

SOC 105: Introduction to Population

Course Instructor: Kathryn M. Yount, Ph.D.
Email: kyount@sph.emory.edu
Office hours: Tuesdays 1:30-3:30pm

Guest Lecturers: TBA.

Pre-requisites: None

Term: Fall, 2006

Course credits: 4 credits

Course time: Tuesday/Thursday 4:00-5:15pm

Course location: Tarbutton 321

Course objectives: This course introduces the student to sociological principles with an emphasis on population ‘problems’ and the processes that influence population change. Thus the course will deal with human fertility; birth control; attempts to increase or decrease population by governments; the relationship between population growth and economic development; the use of resources and war; the consequences of high population densities; and an examination of the future of human populations.

Specific objectives: Upon completion of the course, students should have mastered an understanding of:

1. historical trends in population change.
2. basic demographic concepts and measures.
3. major theories about the causes of population change.
4. the historical roots of major U.S. and global population policies and programs, and their implications for individual human rights and the collective good.
5. critical gender issues related to population, population policies/programs, and population change.
6. future scenarios of population change in rich and poor societies.
7. critical emerging issues in the field of population, including the demographic impact of the HIV epidemic and global population aging.

Course Format: The course will consist of 27, 1h 15m sessions. Classroom sessions will be led/facilitated by the course instructor or a guest speaker, will be lecture- and discussion-based, and will focus on the basic methods required to understand the measurement of mortality, fertility, and migration in poor settings.

Course Evaluation:	In-class essays (2)	50% (25% each)
	Class attendance and participation	10%

Term paper	30%
Class presentation	10%

In-class essays: Two in-class essays will take place approximately 1/3 and 2/3 of the way through the course. Students will have a choice to answer 2 of 3 questions provided at the beginning of class. Students will need to construct an argument on the basis of readings, lectures, and/or films viewed for class. These essays will be open-book, open-note. The grading for this exercise will be based on 1) the logic of the argument, 2) the direct reference to and synthesis of readings, lectures, films from class, and 3) grammar and style.

Attendance/participation: Attendance and participation in this class are critical for learning. Thus, attendance will be taken during each class period, and participation in class will be noted each class period. Students will be expected to come to class with 2-3 prepared questions or comments, based on the reading for that week, to facilitate their participation in class. Questions should be turned in at the end of class. Students who know that they will be absent from class should notify the instructor and should provide questions/comments on the readings in advance of the class. Questions/comments on the readings will not be accepted late, for any reason.

Term Paper: Students will develop an argument in the form of a (1) CRITICAL literature review, (2) evidence about the causes and consequences of population change, or (3) the history of international population policy or population policy for a particular country. Students may use a comparative or case-study approach and may rely on either qualitative or quantitative data to support their argument. Examples and format will be discussed in class. The body text of the term paper or literature review should be 10–12 pages (no more, no less), double spaced, 1-inch margins, standard 12-point font, with references and endnotes that conform to the guidelines of the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (latest edition). Separate tables or figures may be included at the back, and referred to in the body text. An abstract of no more than 150 words that succinctly summarizes the main content of the term paper-literature review should precede the main body text.

Class Presentation: The final presentation will constitute the “final exam” for the course and will simulate “panel sessions” that are organized at major social science professional meetings. Each student will prepare a 15-minute presentation in which they will present to the class their assessment of a key population problem. Students should use a format that is appropriate for public presentations (power-point). The course instructor will then take questions and comments from the floor. You will turn in a hard copy of the presentation, with a clear description of the responsibilities and contributions of each of the group members. Your presentation may be on the same topic as your term paper, but it should include at least some different content.

Required texts: Online readings; Occasional handouts

Note: All required reading are placed on blackboard for you to download or to read online.

Summary Course Outline and Schedule

Topic	Week
I. Introduction to Population Concepts and Issues	
a. Introduction	8/31
b. World Population Facts and Issues	9/5
c. Concepts and Theories of Population Change	9/12
d. Notes on demographic measures	9/19
***Class exercise on using online demographic databases	
II. The History and Politics of Population	
a. The Population Bomb: Reality or Myth	9/26
b. Global Population Policy I: Overview	10/3
***First in class essay	
c. Fall Break	10/10
Global Population Policy II: Case Studies	
d. Abortion policy in the U.S. and abroad	10/17
***Film: The Fragile Promise of Choice (57 minutes)	
III. Population and Gender Inequality	
a. Population Targets and Women's Reproductive Rights	10/24
***Film: Something Like a War (52 minutes), 1991	
b. Technological Innovation and the Demography of Discrimination	10/31
c. Women's Empowerment and Demographic Change	11/7
***Second in-class essay	
IV. Contemporary Population Issues	
a. Demographic Impact of HIV/AIDS	11/14
b. Consequences of Population Aging	11/21
***Film: Complaints of a Dutiful Daughter (1994) 44 minutes	
Thanksgiving holiday (Thursday)	
c. Demographic Impact of Conflict, War, and Genocide	11/28
***Film: TBA	
d. The Causes and Consequences of Migration	12/5
V. Wrap-up and Presentations	12/12
***Term papers due	

SOC105: Readings by Lecture

All articles will be posted on the Blackboard Website

I: Introduction to Population Concepts and Issues

a. Introduction **8/31**

b. World Population Facts and Issues **9/5**

U.S. Census Bureau, International Population Reports WP/02. 2004. *Global Population Profile 2002*. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

United Nations. 2004. *World Population to 2300*. New York, United Nations.

c. Concepts and Theories of Population Change **9/12**

Kirk, D. 1996. Demographic Transition Theory. *Population Studies* 50: 361–387.

Hirschman, Charles. 1994. Why Fertility Changes. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 20, 203-233.

Lesthaeghe, Ron. 1983. A Century of Demographic and Cultural Change in Western Europe: An Exploration of Underlying Dimensions *Population and Development Review* 9(3), 411-435

d. Notes on demographic measures and databases **9/19**

***Class exercise on using online demographic databases

II: The History and Politics of Population

a. The Population Bomb: Reality or Myth **9/26**

Ehrlich, P.R., & Holdren, J.P. (1971). Impact of population growth. *Science*, 171(977), 1212-1217.

Smail, J.K. (2002). Remembering Malthus: a preliminary argument for a significant reduction in global human numbers. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, 118(3), 292-297.

Wilmoth, J.R., & Ball, P. (1992). The population debate in American popular magazines, 1946-1990. *Population & Development Review*, 18(4), 631-668.

Sinding, S.W. (2000). The great population debates: how relevant are they for the 21st century?[see comment]. *American Journal of Public Health*, 90(12), 1841-1845.

Rahnema, M. (2002). A Different Look at the "Population Problem". *Population &*

Environment, 24(1), 97-104.

b. Global Population Policy I: Overview

10/3

Eager, P.W. (2004). From Population Control to Reproductive Rights: Understanding Normative Change in Global Population Policy (1965-1994). *Global Society*, 18(2), 145-173.

Donaldson, P.J. (1990). On the Origins of the United States Government's International Population Policy. *Population Studies*, 44(3), 385-399.

Finkle, J.L., & Crane, B.B. (1975). The politics of Bucharest: population, development and the new international economic order. *Population & Development Review*, 1(1), 87-114.

Finkle, J.L., & Crane, B.B. (1985). Ideology and politics at Mexico City: the United States and the 1984 International Conference on Population. *Population & Development Review*, 11(1), 1-28.

McIntosh, C.A., & Finkle, J.L. (1995). The Cairo Conference on Population and Development: A New Paradigm? *Population & Development Review*, 21(2), 223-260.

c. Global Population Policy II: Case Studies

10/10

Attane, I. (2002). China's Family Planning Policy: An Overview of Its Past and Future. *Studies in Family Planning*, 33(1), 103-113.

Khan, A. (1996). Policy-making in Pakistan's population programme. *Health Policy & Planning*, 11(1), 30-51.

Caldwell, J.C., Caldwell, P., & McDonald, P. (2002). Policy Responses to Low Fertility and Its Consequences: A Global Survey. *Journal of Population Research*, 19(1), 1-24.

Hoodfar, H., & Assadpour, S. (2000). The Politics of Population Policy in the Islamic Republic of Iran. *Studies in Family Planning*, 31(1), 19-34.

Larson, A., & Mitra, S.N. (1992). Family Planning in Bangladesh: An Unlikely Success Story. *International Family Planning Perspectives*, 18(4), 123-129+144.

d. Abortion policy in the U.S. and abroad

10/17

Films:

The effect of the global gag rule on family planning in Zambia
<http://www.globalgagrule.org/video.htm> (7 or 8 min, can watch online)

The Fragile Promise of Choice – about limitations to abortion in US

<http://www.wmm.com/catalog/pages/c409.htm> (57 min, avail from library)

Readings:

Crane, B. B., & Dusenberry, J. (2004). Power and politics in international funding for reproductive health: the US Global Gag Rule. *Reproductive Health Matters*, 12(24), 128-137.

O'Connor, Robert E.; Berkman, Michael B. (1995). Religious Determinants of State Abortion Policy, *Social Science Quarterly*, 76(2), 447-460.

Rigdon, S. M. (1996). Abortion law and practice in China: An overview with comparisons to the United States. *Social Science & Medicine*, 42(4), 543-560.

Tripathi, V. (2001). Applying a human rights framework to the provision of abortion care and related reproductive health services in India. *Journal of Health & Population in Developing Countries*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, USA, 2(2), 1-16.

III: Population and Gender Inequality

a. Population Targets and women's reproductive rights **10/24**
*****Film: Something Like a War (52 minutes), 1991**

Kay Johnson; Huang Banghan; Wang Liyao. 1998. Infant Abandonment and Adoption in China. *Population and Development Review*, 24(3), 469-510.

b. Technological innovation and the demography of discrimination **10/31**

Coale, Ansley J. and Judith Banister. (1994). Mortality, Race, and the Family: Five Decades of Missing Females in China, *Demography*, 31(3), 459-479.

Arnold, Fred; Sunita Kishor; T. K. Roy. (2002). Sex-Selective Abortions in India *Population and Development Review*, 28(4), 759-785

Goodkind, D. 1996. On Substituting Sex Preference Strategies in East Asia: Does Prenatal Sex Selection Reduce Postnatal Discrimination? *Population and Development Review*, 22(1), 111-125.

c. Women's Empowerment and Demographic Change **11/7**

Das Gupta, Monica. (1987). Selective Discrimination against Female Children in Rural Punjab, India. *Population and Development Review*, 13(1), 77-100.

DeRose, L.F., Das, M., and Milman, S.R. (2000) Does female disadvantage mean lower access to food? *Population and Development Review* 26:517-547. JSTOR:

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0098-7921%28200009%2926%3A3%3C517%3ADFDMLA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-8>

Mason, K.O. (1994) HIV transmission and the balance of power between women and men: a global view. *Health Transition Review* 4 Suppl: 217-40.

Obermeyer, C. M. (2003). The health consequences of female circumcision: science, advocacy, and standards of evidence. *Medical Anthropology Quarterly*, 17(3):394-412.

Greene, Margaret E.; Biddlecom, Ann E. (2000). Absent and Problematic Men: Demographic Accounts of Male Reproductive Roles. *Population and Development Review* 26(1): 81-115. Available on JSTOR

Knodel, John, Mary Beth Ofstedal. 2003. Gender and Aging in the Developing World: Where Are the Men? *Population and Development Review* 29(4): 677-698.

IV: Contemporary Population Issues

a. Demographic Impact of HIV/AIDS 11/14

Heuveline, P. (2004). Impact of the HIV epidemic on population and household structure: the dynamics and evidence to date. *AIDS, 18 Suppl 2*, S45-53.

Nyambedha, E. O., Wandibba, S., & Aagaard-Hansen, J. (2003). "Retirement Lost"-The New Role of the Elderly as Caretakers for Orphans in Western Kenya. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Gerontology*, 18(1), 33-52.

Epstein, B.G. (2004). The Demographic Impact of HIV/AIDS. In M. Haacker (Ed.), *The Macroeconomics of HIV/AIDS* (pp.1-40). Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund.

UNAIDS. (2000). The United Nations on the Demographic Impact of the AIDS Epidemic. *Population & Development Review*, 26(3), 629-633.

Knodel, J. & Saengtienchai, C. (2002). Older Age Parents: The Final Safety Net for Adult Sons and Daughters with AIDS in Thailand. PSC Research Report, University of Michigan. Very detailed on parental experience but not demographic impact

Rutenberg, N., Kaufman, C. E., Macintyre, K., Brown, L., & Karim, A. (2002). *Pregnant or Positive: Adolescent Childbearing and HIV Risk in South Africa*. New York: Population Council. More impact but not circumstantial

b. Context and Consequences of Population Aging 11/21 *****Film: Complaints of a Dutiful Daughter (1994) 44 minutes**

Uhlenberg, Peter. (1992). Population Aging and Social Policy. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 18, 449-474.

Kinsella, K and V Velkoff. 2001. U.S. Census Bureau Series P95/01-1. An aging world: 2001. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 2001.

c. Demographic Impact of Conflict, War, and Genocide

11/28

Ali, M. M., & Shah, I. H. (2000). Sanctions and childhood mortality in Iraq. *Lancet*, 355(9218), 1851-1857.

Heuveline, P. (1998). 'Between one and three million': towards the demographic reconstruction of a decade of Cambodian history (1970-79). *Population Studies*, 52(1), 49-65.

Roberts, L., Ngoy, P., Mone, C., Lubula, C., Mwezse, L., Zantop, M., et al. (2003). *Mortality in the Democratic Republic of Congo: Results from a Nationwide Survey, Conducted September-November 2002*: International Rescue Committee.

Agadjanian, V., & Prata, N. (2002). War, Peace and Fertility in Angola. *Demography*, 39(2), 215-231.

Khawaja, M. (2000). The recent rise in Palestinian fertility: Permanent or transient? *Population Studies*, 54(3), 331-346.

d. Causes and Consequences of Migration

12/5

Lee, E.S (1966): A Theory of Migration. *Demography*, 3(1), 47-57.

United Nations Population Fund (2004): Meeting the Challenges of Migration: Progress since the ICPD. The International Migration Policy Program, UNFPA, Geneva.

Knodel, J., & VanLandingham, M. (2003). Return Migration in the Context of Parental Assistance in the AIDS Epidemic: The Thai Experience. *Social Science & Medicine*, 57(2), 327-342.

Brockerhoff, M., & Biddlecom, A. E. (1999). Migration, Sexual Behavior and the Risk of HIV in Kenya. *The International Migration Review*, 33(4), 833-855.

Bogin, B and MacVean, R.B. (1981) Biosocial Effects of Urban Migration on the Development of Families and Children in Guatemala. *American Journal of Public Health*, 71, 1373-7.

Abu-Loghod, J (1961): Migrant Adjustment to City Life: The Egyptian Case. *American Journal of Sociology*, 67(1), 22-32.

V: Wrap-up and Presentations

Sociology 105 Term Paper Guidelines
Dr. Kathryn M. Yount
Fall, 2006

Substance:

For this paper, you may pick a topic upon which we have touched in class, or a topic related to the general substance of the course. It may be descriptive (e.g., history of population policy in Iran), or you may choose to present your argument about a particular “population problem” (e.g., the Mexico City Policy; population growth and environmental degradation). You may pick a “case study” for in-depth analysis or write a piece that compares 2 countries on a key issue. You may pick a topic related to the role of the U.S. on population issues internationally. Please discuss your topic with me during office hours before you begin, and while you are developing the paper.

Sources:

I will expect you to cite at least 10 sources. They should not be internet-related sources, but generally should be peer-reviewed articles or books. Depending upon the topic, you also may cite UN documents and publications related to population issues (actual population policies of a country, UN Population Prospects, country human development reports), but these should be in addition to your other 10 sources. Finally, you may cite key demographic data sources if/when you cite demographic statistics in your paper (UN Census Bureau, United Nations Development Program, The World Bank), but again citation of data sources should be in addition to your other 10 references. We can talk more about these data sources in class.

I will expect you to draw from and to cite sociological and population studies literature outside of the course (e.g., do NOT rely primarily on articles assigned for class, although you may cite 1-2 articles from class in your reference list, which would be in addition to the minimum of 10 cited sources). Some journals that you may search for this purpose include (note: you are not limited to these journals!):

1. Demography
2. Population and Development Review
3. Studies in Family Planning
4. Population Research and Policy Review
5. European Journal of Population
6. American Journal of Sociology

Length/Structure:

The main text of the paper (e.g., not including abstract) should be 10-12 pages, double spaced, 12 point font, 1 inch margins (no exceptions). Your argument should be clear and precise in order to fit within these specifications. I will subtract points for papers that do not conform to these space guidelines.

The paper itself should include the following sections: Abstract (150 words), Introduction, Main Body, Conclusion, Endnotes, References. The introduction should “set the stage” for your paper, and in particular should include a **clear statement of the objective(s) of the paper**. The main body should have several paragraphs in which you build your case/argument. The conclusion should include a re-statement of the objectives of your paper, and the major conclusions that you have drawn from your research/review.

Formatting:

You should follow standard guidelines for sociological papers, which are summarized below.

1. Title page: Should include title of the paper, author information (name, institutional affiliation)
2. Abstract (not included in page length): Write a 150 word summary of the objective, content, and conclusion of the paper in a single paragraph on a separate page following the title page
3. Key words: pick 3 words that you think best capture the content of your paper (e.g., fertility, gender, Turkey).
4. Citations: References should be cited in the text of the paper with the following formats: (Barnes, 2000). If more than two authors are cited, list them in alphabetical order (Barnes, 2000; Smith 1989). For articles with 3 or more authors, cite all authors at the first citation (Jenkins, Warren, Bittles, and Wilson, 1990), and then use the first author et al. format for subsequent citations (Jenkins et al., 2000).
5. References: References should appear at the end of the paper, in alphabetical order. Use a consistent style for formatting references (APA style latest edition is recommended, or you may mimic a format used in one of the journals listed above as long as you use consistent formatting throughout the paper and reference list).

Findings articles on your topic:

Some databases that contain full-text articles that may be of use to you include the following:

1. JSTOR
2. SocioAbs (Sociological Abstracts)
3. Social Science Citation Index (SSCI)