Population Geography  Class 2.2

Last Time

1) Finished AIDS and MORTALITY

2) Began FERTILITY: Fertility vs. Fecundity and their proximate determinants

3) Examined Fertility Measures
Population Geography  Class 2.2

Today

1) Learn historical and spatial pattern of fertility in Europe

2) Be able to cite key socio-economic, health, nutrition, and natural determinants of these patterns and why geography matters!

3) Relate these to contemporary fertility patterns
Overview of European fertility transition

A) Pre-industrial (pre-transition) before 1750
   CBRs = 40s-50s TFRs ~ 4-6 or less

B) Proto industrial 1750 → early 1800
   Slight rise in TFR

C) Victorian Downswing: 1860-70s → 1940

D) Completed fertility transition 1950 →
   TFR under 2 in most places
Pre-Industrial Pattern

1) Relatively low-moderate fertility
   i) High average age of marriage 25-27 yrs.
   ii) Later marriage
   iii) Large % of women never married 10-20%

Why this late marriage pattern?

Hint: agrarian population w/ +/- lots of land
European Fertility Transition

European-Fertility Transition – Why did it happen?

Caldwell’s wealth-flows
All fertility is rational –social/cultural (not an automatic biological process).

- inter-generational wealth flows

- if children provide positive wealth flows to parents → fertility high (if opposite low)
European Fertility Transition

Familial mode of production (Pre-I Europe; much of rural third world today)
Wealth flows from children to parents
-children provide labor or value
-adult children provide wealth to parents as well

Incentives for high fertility played out in marriages by
i) male bias
ii) early age of marriage
iii) Also high rates of I-C Mort

4) But W. Europe was a familial prod. mode yet fertility was significantly lower than possible. Why?
European Fertility Transition: The case of France

- Egalitarian ideals – equal inheritance
- Ag improvements slow and little available land
- Low rates of fertility within marriage (contraception)
- Industrialization later
- Low out-migration=what?
Systems Diagram of Simple Economics
Agriculture – Environment – Mortality – Fertility System

“+” = the 2 move in same direction 1↑ → other ↑
“-“ = the 2 move opposite 1↑ → other ↓
European Fertility Transition

Proto-Industrial Fertility Increase late 1700s to mid 1800s
Proto-Industries – Cottage Industries (e.g. home weaving)
   creates income & decreases land shortage less a barrier to family formation.

wealth flow is still young → old
   (familial mode)

Rise of early industrial & mining districts

Potato: Ireland; Scandinavia; parts of N. Europe
European Fertility Transition

19th Century decline last 1/3 to 1/4 of 1800s or later complex socio-economic forces

**Economic**

i) gradual change from familial mode of production (farm or cottage). *children were a benefit > cost*

To: a Wage-Industrial economy where jobs are outside of home therefore children’s labor less helpful

ii) So wealth flows reverse:

- children no longer a major benefit
- household formation not tied to land so possible earlier marriage (buoys fertility)
- need for education

All this affects age of marriage
European Fertility Transition

**Marital Fertility Concept**
Late age of marriage & high % celibacy $\rightarrow$ low fertility in W. Europe before transition
- W. Europe Transition
- Age of marriage was down in proto-industrial areas & therefore increased fertility
- But also in other places (e.g. mining areas)
- E.g. France
- Euro fertility transition $\rightarrow$ late marriage plus +/- natural fertility within marriage (except for areas noted) to late marriage w/ controlled fertility by 1940s
European Demographic Transition

Four stages (text has 5, another has 3)
First Stage: is pre-Transitional: Traditional
  i) mortality ~ infectious disease (epidemics)
      high IMR, youthful population
      Fertility: moderately high; TFR 4s-6s
      but balanced +/- by high mortality
Second Stage: mortality is falling -- decline of endemic disease
            yet fertility remains high (or even increases)
            - here growth may be as high as 2%/yr
Third Stage: Mortality already low (late 19th Century) but still falling. Fertility and growth rates begin to fall.
Fourth Stage: Fertility & Mortality both very low
growth (zero or even slightly negative)
Fertility Transition Elsewhere

Temporal patterns of change
(A) Falling mortality:
   1) steady fall: N. Africa; SS Africa; S. Asia; SE Asia
   2) slowing rate of fall: Latin America + China
       approaching very low figure
(B) Fall in fertility 1950-70-90
   1) Steady fall: N.Africa; S.America; S.Asia
   2) Delayed fall: 1950-70 little fall in C. America
       delayed a bit in SE Asia more rapid fall after 1970
       (1955 in SE Asia)
   3) China: relatively little change till mid 1960s very rapid fall to 1975,
       stable since
European Demographic Transition

i) Stage 1 – noted Europe’s old fertility
ii) Stage 2 – more detail in causes for mortality/fertility decline
iii) Stage 3 – same
iv) Stage 4 – same +/-

Key is that in this transition mortality decreases before fertility = Rapid population growth

Variability worldwide (even within European Case)
European Demographic Transition

Demographic Transition (Euro DT)
1940s demographers realized that the transition from high fertility to low could be explained by “modernization”

We’ve noted how this view is a bit too simplistic
1) Learn historical and spatial pattern of fertility in Europe

2) Be able to cite key socio-economic, health, nutrition, and natural determinants of these patterns and why geography matters!

3) Relate these to contemporary fertility patterns