

DEMOGRAPHY

Be able to respond to the following:

1. What factors influence fertility rates?
2. Describe the Malthusian perspective.
3. What is modernization? Leasure, Caldwell, and Kingsley Davis modified modernization explanations of population change. What are these modifications?
4. Modernization is the increase in the quality of life due to a shift from preindustrial society. Modernization has caused changes in mortality, fertility, nuptiality, household composition, and migration. Discuss any two of these changes in detail.
5. Describe the major theories of fertility decline: (1) Davis & Blake's intermediate variables approach, (2) Coale's preconditions, (3) supply/demand framework, and (4) theory of innovation/diffusion.
6. Describe the theories of migration in detail—push-pull, economic, world systems, social network, and institutional theories.
7. What is a migration network?
8. Discuss the social and economic consequences of migration for both the sending and receiving locations.
9. How has U.S. immigration policy changed over time? How has it affected immigration from Mexico and Southeast Asia?
10. There have been four major waves of immigration to the United States. When did these waves occur? Who made up the immigrants of each wave? Compare and contrast the push-pull factors for each wave.
11. What are IPDs? Why have some old IPDs reappeared? Why have new ones emerged?
12. Households are the primary units in which people relate to society. What are the types of households? How have households changed over time? Why have household structures changed?
13. Why does the sex ratio matter?
14. What is a population policy? Describe policies related to fertility, mortality, migration, and environment.
15. What is the history and debates of world population conferences.

16. How do women's health and rights affect population growth and decline? How are their health and rights improved?
17. What are national health communities doing to reduce infant and child mortality?
18. List specific factors that have led to gains in life expectancy in developed countries. How do these differ from improvements in life expectancy in developing countries?
19. What is the ecosphere? How do living organisms use the biosphere? How have humans used and abused the biosphere?
20. It is not only the number of people, but also their lifestyles, technologies, political systems, and social structures that define the relationship b/w humans and their environment. Describe this argument in detail from the perspectives of the ecological footprint, the neo-Malthusians (such as Paul Ehrlich), and the green movement (such as Barry Commoner).
21. How do functionalists and conflict theorists differ in their interpretation of population problems?
22. What is urbanization? Distinguish between modernization and core-periphery explanations of urbanization.
23. What is population diversity? How does population diversity arise? What are the consequences of population diversity for residents and newcomers?
24. Discuss the demographic and epidemiologic transition theories, including current updates.
25. Discuss fully decision-making models of fertility; be sure to include Beckman's model.
26. What are the current decision-making (micro-level) theories on migration?
27. Discuss the two "ideological" positions on the balance between population and resources?
28. Design an evaluation of a family planning program for young women on the Pine Ridge Indian reservation. Be sure to address all relevant issues: (a) what are the goals? (b) what is the intervention? (c) how will it be applied? (d) what threats to validity might result from this particular design? (e) what will the evaluation entail? (Be sure to discuss both formative and summative evaluations.) (f) what ethical concerns might arise? (g) how ethical issues will be dealt with? (h) how will you know if the intervention worked? (i) what other issues must be dealt with? Be sure to define all relevant terms.
29. Applied demographers use data reduction, data analysis, and data display to describe populations. What measures are the most important and why?
30. Three of the most common things applied demographers do involve the construction of population estimates, population projections, and life tables. Describe these activities in detail. Provide definitions and examples.

31. What is a sociodemographic analysis? How is one done? Provide an example.
32. What is meant by census geography? What is its use? Distinguish between governmental and statistical areas. What criteria does the Census Bureau use to set boundaries of statistical areas? Provide examples.
33. Sociodemographic data can be used to understand significant differences, changes, and trends in American life. How could social indicators research be used to do this? Provide specific examples.