

Demography

Academic Year: (2022 / 2023)

Review date: 03-02-2023

Department assigned to the subject: Social Sciences Department

Coordinating teacher: JUIF , DACIL TANIA

Type: Compulsory ECTS Credits : 6.0

Year : 3 Semester : 2

REQUIREMENTS (SUBJECTS THAT ARE ASSUMED TO BE KNOWN)

Basic mathematics

OBJECTIVES

LEARNING OUTCOMES

- to acquire tools for the analysis of the evolution of population and the understanding of contemporary patterns of fertility, mortality and migration in different historical contexts based on relevant theories and using data.
- to understand the evolution of world population from a historical and contemporary perspective and the main forces behind these events.
- to identify the most probable scenarios for the coming decades based on current demographic trends.
- to acquire conceptual and methodological tools for the analysis of the driving forces of migration in a global context and understanding of the main theories.
- to understand the consequences of aging populations in developed economies.
- to acquire a overview of population policies in comparative perspective.
- to acquire conceptual and methodological tools for critical evaluation of studies that deal with demography
- to acquire knowledge of databases and training to perform basic demographic analysis.

DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS: PROGRAMME

Introduction to demography (theory, indicators, methods and data sources) and the analysis of demographic trends and challenges from a global, comparative and historical perspective. The main processes of demographic change: fertility, mortality, migration and urbanization, with special attention to the causes and consequences of these processes. Consequences of demographic change and population policies: population aging and sustainability of the welfare state; overpopulation, environmental and health risks; the processes of urbanization, segregation, spatial diffusion and networks; demography, poverty and economic growth.

1. Introduction to demography
2. Demographic theories: Malthus and the demographic transition
3. Demographic methods and data
4. Health and mortality transition
5. The fertility transition
6. Migration transition
7. The age transition: challenges of ageing
8. The urban transition
9. Family and household transition
10. Population growth and sustainability

LEARNING ACTIVITIES AND METHODOLOGY

Lectures
Practical Classes
Tutorials
Individual assignments
Group work
Oral presentation in class

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM

- 1) continuous grade: consisting of (equal weights) a) group presentation during practical class, b) mid-term test, c) active participation in class.
- 2) Final Exam: Lectures, exercises, and readings will be exam material. The final exam includes the content of the whole course. If students take the extraordinary exam and skip the continuous evaluations, their exam will include additional questions.

% end-of-term-examination:	25
% of continuous assessment (assignments, laboratory, practicals...):	75

BASIC BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Weeks, John R. Population. An introduction to concepts and issues, Cengage Learning, 2015

ADDITIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bongaarts, J. and Casterline, J. Fertility Transition: Is sub-Saharan Africa Different? , Population and Development Review 38(1): 153-168.
- Borjas, G. J. Immigration and globalization: A review essay., Journal of Economic Literature, 53(4), 961-74. , 2015
- Christensen, K., Doblhammer, G., Rau, R., & Vaupel, J. W. Ageing populations: the challenges ahead, The lancet, 374(9696), 1196-1208, 2009
- Lesthaeghe, R. The unfolding story of the second demographic transition. , Population and development review, 36(2), 211-251. , 2010
- Malthus, T. R. Essay on the principle of population, London: J. Johnson, 1798
- Reher, D. S. Economic and social implications of the demographic transition., Population and development review, 37(s1), 11-33, 2011
- Wachter, Kenneth W. Essential demographic methods, Harvard University Press, 2014
- Zarulli, V., Jones, J. A. B., Oksuzyan, A., Lindahl-Jacobsen, R., Christensen, K., & Vaupel, J. W. Women live longer than men even during severe famines and epidemics, Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 115(4), E832-E840, 2018