

- I. Chapter 15
  - A. Population, Urbanization, and Environment
- II. Demography: The study of human population
  - A. 250000 years ago – 250 years ago
    - 1. Steady at 500 million
  - B. 1750 world population began to spike
  - C. World population in 2002
    - 1. 6.2 billion persons
    - 2. +77 million persons annually
    - 3. Today
      - a. U.S. 308067525
      - b. World 6800779213
      - c. 15:06 UTC
    - 4. 2050 currently predicted: 8-9 billion
- III. Fertility
  - A. Fertility
    - 1. Incidents of childbearing in a country's population
  - B. Fecundity
    - 1. Maximum possible childbirth – 20/woman
    - 2. Limited by culture, norms, and choice
  - C. Crude birth rate
    - 1. # of live births/year/1000 people
    - 2. "Crude" - everybody, not just women of childbearing age
- IV. Mortality: the incidence of death in a population
  - A. Crude death rate
    - 1. # deaths / year / 1000 people
  - B. Infant mortality rates

1. # infant deaths / 1000 live births
- C. Life expectancy
  1. U.S. 2003
    - a. 75 for males
    - b. 80 for females
- V. Migration: movement of people in and out of a specified territory
  - A. Voluntary migration
  - B. Involuntary migration
  - C. Immigration
  - D. Emigration
  - E. Rates
    1. In-migration rate
      - a. # entering / 1000 people
    2. Out-migration rate
      - a. # leaving / 1000 people
    3. Net-migration rate
      - a. Difference between in-migration and out-migration numbers
- VI. Population Composition
  - A. Sex ration
    1. U.S. = 97 (97 males / 100 females)
    2. India = 107
  - B. Age-sex pyramid
    1. A graphic representation of age and sex
- VII. Malthusian Theory Of Population Growth
  - A. Thomas Robert Malthus (1766-1834)
    1. Impending doom → population projections
      - a. Population growth: geometric progression (exponential)
      - b. Food production: arithmetic progression (linear)
- VIII. Demographic Transition Theory

A. Population patterns = level of technological development

1. Stage one (preindustrial, agrarian)
  - a. High birth rates
    - i. Economic value of children = lack of birth control
2. Stage two (early industrial)
  - a. High birth rate + lowered death rate
    - i. Population growth
3. Stage three (mature industrial)
  - a. Birth rates less than death rates
    - i. Children are economic liabilities
4. Stage four (postindustrial)
  - a. Economics
    - i. Drop in birth rates = growth is stagnant

IX. Critical evaluation

A. Malthusian Theory

1. Predictions flawed
  - a. Children = economic liability
  - b. Artificial birth control
2. Ignored role(s) of
  - a. Social inequality
  - b. Abundance and famine

B. Demographic Transition Theory

1. Without a redistribution of global resources
  - a. Industrial "haves"
  - b. Non-industrial "have-nots"

X. Global Population

A. The low-growth north

1. Postindustrial societies: 0 population growth
  - a. Low birth rates

- b. "Under-population"
- B. The high-growth south
  - 1. Population growth: a critical problem
    - a. "Over-population"
- C. In short
  - 1. Mortality among children is dropping
    - a. Challenge: control birth rates in poor countries
- XI. Growth in U.S. Cities
  - A. Colonial settlement (1624-1800)
    - 1. Capitalism's impact on small villages
  - B. Urban expansion (1800-1860)
    - 1. Towns along transportation routes
  - C. The great metropolis (1860-1950)
    - 1. Factory growth
    - 2. One-fifth of the population lived in cities
  - D. Urban decentralization (1950-present)
    - 1. Desertion of downtown areas
  - E. Urban renewal
    - 1. Revitalize central cities
  - F. Megalopolis – "supercity"
    - 1. Several cities that are geographically close to each other, as well as their surrounding suburbs, make up the megalopolis
- XII. Urban life
  - A. Ferdinand Tönnies
    - 1. "*Gemeinschaft*"
      - a. Close ties through kinship and tradition
    - 2. "*Gesellschaft*"
      - a. Social relations – based on individual self-interest
  - B. Emile Durkeim
    - 1. Mechanical solidarity

Notes for Sociology – 2009-12-02

- a. Common feelings/moral bonds
- 2. Organic solidarity
  - a. Specialization and interdependence
- C. Georg Simmel
  - 1. The *blasé* attitude
    - a. Social survival
- D. Robert Park and Louis Wirth
  - 1. Urban organization
    - a. Ethnic communities, commercial centers, industrial districts