



THE PLACES OF ORIGIN OF THE GANGSTERS GROUP (Analyzing populations)

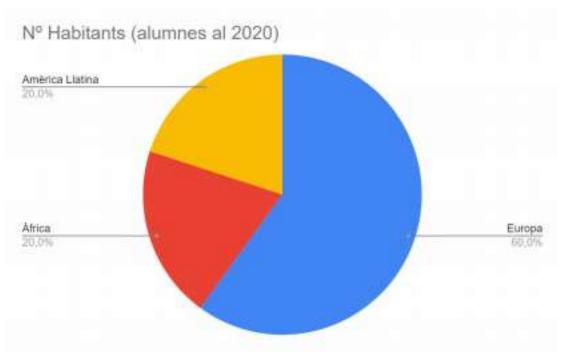


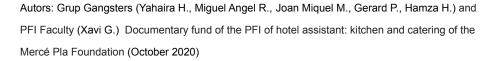






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Our study

In our class there are people from three different continents. Because of that we worked with the population of these continents: Europe, Africa and Latin America.

We wanted to know if our class had a good representation of what happens in the world. So we first studied what happens in the world, second we looked at what was going on in our class and finally we did compared the results of both studies.

In the world

In which continent do more people live?

We searched for information with the Google search engine and found an <u>article on wikipedia</u> where there is data on the people who live there in each continent. We decided to talk about 2015.

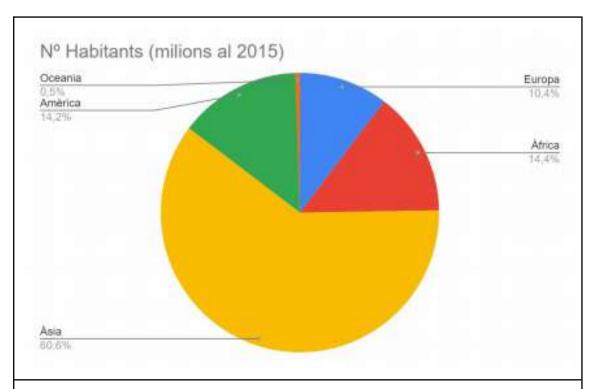
We only took data from 5 continents (Asia, Africa, Europe, America and Oceania). We didn't take the Antarctic data because we have seen that very few people live there.

With the data collected we have drawn up graph 1.









Graph 1: Distribution of the world population by continents in 2015 (prepared by PFI students based on data from the <u>wikipedia article</u>)

We have found that more than half of the world's population lives in Asia. Adding up all the inhabitants of the other continents we only reach 40% of the world's population.

Another important thing we found is that, globally, there are data from all over America and we just wanted to talk about Latin America. We needed data from Latin America in 2015, so we consulted another website.

There we found that we need to know what we mean by Latin America. A <u>wikipedia article</u> states that Latin America corresponds to most of the nations south of the Rio Grande (or Rio Bravo), be they North America, Central America, the Caribbean or South America, nations where it is spoken. Spanish, French, Portuguese or Creole languages derived from them. So we went back to the previous page and added the populations of South America, Mexico, Central

America, and the Caribbean. We have calculated that the population of

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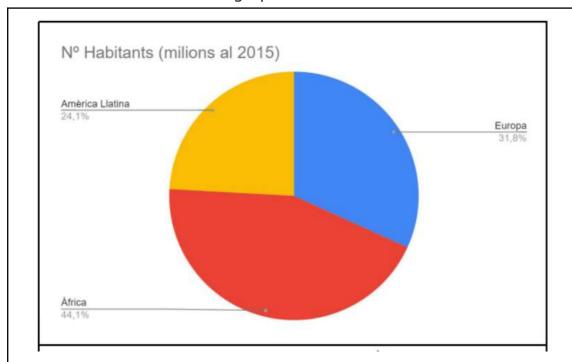




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Latin America in 2015 had a population of 607.6 million. With this data we were able to make graph 2.



Graph 2: Distribution of the world population in Europe, Africa and Latin America in 2015 (prepared by PFI students based on data from the <u>wikipedia article</u> and the <u>Statista</u> website)

If we compare the three continents, we have seen that in Africa there are many more people living than in Europe and in Latin America.

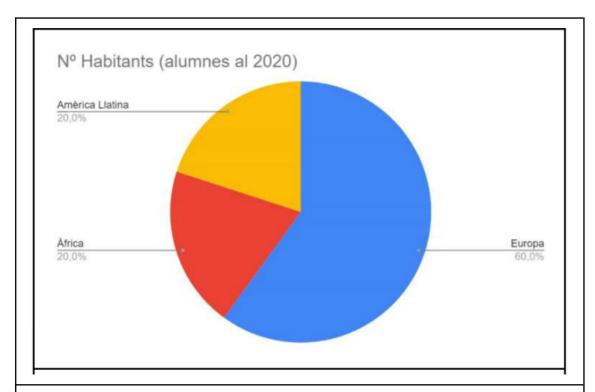
The class

There are 2 students from Africa and 2 from Latin America in the class. The remaining 6 students are of European origin. We already have the data needed to make Figure 3.









Graph 3: Distribution of PFI students according to the continent of origin (prepared by PFI students based on their own data)

We have observed that more than half of the class inhabitants are of European descent. Then we wanted to dig a little deeper into all the places of origin.

Africa

There are two people of African descent in the class. We are both from Morocco. This country is located in northwest Africa. My partner comes from the north of Morocco, from a city called Oujda. I, on the other hand, lived in the south of Morocco, almost next to Marrakech; my city is called Tinghir. The difference between their city and mine is that in Oujda they speak Arabic and Tinghir speak Berber.

In Figure 1 it can be seen that the two cities are very far apart.

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Figure 1: Geolocation and distance between Tinghir and Oujda (developed from the <u>Google Maps</u> application)

Latin America

In class there is a classmate who is from Bolivia, born in Santa Cruz de la Sierra and I who am from Peru. We were not clear which of the two places was further away from Tortosa and so we measured distances with

Google Maps. In figure 2 we see that from Santa Cruz de la Sierra to Tortosa there are 9,185 km. Figure 3 shows that from Peru to Tortosa there are 9,642 km. Therefore, I am the student in the class that has the farthest place of origin from where our class is.



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Figure 2: Distance between Santa Cruz de la Sierra (Bolivia) and Tortosa (Catalonia) (developed from the <u>Google Maps</u> application)









Figura 3: Distance between Peru and Tortosa (Catalonia) (made from the <u>Google Maps</u> application)

Europe

There are 6 people of European origin in the class. But each case is different.

A colleague was born in Sabadell (province of Barcelona).







Another colleague was born in Amposta, in the Regional Hospital. There is a companion who was born in the village.

Two colleagues were born in Tortosa, in the Hospital Verge de la Cinta. One of them was living in Roquetes for 13 years but currently both live in Tortosa.

And finally there is a companion from La Pobla de Massaluca, in Terra Alta

All 6 of us have in common that we were born in Catalonia.

Figure 4 shows all the localities.

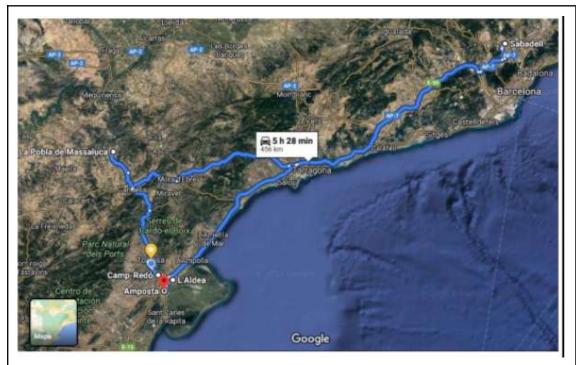


Figure 4:Locations of origin of students in the PFI group of Catalan origin (prepared from the <u>Google Maps</u> application)







Comparing

We have seen that it is not the same to speak of what happens in class as of what happens in the world. We're all people, we're all of similar ages and we're all studying a hotel assistant PFI but we have different backgrounds.

It is normal that in the class there are more people of European origin because we are located in Campredó (Tortosa).

When we study a population we need to identify very well who we are talking about

The things we have in common remind us that we are all inhabitants of the same world.

The things we have different remind us that each person is unique.

Sources of information

https://ca.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poblaci%C3%B3 mundial

https://es.statista.com/estadisticas/1067800/poblacion-total-de-america-latina-y-el-caribe-por-subregion/

https://ca.wikipedia.org/wiki/Am%C3%A8rica_Llatina

https://www.google.es/maps/

Data from the PFI class of hotel assistant: kitchen and catering at the Mercè Pla Foundation during the 2020-2021 academic year.

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