

COURSE OUTLINE

- 1.รหัสและชื่อรายวิชา : PRRH550 : SUBSTANTIVE DEMOGRAPHY 3(3 -0 -0)
วอจ๕๕๐ : สารัตถประชากรศาสตร์ 3(3 -0 -0)
2. หลักสูตรและประเภทของรายวิชา : หลักสูตรศิลปศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต สาขาวิชาประชากรและสุขภาพทางเพศและอนามัยเจริญพันธุ์(หลักสูตรนานาชาติ)เป็นรายวิชาในหมวดวิชาบังคับ
3. วัตถุประสงค์ของรายวิชา
4. อาจารย์ผู้รับผิดชอบรายวิชา :
5. แผนการสอน :

สัปดาห์ที่ /ครั้งที่	หัวข้อ	จำนวนชั่วโมง			อาจารย์ผู้สอน
		บรรยาย	ปฏิบัติ	ศึกษาด้วยตัวเอง	
1	Introduction to the course / What is Demography/Population size/ Age	3	0	6	ผศ.ดร. พิมลพรรณ อิศรภักดี
2	World population growth and theories	3	0	6	ผศ.ดร. พิมลพรรณ อิศรภักดี
3	Mortality and morbidity	3	0	6	ผศ.ดร. พิมลพรรณ อิศรภักดี
4	Differentials in survival	3	0	6	ผศ.ดร. พิมลพรรณ อิศรภักดี
5	Human fertility and its determinants	3	0	6	ผศ.ดร. พิมลพรรณ อิศรภักดี
6	Differentials in fertility	3	0	6	ผศ.ดร. พิมลพรรณ อิศรภักดี
7	Family formation and dissolution	3	0	6	ผศ.ดร. พิมลพรรณ อิศรภักดี
8	Human migration	3	0	6	ผศ.ดร. พิมลพรรณ อิศรภักดี
9	Theories of Migration	3	0	6	ผศ.ดร. พิมลพรรณ อิศรภักดี
10	Urbanization, urban growth and urbanism	3	0	6	ผศ.ดร. พิมลพรรณ อิศรภักดี
11	Gender sensitivity in demography	3	0	6	ผศ.ดร. พิมลพรรณ อิศรภักดี
12	Population, resources and environment	3	0	6	ผศ.ดร. พิมลพรรณ อิศรภักดี
13	Population Aging	3	0	6	รศ.ดร. สุทธิดา ชวานวัน
14	Population and Economics	3	0	6	ผศ.ดร. พิมลพรรณ อิศรภักดี
15	Population policies and research	3	0	6	ผศ.ดร. พิมลพรรณ อิศรภักดี
16	Examination	-	-	-	ผศ.ดร. พิมลพรรณ อิศรภักดี

6. เอกสารประกอบการเรียนการสอน :

- Caldwell, J. C. (1996). Demography and Social Science. Population Studies, 50(3), 305-33. Shryock, H. S. , Siegel, J. S. & Associates. (1971). The Methods and Materials of Demography. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. United Nations. (1973). The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends : New Summary and Findings on Interaction of Demographic, Economic and Social Factors (Volume I). New York : Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Caldwell, J. (1976). Towards a restatement of demographic transition theory. Population and development Review, 2(3-4), 321-66. Kirk, D. (1996).

Demographic transition theory. *Population studies*, 50(3), 361-87. Lucas D. (1994). World population growth and theories. In Lucas, David, Meyer, Paul, eds.), *Beginning Population Studies*, 13:28. Second edition. Canberra: National Centre for development Studies, The Australian National University. Wrong, D. (1977). Chapter 1 of *Population and Society*. World population growth and distribution, 13-27. 6th edition. New York: Random House. Rowland, Donald T. (2003). Chapter 6: Mortality and Health, pages 179-212. *Demographic methods and concepts*. Oxford University Press. McFalls, J.A. Jr. (2007). Population: a lively introduction. *Population Bulletin*, 62(1), 8-12. Omran, A. (1971). The epidemiologic transition: a theory of the epidemiology of population change. *Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly*, 49:509-38. Kent, M.M. and Yin, S. (2006). Controlling infectious diseases. *Population Bulletin*, 61(2). Rockett, I.R.H. (1999). Population and health: an introduction to epidemiology. *Population Bulletin*, 54(4). Hassan, R. (2000). Cracking the code: social consequences of manufactured longevity. *Medical Journal of Australia*. Gjonca, A., Tomassini, C., and Vaupel, J.W. (1999). Male-female differences in mortality in the developed world. Max-Planck Institute for Demographic Research Working Paper 1999-09. Waite, Linda J. and Lehrer, Evelyn L. (2003). The Benefits from Marriage and Religion in the United States: A Comparative Analysis. *Population and Development Review*. 29(2): 255-275. Rutstein, S.O. (2000). Factors associated with trends in infant and child mortality in developing countries during the 1990s. *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* 78: 1256-1268. Lamprey, P.R., Johnson, J.L., and Khan, M. (2006). The global challenge of HIV and AIDS. *Population Bulletin* 61(1). United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. (2004). Chapter II. The Impact of AIDS. Bongaarts, J. (1978). A Framework for analyzing the proximate determinants of fertility. *Population and development Review*, 4(1): 105-32. Caldwell, J. (1985). Strengths and limitations of the survey approach for measuring and understanding fertility change: alternative possibilities. In Cleland, John, John Hobcraft (eds.), *Reproductive Change in Developing Countries: insights from the World Fertility Survey*: 47-48. Oxford: Oxford University Press. Davis, Kingsley, Blake, Judith. (1956). Social structure and fertility. *Economic Development and Cultural Change* 4: 211-35. Lucas, David. (1994). The proximate determinants of fertility. In Lucas, D, Meyer, P (eds) *Beginning Population Studies*: 44-55. Second edition. Canberra: National Centre for Development Studies, The Australian National University. Peel, John, Malcolm Potts, (1969). *Textbook of Contraceptive Practice*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Goldscheider, C. (1971). Population, Modernization and Social Structure. Boston (Mass.) : Little Brown. Lee, E.S. (1966). A theory of migration. *Demography*, 3(1): 47-57. Young, Elspeth. (1994). Migration : general concepts. In Lucas, D, Meyer, P (eds.) *Beginning Population Studies* : 81-90. Canberra : National Centre for Development Studies, The Australian National University. Khoo, Siew-Ean, David Lucas. (1985). Internal migration. In David Lucas and Penny Kane (eds.), *Asking Demographic Questions*. Canberra: National Centre for Development Studies, The Australian National University. Pryor, R.J. (1979). Migration and Development in South-East Asia. Kuala Lumpur: Oxford University Press. Young, Elspeth. (1994). Internal migration. In Lucas, D, Meyer, P (eds.) *Beginning Population Studies*: 91-100. Canberra : National Centre for Development Studies, The Australian National University. Chen, Nancy, Valente, Paolo and Zlotnik, Hania. (1998). What do we know about recent trends in urbanization? In Richard Bilsborrow (ed.). *Migration, Urbanization, and Development: New Directions and Issues*. New York: Kluwer Academic Publisher. Hugo Graeme. (2003). Urbanisation in Asia: an overview. Paper presented at the Conference on African migration in Comparative Perspective, Johannesburg, South Africa, 4-7. McGee, Terence G. and Griffiths, C.J. (1998). Global urbanization: towards the twenty-first Century. In United Nations, *Population Distribution and Migration* , Proceedings of the United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Population Distribution and Migration, Santa Cruz, Bolivia 18-22 January 1993. Preston, Samuel. (1979). Urban growth in developing countries: a demographic reappraisal. *Population and Development Review* 5, pp. 195-215. Kinsella, K.& Velkoff, V.A. (2001). *An Aging World 2001: International Population Reports*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics of Administration, National Institute on Health, National Institute on Ageing and U.S. Census Bureau. United Nations. (2007). *World Population Aging*. Department of Economics and Social Affairs, Population Division. Keyfitz, Nathan. (1996). Population growth, development and the environment. *Population Studies* 50(3): 335-59. Meyer, Paul, Ann Coles, David Lucas. (1994). Population and resources. In David Lucas, Paul Meyer (eds.) *Beginning Population Studies*: 141-52. Second Edition. Canberra: National Centre for Development Studies. The Australian National University. Preston, Samuel H., Peter Donaldson, (1986). Population growth and economic development. *Asia-Pacific Population Journal*, 1(2), 3-12. Xenos, Peter, and Gultiano, Socorro A. (1992). Trends in Female and Male Age at Marriage and Celibacy in Asia. *Papers of the Program on Population, East-West Center, Honolulu, Hawaii*. Jones, Gavin W. (2004). Not