Today’s lecture: population and demography
1. What is demography and its main preoccupations?
2. Brief mention of *American Apartheid* and why it is demography
3. Thomas Malthus and his Principle of Population
4. The demographic transition
5. The consequences of imbalanced sex ratios

demography
• Origin of term: demos + graphy
1. What is the composition of a ?
• Examples of compositions: composition, composition
2. How is the composition of a ?
3. What do in the composition of a ?

calculating the change in population from 2001 to 2002
• T the number of in 2001
• S the number of in 2001
• A the number of people during 2001
• S the number of people during 2001
three main preoccupations of demography

1. f ( )
2. m ( )
3. m (in- and out-)

Some historical backdrop to American Apartheid

- u : movement of bulk of population from
  - in US and Western Europe, occurred mostly in 19th century
- Substantial migration from began in 1940’s
- sub : development of areas of
  - in US, increased rapidly in 1950’s and 1960’s

American Apartheid

- apartheid: systematic separation of members of different races
- racial residential s : blacks and whites living in American metropolitan areas
- Massey and Denton point to limits on allowed areas of and the occurrence from areas with
American Apartheid

1. People underappreciate the role of the in the persistence of higher rates of
2. “The spatial isolation of black Americans was achieved by a [combination] of

that disenfranchised blacks from urban housing markets...” (p. 83)

Prelude to Malthus

Larger point: If you want to understand the work of some major of the past, you need to understand it in its
1. Who were they ?
2. What did when their biographies intersected history?

Thomas Malthus

1. Writing in the wake of the

2. Arguing against like Condorcet and the prevailing idea that
Malthus

- Adopts a perspective to population (how has population change happened over ?)
- As he saw it, periods of population growth were by:
  1. D
  2. W
  3. F

Malthus

- Principle of population: populations grow but food supply grows
- Malthus’s arguments were connected to debates about in 18th and 19th century England

Why was Malthus wrong?

1. Did not foresee , in which smaller numbers of larger and larger populations
   - Today: less than 4% of Americans , but our country
2. Did not foresee that on its own once thresholds of were reached
General point about overpopulation debates:

The effects of the size of the world’s population on “how many people the planet can support” cannot be considered apart from .

demographic transition

- demographic transition: idea that as societies become ( ), they move from one kind of to another
- Stage #1 (most of human history): fertility rates and mortality rates
- Stage #2: fertility but rates (so population growth)
- Stage #3: fertility to mortality rates

Some predictors of fertility declines

1. Less than half of labor force employed in
2. More than half of kids age 5-19
3. I falls below 1 in 15
4. 80% or more of females aged 15-19 are
5. At least 70% of adults can
sex ratios

- sex ratio: number of men per 100 women
- Consider: what are circumstances that can cause a sex ratio to become very high? (More men than women)
- Consider: what are circumstances that can cause a sex ratio to become very low? (More women than men)
- “...”: a sex ratio imbalance that causes a members of the

What happens when your sex ratios are imbalanced?

- Surplus of men (high sex ratio): societies have more, more, and more
- Surplus of women (low sex ratio): societies have greater and less
- But there are complications of determining cause and effect...