

IN THE Name of GOD

**University of Allameh Tabataba'i
MA Program in Demography**

**Course: FERTILITY
Monday 10-12
1st Semester, 1403-1404**

**Ahmad Dorahaki
Ahmaddorahaki@gmail.com**

I. AIMS

The aims of the Course are

- to review data sources, and selected direct and indirect measures of fertility
- to study fertility trends in Iran and the World
- to review fertility transition theories and hypotheses
- New Approaches to the Study of Fertility

II. Course outline

A. Introduction: outline, sources, assignments

B. Fertility measures

- Data sources for the measurement of fertility
- Direct measures of fertility
- Indirect measures of fertility:
 - The own-children method
 - Rele Method
 - Revers Survival Method

C. Fertility Transition

- World fertility trends and patterns
 - World fertility levels and trends: Focus in Europe and Asia
 - High fertility regions
 - Fertility trends in Islamic countries
- Iran's Fertility transition: Recent trends and future perspectives
 - A review of fertility policies in recent years in Iran

D. Explanation of fertility trends

a. Proximate determinates of fertility (Biology, fertility and behavior)

- I. Marriage, Family and fertility
- II. Family planning, contraception and fertility

b. Demographic transition theories (DTT)

1. DTT
2. 2nd DTT

c. Economic theories of fertility decline

- I. Women, Education and Employment
- d. Caldwell's theory of fertility decline
 - I. Wealth-flow theory
 - II. Education
- e. Ideational change and diffusion theory of fertility transition
 - I. Norms, Context, Culture and Fertility
- f. Institutional determination of fertility transition
- g. Gender equity and fertility transition
- h. Fertility intention
- E. Towards new approaches to study of fertility
 - i. Parenthood and Fertility
 - ii. Social network and Fertility
 - iii. Maternal identity and Fertility

III. ASSESSMENT

Assessment has THREE components:

- A. Writing an essay on a fertility related issue (6 points)
- B. Participation and presentation (4 points)
- C. Exam (10 points)

IV. Notes

- You are required to select your topic of interest by 15/08/ 1403
- Assessment of active participation in the class will also made based on the questions you make during the course and in each class. You are also required to read background papers and prepare note based on your reading related to the topic of each session.
- Your essay should be handed in by no later than 2 pm on 07/10/1403 at the Department of Demography of University of Allameh Tabataba'i. There will be penalty for delay after this deadline.
- Your essay will be assessed against such criteria as the outline, Justification of the research problem, critical literature review, flow and logic of the discussion, referencing and bibliography. Please make sure that the work and publication of other are cited scientifically. There will be a very harsh penalty for plagiarism.
- Your essay should be between 14-15 pages long (around 6000-7000 words) excluding tables, figures, and references. The essay should be typed in MS word, and submitted both in electronic version and as a hard copy.

V. Provisional schedule for MA course on Fertility, 1nd Semester1403-1404

session	Date	Subject	Note
1	31/06/1403	Introduction course description	
2	07/07/1403	Direct measure of fertility	
3	14/07/1403	Basic data source: Surveys/ Censuses/ Vital registration	
4	21/07/1403	Indirect measures of fertility	
5	28/07/1403	World fertility: Trend and pattern	
6	5/08/1403	Low fertility in Europe and Asia	
7	12/08/1403	Iran's Fertility Transition: Past, Recent and Future Trend	
8	19/08/1403	Fertility Trend in Islamic countries	
9	26/08/1403	Proximate determinates of fertility	
10	03/09/1403	Marriage Family and fertility	
11	10/09/1403	Demographic transition theories: 1 st and 2 nd	
12	17/09/1403	Economic theories of fertility decline	
13	24/09/1403	Caldwell's Wealth flow theory of fertility decline	
14	01/10/1403	Gender Equity and Fertility Transition, Fertility intentions	
15	08/10/1403	new approaches to study of fertility: Parenthood and Social network	
16	15/10/1403	new approaches to study of fertility: Maternal identity and Fertility	

VI. Selected references

Session: Basic data sources and direct measures of fertility

United Nation (1993). Reading in population Research Methodology, Vol. 3, United Nation Fund for population Activities, New York, pp. 1-29.
Macro International, DHS Questionnaires.

Session: Indirect measures of fertility: Revers Survival, Rele and own-children methods

عباسی شوازی، محمد جلال و حسینی چاوشی، میمنت (۱۳۹۲). "تحولات باروری در ایران در چهار دهه اخیر: کاربرد و ارزیابی روش فرزندان خود در برآورد باروری با استفاده از داده‌های سرشماری ۱۳۶۵، ۱۳۷۵، ۱۳۸۵ و ۱۳۹۰"، پژوهشکده آمار، مرکز آمار ایران: تهران.

عباسی شوازی، محمد جلال (۱۳۷۸). فواید و اشکالات روش فرزندان خود در برآورد باروری با استفاده از داده‌های سرشماری، *فصلنامه جمعیت*، شماره‌های ۳۰-۲۹، صص ۲۱-۱.

عباسی شوازی، محمد جلال (۱۳۸۱). ارزیابی روش فرزندان خود در برآورد باروری با استفاده از داده‌های سرشماری ۱۳۶۵ و ۱۳۷۵، *نامه علوم اجتماعی*، ۱۶ (۲): ۱۳۵-۱۰۵.

Abbasi-Shavazi, M. J. (1997). 'An assessment of the own-children method of estimating fertility by birthplace in Australia.' *Journal of the Australian Population Association*, 14(2):167-185.

Cho, L. J. (1971). 'Preliminary estimates of fertility for Korea'. *Population Index*. 37: 3-8.

Cho, L. J. (1973). 'The own-children approach to fertility estimation: an elaboration.' *International Population Conference*, Liège, Leige: International Union for the Scientific Study of Population .Pp.263-279.

Cho, L. J., Grabill, W. H. and Bogue, D. J. (1970). *Differential Current Fertility in the United States*, University of Chicago, Chicago.

Cho, L. J., R. D. Retherford and M. K. Choe, (1986), *The Own-Children Method of Fertility Estimation*. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu.

United Nation (1993). Reading in population Research Methodology, Vol. 3, United Nation Fund for population Activities, New York, pp. 1-29.

Session: World fertility trends

Bongaats, J, (2002). The end of fertility transition in the developed world, *Population and Development Review*, 28(3): 419-443.

- Caldwell, J. (1997). The global fertility transition: The need for unifying theory, *Population and Development Review*, 23(4): 803-812.
- Thornton, A., Binstock, G., Yount, K., Abbasi-Shavazi, MJ, Ghimire, D and Xie, Y, (2012). International fertility Change: New Data Insights from the Development Idealism Framework, *Demography*, 49(2):677-698.
- United Nation Economic and social Commission for Asia and Pacific (2006). Report of the seminar on Fertility Transition in Asia: Opportunity and Challenges, Bangkok, 18-20 December.

Session: The low and lowest fertility

- Abbasi-Shavazi, M.J., and Gubhaju, B, (2014). Different Pathway to Low fertility in Asia: Consequences and Policy Implication, Expert Paper, United Nation Population Division.
- Atoh, M, (2001). Very low fertility in Japan and value change hypotheses, *Review of Population and Social Policy*, No. 10, pp 1-21.
- Coleman, D, (2007). The Road to Low Fertility, *Ageing Horizons*, vol 7. pp: 7-15.
- Basten, S., Sobotka T. and Zeman K. (2013). Future Fertility in Low Fertility Countries. Working papers in Vienna Institute of Demography, No. 5/2013.
- Basten, S. (2009). Voluntary Childlessness and Being Childfree. University of Oxford and Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften: The Future of Human Reproduction (Working Paper No. 5).
- Billari, F., and Kohler, H.P, Patterns of low and lowest fertility in Europe, *Population Studies*, 58 (2): 161-176.
- Frejka, T., Jones, G. W, and Sardon, J. P (2010). East Asian Childbearing Patterns and Policy Development, *Population and Development Review*, vol. 36, pp 579-606.
- Kohler, H. P., Billari, F.C., and Ortega, J.A. (2003). The Emergence of Lowest-Low Fertility in Europe during the 1990s. *Population and Development Review*, 28(4): 641–680.
- Morgan, S. p. (2003). “Is Low Fertility a Twenty-First-Century Demographic Crisis?”, *Demography*, 40 (4): 589-603.
- Sobotka, T. (2004). Is lowest-low Fertility in Europe Explained by the Postponement of Childbearing? *Population and Development Review*, 30: 195–220.
- Tanturri, M.L. and Mencarini, L. (2008). Childless or Childfree? Paths to Voluntary Childlessness in Italy. *Population & Development Review*, 34(1): 51–77.

Session: Iran’s fertility transition

عباسی شوازی، محمد جلال (۱۳۸۰). "همگرایی رفتارهای باروری در ایران، میزان، روند و الگوی سنی باروری در استانهای کشور در سالهای ۱۳۵۱ و ۱۳۷۵"، *نامه علوم اجتماعی*، ۱۸: ۲۳۱-۲۰۱.

عباسی شوازی، محمد جلال و حسینی چاوشی، میمنت (۱۳۹۱). تحولات و سیاستهای اخیر جمعیتی در ایران: ضرورت تدوین سند جامع جمعیت، *نامه انجمن جمعیت شناسی ایران* ۱۳ (۷): ۱۱۷-۹۵.

عباسی شوازی، محمد جلال و حسینی چاوشی، میمنت (۱۳۹۲). "تحولات باروری در ایران در چهار دهه اخیر: کاربرد و ارزیابی روش فرزندان خود در برآورد باروری با استفاده از داده‌های سرشماری ۱۳۶۵، ۱۳۷۵، ۱۳۸۵ و ۱۳۹۰"، *پژوهشکده آمار*، مرکز آمار ایران: تهران.

عباسی شوازی، محمد جلال، حسینی چاوشی، میمنت، مکدونالد، پیتر، دلاور، بهرام (۱۳۸۴). تحولات باروری در ایران: شواهدی از استان‌های منتخب، وزارت بهداشت، درمان و آموزش پزشکی.

عباسی شوازی، محمد جلال و صادقی، رسول (۱۳۸۵). قومیت و باروری: تحلیل رفتار باروری گروه‌های قومی در ایران، *نامه علوم اجتماعی*، ۲۹: ۵۷-۳۱.

Abbasi-Shavazi, M.J., McDonald P. and Hosseini-Chavoshi, M. (2009). *The Fertility Transition in Iran: Revolution and Reproduction*. Springer.

Abbasi-Shavazi, M. J., and Gubhaju, B., Deffernt pathways to low fertility in Asia: consequences and policy implications, United Nations, Department of economic and social affairs, Population paper, No. 2014/1.

Aghajanian, A. (1991). 'Population change in Iran, 1966-86: a stalled demographic transition? *Population and Development Review*. 17: 703-715.

Aghajanian, A. and Mehryar H. (1999). Fertility transition in the Islamic Republic of Iran: 1967-1996. *Asia-Pacific Population Journal*, 14(1): 21-42.

Hosseini-Chavoshi, M., McDonald P. and Abbasi-Shavazi, M.J. (2006). The Iranian Fertility Decline, 1981-1999: An Application of the Synthetic Parity Progression Ratio Method, *Population*, 61(5-6):701-718.

McDonald, p., Hosseini-Chavoshi, M., Abbasi-Shavazi, M. J., and Rashidian, A (2015). An assessment of recent Iranian fertility trends using parity progression ratios, *Demographic research*, 32(58): 1581-1602.

Session: Proximate determinates of fertility

عینی زیناب، حسن و شمس قهفرخی، فریده (۱۳۹۱). تاثیر تمپو (زمان بندی فرزندان) بر میزان باروری کل در ایران، *نامه انجمن جمعیت شناسی*، ۷ (۱۳): ۱۹۶-۱۷۷.

Bongaarts, John. (1978). A Framework for Analyzing the Proximate Determinants of Fertility. *Population and Development Review*, 4:105-132.

Bongaarts, J, (2005). The cause of stalling fertility transition, Policy Research Division Working Paper no. 204. New York: Population Council.

Bongaarts, J and Feeney, G (1998). On the Quantum and Tempo of Fertility, *Population and Development Review*, 24(2): 271-291.

Davis, K and Blake, J, (1951). Social Structure and fertility: An analytic framework, *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 4: 211-235.

Session: Marriage, Family and Fertility

عباسی شوازی ، محمد جلال و عسکری ندوشن، عباس (۱۳۸۴). تغییرات خانواده و کاهش باروری در ایران: مطالعه موردی در استان یزد، *جامعه شناسی هنر و ادبیات*، ۱۱ (۳): ۳۵-۷۵.

Abbasi-Shavazi, M.J., Askari-Nodoushan, A, and Thornton, A, (2012). Family life and developmental idealism in Yazd, Iran, *Demographic Research*, 26(10): 207-238.

Abbasi-Shavazi, M.J, McDonald, P, and Hossein-Chavoshi, M, (2003). Changes in Family, Fertility Behavior and Attitude in Iran, Working Paper in Demography, No. 88, Australian National University.

Dalla Zuanna, G., and Michel, G, (2004). Strong Family and low Fertility: A paradox? New Perspective in Interpreting Contemporary Family and Reproductive Behavior, Kluwer Academic Publisher, New York.

Rindfuss, R.R, and Morgan, P, (1983). Marriage, sex, and the first birth interval: The quiet revolution in Asia, *Population and development Review*, 9(2): 259-278.

Session: Family planning, contraception and fertility

Freedman, R, (1997). Do family planning program affect fertility preference? A literature review, *Studies in Family Planning*, 28(1): 1-13.

Cu, B., and Che, Y. (2013). Contraception, a family planning imperative, *East Asia Forum*, 5(1): 28-29.

Jones, G.W., and Leete, R, (2002). Asia's Family Planning Program as Low Fertility Is Attained, *Study in Family Planning*, 33(1): 114-126.

Session: Demographic transition theories explaining fertility transitions

Davis, K, (1945). The word demographic transition, The Analysis of the American Academy of Political Science.

Hirschman, C, (1994). Why fertility Changes, *Annual Review of Sociology*, 20: 203-233.

Hirshman, C, (2001). Globalization and theories of fertility transition, in *Population and Development Review*, Vol. 27, Supplement: Global Fertility Transition, pp. 116-128.

Moson, K,O, (1997). Explaining fertility transition theory, *Demography*, 34(4): 443-454.

Session: Second Demographic transition theory explaining fertility transition

Lesthaeghe, R. (2010).The Unfolding Story of the Second Demographic Transition, *Population and Development Review*, 36(2): 211-251.

Van de kaa, D, (2001). Postmodern fertility preferences: From changing value orientation to new behavior, *Population and Development Review*, Vol. 27, pp: 290-331.

Session: Economic theory of fertility

عباسی شوازی، محمد جلال و خانی، سعید (۱۳۹۳). نامنی اقتصادی و باروری: مطالعه موردی زنان دارای همسر شهرستان سنندج، *نامه انجمن جمعیت شناسی ایران* ۱۳(۱): ۳۷-۷۶.

Becker, G (1991). A Treaties on the Family, Enlarged Edition, Harvard Press, Cambridge.

Easterlin, R. (1975). An economic framework for fertility analysis. *Studies in Family Planning*, 6(1): 54-63.

Leibenstein, H, (1975). The economic theory of fertility decline, *The Quarter Journal of Economics*, 89(1): 1-39.

Moson, K,O, (1997). Explaining fertility transition theory, *Demography*, 34(4): 443-454

Session: Wealth flow theory of fertility decline

Caldwell, J.C, (2006). Demographic Transition, Springer, Dordrecht.

Caldwell, J, (1982). Theory of Fertility Decline, London, Academic Press.

Kaplan, H, (1994). Evolutionary and wealth flows theory of fertility: Empirical tests and new models. *Population and Development Review*, 20(4): 753- 791.

Session: Institutional determinates of fertility

McNicoll, G. (1980). Institutional determinants of fertility change. *Population and Development Review*, 6(3): 441-462

McNicoll, G, (2001). Government and fertility in transitional and post-transitional Societies, *Population and Development Review*, Vol. 27, pp 129-159.

Session: Gender equity and fertility

دراهکی، احمد و نوبخت رضا (۱۳۹۹). تاثیر برابری جنسیتی درون خانواده بر قصد فرزندآوری زنان نقاط شهری استان بوشهر، زن در توسعه و سیاست، ۱۸ (۴): ۱-۲۳.

McDonald, P. (2000). "Gender Equity in Theories of Fertility Transition". *Population and Development Review*. 26(7): 427-439.

McDonald, P. (2003). Reforming family support in Australia. *People and Place*, 11(2): 1-15.

McDonald, P. (2013). Societal foundations for explaining fertility: Gender equity, *Demographic Research*, 28(34), pp: 981-994.

Session: Women, education, employment and fertility

Adsera, A. (2004). Changing fertility rates in developed countries. The impact of labor market institutions. *Journal of Population Economics*, 17(43): 1-27.

Anderson, G, (2000). The impact of labor-force participation on childbearing behavior: Pro-cyclical fertility in Sweden during the 1980s and 1990s, *European Journal of population*, 16: 293-333.

Engelhardt, H., Kögel, T., and Prskawetz, A. (2004). Fertility and women's employment reconsidered: a macro-level time-series analysis for developed countries, 1960-2000. *Population Studies*, 58(1): 109-120.

Rindfuss, R. R., Brewster, K., and Kavee, AL. (1996) Women, Work, and Children: Behavioral and Attitudinal Change in the United States. *Population and Development Review*, 22(3):457-482.

Lutz, W., Crespo Cuaresma, J., Abassi-shavazi, M.J, (2010). Demography, Education and Democracy: Global Trend and Case of Iran, *Population and Development Review*, 36(2): 253-281.

Session: Ideational change and diffusion theory

Cleland, J. and Wilson C. (1987). Demand Theories of The fertility Transition: An Iconoclastic View. *Population Studies* 41(1): 5-30

Casterline, J, (2001). Diffusion processes and fertility transition: Selected perspective, National Research Council, National Academy Press, Washington, DC.

Mason, K. O. (1992). Culture and the fertility transition: Thoughts on theories of fertility decline. *Genus*, 48: 1–14.

Session: Parenthood, Social network and fertility, Maternal identity and fertility

عباسی شوازی، محمد جلال و احمد دراهکی (۱۳۹۶). تاثیر سنخ‌های متفاوت شبکه‌های اجتماعی بر قصد باروری: مطالعه زنان حداقل یکبار ازدواج کرده مناطق شهری استان بوشهر، *نامه انجمن جمعیت‌شناسی ایران*، سال دوازدهم، شماره ۲۳.

عباسی شوازی، محمد جلال و احمد دراهکی (۱۳۹۷). تاثیر مکانیزم‌های شبکه‌های اجتماعی بر قصد باروری زنان حداقل یکبار ازدواج کرده نقاط شهری استان بوشهر، *دو فصلنامه مطالعات جمعیتی*، ۴ (۱): ۷-۳۹.

دراهکی، احمد و کوشککی، نیلوفر (۱۳۹۸). تأثیر ویژگی‌های شبکه‌های اجتماعی در رفتار باروری زنان مناطق شهری استان بوشهر، *فصلنامه مطالعات راهبردی زنان*، ۲۲ (۸۵): ۵۱-۷۲.

دراهکی، احمد و اخوان ارمکی، معصومه. (۱۴۰۳). نگرش به هویت مادری و قصد فرزندآوری: مطالعه‌ای در میان زنان دارای حداقل یک فرزند مناطق شهری شهرستان کاشان. *زن در توسعه و سیاست*: doi: 10.22059/jwdp.2023.358149.1008335

دراهکی، احمد، اخوان ارمکی، معصومه & احمدنیا، شیرین. (۱۴۰۱). رابطه هویت جنسیتی بازندیشانه با رفتار باروری زنان: مورد مطالعه زنان دارای همسر مناطق شهری شهرستان کاشان. *نامه انجمن جمعیت‌شناسی ایران* 17(34), 113-144. doi: 10.22034/jpai.2023.1986348.1260

Aparicio Diaz, B., Fent, T., Prskawetz, A., and Bernardi, L. (2011). Transition to Parenthood: The Role of Social Interaction and Endogenous Networks. *Demography*, 48(2): 559–579.

Arránz Becker, O., Lois, D., and Nauck, B. (2010). Differences in Fertility Patterns between East and West German Women. Disentangling the Roles of Cultural Background and of the Transformation Process. *Comparative Population Studies*, 35(1): 7–34.

Balbo, N. and Barban, N. (2014). Does Fertility Behavior Spread Among Friends? *American Sociological Review*, 79: 412–431

- Balbo, N. and Mills, M. (2012). The Influence of the Family Network on the Realization of Fertility Intentions. *Vienna Yearbook of Population Research*, 9: 179–206.
- Bernardi, L. and Klarner, A. (2014). Social Networks and Fertility. *Demographic Research*, 30(22):641-669.
- Dykstra, P. A., Platinovsek, R., Buhler, C., Kogovsek, T., Fokkema, T., Hlebec, V. and Petric, G. (2016). Social network indices in the Generation and Gender Survey: An appraisal. *Demographic Research*, 34(35): 995-1036.
- Keim, S. (2011). Social networks and family formation processes. Young adults' decision making about parenthood, Wiesbaden: VS-Verlag.
- Lois, D. (2016). Types of Social network and the transition to parenthood. *Demographic Research*, 34(23): 657-687.
- Myrskylä, M. and Morgolish, R. (2014). Happiness: Before and After the Kids, *Demographic Research*, 51:1843-1866.
- Parr, N. (2010). Satisfaction with life as An Antecedent of Fertility: Partner + Happiness= Children? *Demographic Research*, 122(21):636-656