characteristics influence social structures, including family dynamics, gender roles, labor markets, and social stratification.

Features:

- Analysis of demographic factors affecting social inequality
- Exploration of gendered population trends
- Impact of population change on social institutions

Pros:

- Highlights interconnectedness between population and social change
- Useful for policymakers addressing social inequalities

Cons:

- May require supplementary sociological theories for deeper understanding

Fertility and Reproductive Behavior

Understanding fertility patterns is central to population studies. This chapter examines factors influencing reproductive decisions, including cultural norms, economic conditions, and access to healthcare.

Features:

- Comparative analysis across different regions
- Impact of policies like family planning and reproductive rights

Pros:

- Offers insights into demographic shifts related to fertility rates
- Guides effective population policies

Cons:

- Sensitive nature of reproductive topics can limit data accuracy
- Cultural nuances may be underrepresented

Mortality and Life Expectancy

The handbook discusses determinants of mortality, advances in healthcare, and disparities across regions and social groups.

Features:

- Trends in global mortality rates
- Role of epidemiology in understanding death causes

Pros:

- Emphasizes importance of healthcare policies
- Connects health outcomes with social factors

Cons:

- Data limitations in underdeveloped regions
- Complex causality difficult to untangle

Migration and Urbanization

Migration, both voluntary and forced, and urban growth are critical themes. These chapters analyze drivers, consequences, and policy responses to migration and city expansion.

Features:

- Case studies of migration corridors

- Urban planning strategies

Pros:

- Addresses pressing global challenges
- Connects migration patterns with economic development

Cons:

- Political sensitivities may hinder data collection
- Urbanization impacts are multifaceted and complex

Methodological Approaches

The handbook emphasizes diverse research techniques used in population sociology, including surveys, censuses, longitudinal studies, and qualitative methods like interviews and ethnography. It discusses statistical tools such as life tables, cohort analysis, and modeling software.

Features:

- Step-by-step guides for conducting demographic research
- Discussions on data reliability and ethical considerations

Pros:

- Equips researchers with practical skills
- Promotes rigorous and ethical research practices

Cons:

- Technical complexity may challenge beginners
- Data availability varies across regions

Policy Implications and Applications

One of the strengths of the Handbook of Population Handbooks of Sociology is its focus on

translating demographic insights into policy actions. It covers topics like population aging, reproductive health policies, migration management, and sustainable urban development.

Features:

- Policy case studies from around the world
- Recommendations for policymakers and social planners

Pros:

- Facilitates evidence-based decision making
- Encourages interdisciplinary collaboration

Cons:

- Policy recommendations may need adaptation to local contexts
- Political resistance can hinder implementation

Strengths of the Handbook

- **Comprehensive Coverage:** Encompasses a wide array of topics within population sociology, from theoretical frameworks to practical applications.
- **Interdisciplinary Approach:** Combines insights from sociology, economics, political science, and public health.
- **Global Perspective:** Addresses population issues across diverse cultural and regional contexts.
- **Rich Data and Case Studies:** Provides real-world examples that enhance understanding and applicability.
- **User-Friendly Structure:** Clear chapter divisions and summaries facilitate learning and reference.

Limitations and Challenges

- **Complexity for Novices:** The depth and technical language may be challenging for beginners without prior background.
- **Data Disparities:** Inconsistent data quality across countries can limit comparative analyses.
- **Rapidly Changing Dynamics:** Population trends evolve quickly, potentially rendering some data

or theories outdated.

- Cultural Nuances: The broad scope may overlook specific cultural factors influencing population behaviors.

Conclusion

The Handbook of Population Handbooks of Sociology stands as a cornerstone resource in the field of demographic and social research. Its multidisciplinary approach, thorough coverage, and practical orientation make it an essential guide for understanding the complex interplay between population dynamics and social change. While it offers extensive insights and valuable tools, readers should supplement it with region-specific studies and current data to maintain relevance in the fast-evolving landscape of population studies. Overall, it is a highly recommended reference for anyone seeking a deep and nuanced understanding of population sociology, contributing significantly to both academic scholarship and policy formulation.

Final Verdict:

This handbook is an authoritative, comprehensive, and well-structured resource that effectively integrates theory, methodology, and policy. Its strengths far outweigh its limitations, making it a must-have for academics, students, and practitioners involved in population and social research.

QuestionAnswer What is the main focus of the 'Handbook of Population' in sociology? The 'Handbook of Population' primarily focuses on demographic trends, population dynamics, and their social, economic, and cultural implications within sociological frameworks. How does the 'Handbook of Population' contribute to understanding urbanization? It provides comprehensive insights into migration patterns, urban growth, and related social challenges, helping scholars analyze the impact of urbanization on society. What are the key topics covered in the 'Handbook of Sociology and Population'? Key topics include fertility, mortality, migration, aging populations, family structures, and the social policies influencing population changes. In what ways does the 'Handbook of Population' address global demographic issues? It discusses global trends such as overpopulation, population decline, and the social consequences of demographic shifts across different regions. How is the 'Handbook of Sociology and Population' relevant to current social policy debates? It offers evidence-based analysis of demographic challenges, informing policies on healthcare, immigration, family planning, and social welfare. What methodologies are commonly discussed in the 'Handbook of Population' for demographic research? The handbook covers quantitative methods like census data analysis, surveys, modeling, as well as qualitative approaches such as ethnographic studies and interviews. How does the 'Handbook of Population' address the impact of technology on demographic research? It explores how advancements like big data, GIS, and digital surveys enhance demographic data collection, analysis, and forecasting. What role does the 'Handbook of Sociology' play in interdisciplinary population studies? It integrates perspectives from sociology, economics, public health, and geography to provide a holistic understanding of population

issues. Are there recent editions of the 'Handbook of Population' that focus on contemporary challenges? Yes, recent editions address issues such as climate change's impact on populations, pandemics, and migration crises, reflecting current global challenges.

Related keywords: population studies, sociology handbooks, demographic analysis, social sciences, urbanization, population dynamics, census data, social research methods, demographic trends, societal development

WORLD POPULATION GROWTH LAB ANSWER KEY

world population growth lab answer key: A Comprehensive Guide to Understanding Population Dynamics

Understanding the intricacies of world population growth is essential for students, researchers, and policymakers alike. The world population growth lab answer key serves as a vital resource for grasping fundamental concepts, analyzing data, and drawing meaningful conclusions about demographic trends. This article provides an in-depth overview of the key topics related to population growth, the typical questions encountered in labs, and how to interpret data effectively.

Introduction to World Population Growth

Population growth refers to the change in the number of individuals living in a specific area over a period of time. Globally, the human population has experienced exponential growth, especially since the Industrial Revolution. Understanding this growth involves examining various factors, including birth rates, death rates, migration patterns, and government policies.

Key Concepts in Population Growth

Birth Rate and Death Rate

The birth rate is the number of live births per 1,000 people per year, while the death rate is the number of deaths per 1,000 people per year. The balance between these rates influences whether a population increases, decreases, or remains stable.

Population Growth Rate

This is the percentage change in a population over a specific period, calculated using the formula:

- **Growth Rate (%)** = ((Births ? Deaths) + Net Migration) / Total Population x 100

Natural Increase vs. Net Migration

- Natural increase is the growth resulting from the difference between birth and death rates.
- Net migration involves the difference between the number of people entering and leaving a country or region.

Understanding the Population Growth Lab

The population growth lab typically involves analyzing data sets, constructing models, and answering questions based on real-world or simulated data. The goal is to understand how various factors influence population changes and to predict future trends.

Common Lab Activities and Questions

Some typical activities include:

- Calculating growth rates from provided data
- Comparing populations of different regions
- Modeling future population sizes based on current trends
- Analyzing the impact of policies or events on population dynamics

Sample questions might include:

- What is the population growth rate of a given country?
- How does migration affect overall population growth?
- What are the implications of rapid population growth in certain regions?

Interpreting the World Population Growth Data

Analyzing Population Pyramids

Population pyramids are graphical representations showing the age and sex distribution in a population. They help identify:

- Population aging

- Youth bulges
- Gender imbalances

Calculating Doubling Time

Doubling time indicates how long it will take for a population to double in size, assuming a constant growth rate. The formula is:

- **Doubling Time (years)** = $70 / \text{Growth Rate (\%)}$

Examining Growth Trends

Analyzing historical data helps identify:

- Accelerations or slowdowns in growth
- Effects of policies or events
- Future projections

Factors Influencing Population Growth

Several factors contribute to changes in population size, including:

Fertility Rates

Higher fertility rates lead to increased birth numbers, impacting overall growth.

Mortality Rates

Improvements in healthcare reduce mortality rates, increasing lifespan and population size.

Migration Patterns

Migration can significantly alter regional populations, either boosting growth through in-migration or reducing it via out-migration.

Government Policies

Policies such as China's one-child policy or family planning initiatives influence fertility rates.

Global Trends in Population Growth

Worldwide, population growth has experienced distinct phases:

- Pre-1800s: Slow growth due to high mortality and limited technology.
- 19th and early 20th centuries: Accelerated growth with advancements in medicine and sanitation.
- Mid-20th century to present: Continued growth with regional disparities; some countries face population decline.

Current projections estimate that the world's population will reach approximately 8 billion by 2023, with growth slowing in many developed nations but remaining high in some developing regions.

Challenges and Implications of Population Growth

Rapid population growth poses several challenges:

- Resource depletion: Increased demand for water, food, and energy.
- Environmental impact: Deforestation, pollution, and climate change.
- Urbanization: Overcrowded cities and strain on infrastructure.
- Social issues: Poverty, inequality, and access to healthcare.

Conversely, population decline can lead to:

- Labor shortages
- Economic stagnation
- Increased dependency ratios

Strategies to Manage Population Growth

Effective management requires a multifaceted approach:

- Promoting family planning and education
- Improving healthcare access
- Implementing policies to control fertility rates
- Encouraging sustainable resource use

Using the Answer Key Effectively

The world population growth lab answer key provides step-by-step solutions to typical questions, including:

- Calculating growth rates and doubling time
- Interpreting data charts and graphs
- Understanding demographic concepts
- Applying models to predict future trends

By studying the answer key, students can:

- Confirm their understanding
- Learn correct problem-solving methods
- Develop confidence in analyzing demographic data

Conclusion

The study of world population growth is crucial for understanding current global challenges and planning for the future. The world population growth lab answer key serves as an essential tool in mastering the concepts, calculations, and interpretations necessary for a comprehensive understanding of demographic trends. By analyzing data, understanding influencing factors, and applying models, students and researchers can contribute to informed decision-making aimed at sustainable development.

Understanding population dynamics not only helps in academic pursuits but also equips individuals and governments to address pressing issues related to resource management, urban planning, healthcare, and environmental conservation. As the world continues to evolve, a solid grasp of population growth principles remains vital for shaping resilient and sustainable societies.

World Population Growth Lab Answer Key: A Comprehensive Guide to Understanding Demographic Trends

Understanding world population growth lab answer key is essential for students, researchers, and policymakers who seek to grasp the complexities of demographic changes across the globe. This guide aims to break down the core concepts, methodologies, and insights often encountered in population growth labs. Whether you're working through a classroom assignment or analyzing data for a research project, this comprehensive overview will help clarify key principles and provide a structured approach to interpreting population data.

Introduction to World Population Growth

Population growth is a fundamental demographic phenomenon that influences economic development, resource distribution, environmental sustainability, and social dynamics. The world population growth lab answer key typically involves analyzing data sets, calculating growth rates, and understanding the factors that drive changes in population size over time.

Why Study Population Growth?

- Economic Impact: Population size affects labor markets, consumption patterns, and infrastructure needs.
- Environmental Concerns: Larger populations increase demand for resources, impacting ecosystems.
- Public Policy: Governments plan for healthcare, education, and social services based on population trends.
- Global Challenges: Issues like urbanization, aging populations, and migration are interconnected with population growth.

Key Concepts in Population Growth Analysis

Before diving into lab exercises, it's important to familiarize yourself with fundamental concepts:

Population Size and Density

- Population Size: The total number of individuals in a specific area.
- Population Density: The number of people per unit area, influencing resource allocation and urban planning.

Birth Rate and Death Rate

- Birth Rate: The number of live births per 1,000 people per year.
- Death Rate: The number of deaths per 1,000 people per year.

Natural Increase Rate (NIR)

- Calculated as:

$NIR = (\text{Birth Rate} - \text{Death Rate}) / 10$

- Expressed as a percentage; indicates whether a population is growing or declining naturally.

Immigration and Emigration

- Immigration: Movement of people into a country.
- Emigration: Movement of people out of a country.
- These factors significantly influence population growth beyond natural increase.

How to Approach a Population Growth Lab

A typical population growth lab involves analyzing data, performing calculations, and interpreting results. Here's a step-by-step guide:

Step 1: Gather and Understand the Data

- Review provided data tables on birth rates, death rates, migration, and total population.
- Note the time frame and geographic scope.

Step 2: Calculate Population Change

Using the data, determine:

- Natural Increase:

(Births - Deaths) over a specific period.

- Net Migration:

(Immigrants - Emigrants).

Step 3: Calculate Growth Rate

The growth rate indicates how quickly a population is changing:

$$\text{Growth Rate (\%)} = \left[\frac{\text{Population at end of period} - \text{Population at start}}{\text{Population at start}} \right] \times 100$$

Alternatively, if data on births, deaths, and migration are given annually:

$$\text{Total Growth Rate} = \text{Natural Increase Rate} + \text{Net Migration Rate}$$

Step 4: Interpret Results

- Is the population growing, declining, or stable?
- What factors contribute most to the change?
- Are there differences between natural increase and migration effects?

Sample Population Growth Calculations

Let's walk through an example to clarify these steps:

Suppose a country has:

- Population in Year 1: 50 million
- Births: 1.2 million
- Deaths: 0.8 million
- Immigrants: 0.3 million
- Emigrants: 0.2 million

Calculations:

- Natural Increase = 1.2 million - 0.8 million = 0.4 million
- Natural Increase Rate = $(0.4 \text{ million} / 50 \text{ million}) \times 100 = 0.8\%$
- Net Migration = 0.3 million - 0.2 million = 0.1 million
- Migration Rate = $(0.1 \text{ million} / 50 \text{ million}) \times 100 = 0.2\%$
- Total Growth Rate = Natural Increase Rate + Migration Rate = $0.8\% + 0.2\% = 1.0\%$

Thus, the population is growing at a rate of 1% annually.

Common Trends and Patterns in Population Growth

Analyzing multiple labs and datasets reveals several recurring patterns:

Demographic Transition Model

A widely used framework that describes population changes through four (sometimes five) stages:

- Stage 1: High birth and death rates; population stable.
- Stage 2: Death rates decline due to medical advances; rapid population growth.
- Stage 3: Birth rates decline; growth slows.
- Stage 4: Birth and death rates are low; population stabilizes.
- Stage 5 (optional): Birth rates fall below death rates; population declines.

Population Pyramids

Graphical representations showing age and sex distribution:

- Expansive Pyramid: High birth rate; rapid growth.
- Constrictive Pyramid: Low birth rate; aging population.
- Stable Pyramid: Replacement-level fertility; slow growth.

Factors Influencing Population Growth

The world population growth lab answer key often emphasizes understanding factors that accelerate or slow growth:

- Fertility Rates: Average number of children per woman.
- Healthcare Access: Impacts mortality rates.
- Economic Development: Wealthier nations tend to have lower fertility.
- Cultural and Social Norms: Preferences for large families.
- Government Policies: Family planning, immigration laws.

Addressing Challenges in Population Growth Analysis

Data Accuracy and Limitations

- Incomplete or unreliable data can skew calculations.
- Differences in data collection methods across countries.
- Time lag in reporting.

Ethical and Societal Considerations

- Respect for individual rights in family planning policies.
- Balancing population growth with sustainability.

Environmental Impact

- Overpopulation leads to resource depletion.
- Urban sprawl and pollution.

Practical Tips for Success in Population Growth Labs

- Double-check calculations for accuracy.
- Use consistent units and data sources.
- Critically analyze the reasons behind observed trends.
- Connect data to real-world implications.

Conclusion

Mastering the world population growth lab answer key involves understanding demographic concepts, performing accurate calculations, and interpreting the significance of data. By following structured steps?gathering data, performing calculations, and contextualizing results?you develop a nuanced understanding of how populations change over time and what factors influence these dynamics. This knowledge is vital not only for academic success but also for addressing real-world issues related to sustainability, economics, and social development.

Remember: Population trends are complex, influenced by a multitude of factors that vary across regions and over time. Continuous learning and critical analysis are essential for making informed interpretations and decisions related to global demographics.

QuestionAnswer What is the primary purpose of the 'World Population Growth Lab' activity? The primary purpose is to help students understand the factors influencing global population growth and analyze trends over time through data exploration and modeling. How can I interpret the growth rate data in the lab activity? The growth rate data indicates how quickly the world population is increasing or decreasing over specific time periods, helping to identify periods of rapid growth or decline. What are common factors that contribute to changes in world population growth shown in the lab? Factors include advancements in medicine and technology, birth and death rates, migration patterns, and government policies affecting family planning. How does the lab activity illustrate the concept of

exponential growth? The activity demonstrates exponential growth by showing how the population increases at a rate proportional to its current size, leading to rapid growth over time. What conclusions can be drawn about future world population trends from the lab data? Based on the data, students can infer whether the population is likely to continue growing, stabilize, or decline, considering factors like resource limits and policy changes. How can understanding world population growth help in addressing global challenges? Understanding growth patterns helps in planning for resource allocation, environmental conservation, healthcare, and sustainable development to manage the impacts of population changes.

Related keywords: world population growth, demographic trends, population studies, growth rate analysis, fertility rates, population modeling, census data, demographic transition, population projections, lab answer key

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