

# INTRODUCTORY SOCIOLOGY

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# 5. Social Patterns

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## **5.1 Population**

## **5.2 Urbanization**

## **5.3 Social Change**

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# 5.1 Population

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# Demography

- **study of size, composition, growth & distribution of populations**

# Malthus Theorem

- **population: geometrically**
- **food supply: arithmetically**

## New Malthusians

**population: exponential  
growth curve**

**1800: 1 billion**

**1930: 2 billion**

**1975: 4 billion**

**1999: 6 billion**

**•Won't be enough food**



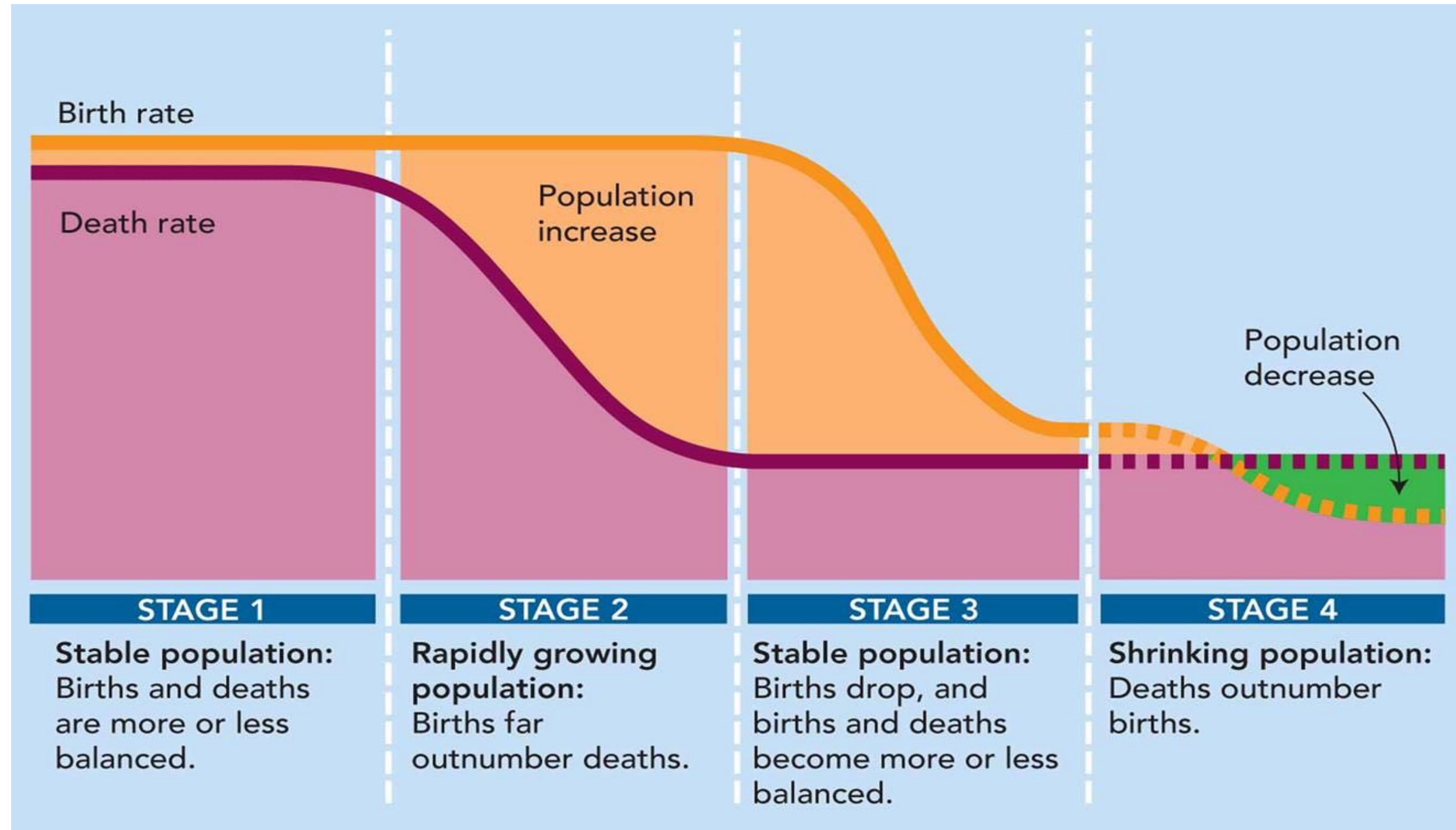
# **Anti-Mathusians**

- 1. Birth/death rates  
–balanced**
- 2. Deaths decrease  
(explosion)**
- 3. Births decrease  
(stability)**
- 4. Deaths > Births  
(shrinkage)**



# Demographic Transition

linking population change to technological development



**Figure 14.3** The Demographic Transition

*Note: The standard demographic transition is depicted by Stages 1–3. Stage 4 has been suggested by some Anti-Malthusians.*

**So, why are people  
starving?**

**—misdistribution of food**

**Africa- famine- not  
result of too many  
people**

**US - pay farmers to  
reduce**

# **Population Growth**

**Least Industrialized:**

**growing 13x rate of US**

**Why So Many Children?**

- **Status of Parenthood**
- **Community Support**
- **Economic Asset**

# **Population Pyramids**

**→ Depict a population  
by age & sex.**

**→ Varies by country**

**→ females > males**

# Population Pyramids

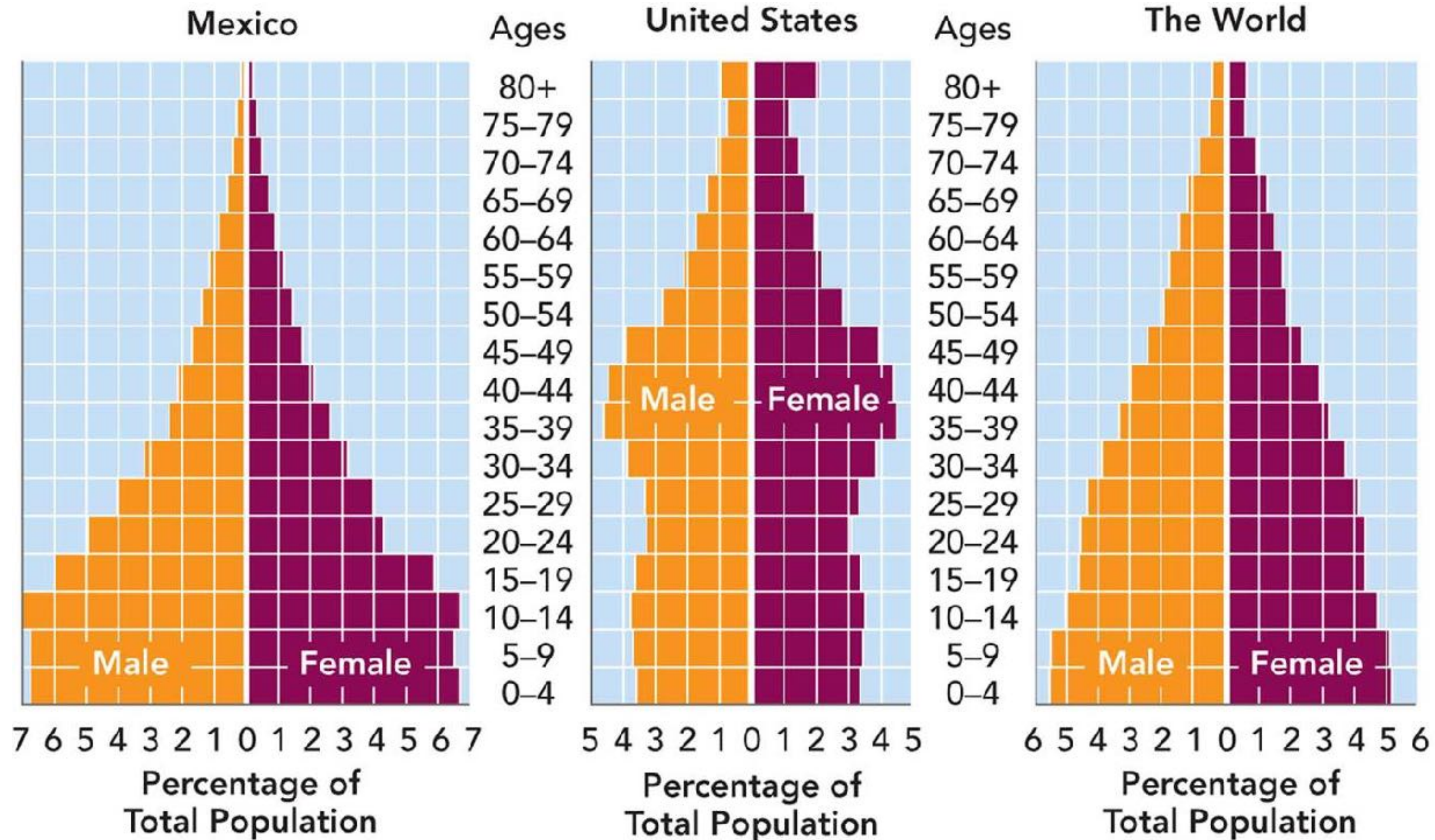


Figure 14.7 Three Population Pyramids  
 Source: *Population Today*, 26, 9, September 1998:4, 5.

# Population Growth

**I. Fertility: # of children a women bears (2.6)**

**-crude rate- annual births per 1,000**

**-most: Africa, least: Asia**

## **2. Mortality – annual deaths per 1,000 people**

- most: Africa**
- least: oil-rich countries**

## **3. Migration – #of immigrants & emigrants**

- push/pull factors**

# **Growth Rate**

**Births - Deaths +  
Net Migration**



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## 5.1.1 Immigration

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# Immigration

- **Foreigners come to country for residence.**
- **3 patterns**
  - **Government policy changes**
  - **Not uniform across country**
  - **Origin has changed**

# Foreign-Born Population

- **12% - foreign born**
- **70% of immigrants:  
CA, NY, FL, TX, NY,  
IL**
- **32.5 million from  
Latin America**

# Forced vs. Voluntary

- **Forced migration is when people are told to move**
- **Voluntary is movement upon self-interest- better opportunities**



## **Brain Drain**

- **skilled workers needed in home countries**
- **economic cost**

## **Mixed-status Families**

- **one citizen and one non-citizen**
- **10% U.S. families**
- **2 million families nationwide**

# **Assimilation**

**takes on characteristics of dominant group.**

- Eventually accepted as part of dominant group**
- Must conform to dominant group**
- Devalue minority culture and treasure dominant one.**

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## 5.2 Urbanization

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# The Rise of Cities

## City

- large # of people
  - permanent
  - do not produce own food
- 3500 B.C- Iraq & Iran



# **The Process of Urbanization**

**Urbanization:  
masses of people  
moving to cities**

**•77 % of Americans  
live in city**

**1. Metropolis – Central city, smaller cities/ suburbs**

**2. Megalopolis – 2+ metropolises, many suburbs**

**3. Megacity – 10 million+ residents**

# Rural Rebound

**Farming towns:**

**Push: crime**

**Pull: safety, cheaper,  
space**



# **Models of Urban Growth**

**Human Ecology:  
how people adapt  
to environment**

**— 4 Models**

## **4 Models:**

### **1. Concentric Zone Model**

- Burgess**
- cities expand outward from center**
- 5 zones**

### **2. Sector Model**

- wedge shaped sectors**
- invasion succession cycle**

**3. Multiple-Nuclei Model**  
– several centers  
(food, stores)

**4. Peripheral Model**  
- highways impact  
movement of people  
away from cities



# City Life

**Wirth - city  
undermines  
kinship**

**-anonymous, aloof**

**Gans - urban village  
-area of city that  
people live, work,  
shop, play.**

# City Life

## Gans:

### Who Lives in the City?

- **Cosmopolites**
- **Singles**
- **Ethnic Villagers**
- **Deprived**
- **Trapped**

# City Life

- **Familiar World**
  - **Personalizing Shopping**
- **Noninvolvement**
- **Diffusion of Responsibility**



# **Urban Problems & Social Policy**

- Suburbanization- city to suburbs**
- Redlining- refusing loans in eroded areas**
- Deindustrialization- manufacturers relocate**

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## 5.3 Social Change

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# **Social Change**

**Shift in characteristics of culture over time.**

## **4 Social Revolutions**

- (1) pastoral societies**
- (2) agricultural**
- (3) industrial revolution**
- (4) information revolution**

# **Gemeinschaft to Gesellschaft**

**Gemeinschaft - daily life  
centers on personal  
relationships**

**- face to face contact, tradition**

**Gesellschaft - impersonal  
relationships**

**- others are means of  
advancing own goals**



# **Why Capitalism Emerged?**

- 1. Marx –capitalism-  
-thrown off land  
-exploited**
- 2. Weber -religion  
- Protestant  
Reformation**

# **Why Capitalism Emerged?**

- 3. Modernization-  
larger, more  
urbanized, formal  
education**
- 4. Technology  
changes- western  
medicine**

# Global Division

**World System Theory-  
Least depend on Most**

**G7: US, Canada, Great  
Britain, France, Germany,  
Italy, Japan, Russia**

**G8: +Russia**

**Regulate global economic &  
industrial policy**



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## 5.3.1 Theories of Social Change

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# Theories of Social Change

- **Cultural Evolution**

1. **Unilinear - all societies follow same path**

2. **Multilinear - different routes lead to same stage**

# Theories of Social Change

- Natural Cycles –

- civilizations are born, mature and die

- Toynbee - fabric of society is ripped apart

- Spengler - Western civilization on the wane

# Theories of Social Change

## Conflict

- Marx
- Each Thesis  
(arrangement of power)  
contains antithesis  
(contradiction)
- This leads to synthesis  
(new state)



# Ogburn's Theory

## **Social change based on technology**

- **Invention – combining existing materials to form new ones**
- **Discovery –new way to see reality**
- **Diffusion –spread of invention/discovery**
- \*\* Cultural lag – some elements of a culture lag behind**

**Table 15.2 Ogburn's Processes of Social Change**

Process of Change	What It is	Examples	Social Changes
Invention	Combination of existing elements to form new ones	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cars</li> <li>2. Computers</li> <li>3. Graphite composites</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Urban sprawl and long commutes to work</li> <li>2. Telework and Global Positioning System</li> <li>3. New types of building construction</li> </ol>
Discovery	New way of seeing some aspect of the world	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Columbus—N. America</li> <li>2. Gold in California</li> <li>3. DNA</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Realignment of global power</li> <li>2. Westward expansion of United States</li> <li>3. Positive identification of criminals</li> </ol>
Diffusion	Spread of an invention or discovery	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Airplanes</li> <li>2. Money</li> <li>3. Condom</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Global tourism</li> <li>2. Global trade</li> <li>3. Smaller families</li> </ol>

*Note:* For each example, there are many changes. For some of the changes ushered in by the automobile and computer, see pages 413–416. You can also see that any particular change, such as global trade, depends not just on one item, but on several preceding changes.

*Source:* By the author.

# **Technology Changes Society**

**Technology is:**

**1. Tools - needed to  
accomplish tasks**

**2. Skills - to make and  
use those tools**

**-communicate, travel,  
store and analyze  
information.**

# **Cutting Edge of Change**

## **Computers:**

- Education**
  - Distance Learning**
- Medicine**
- Business and Finance**
  - Wire \$**

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## 5.3.2 Social Movement Organization

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# **Social Movement Organizations**

- **Proactive—condition of society intolerable – goal of social change (NAACP)**

- **Reactive—threatened by condition of society –resist social change (KKK, NRA)**

**Organizations develop...**

## **4 Types of Social Movements (Aberle)**

- Alternative– seek to alter specific behavior**
- Redemptive – targets individuals but goal is total change**
- Reformative – the goal is to reform specific aspect of society**
- Transformative – seek to reform social order itself**



# Propaganda

- **manipulate media to influence public**
- **one-sided**
- **distorts reality in favor of who controls it.**
- **mass media -crucial role**

# **Stages of Social Movements**

- **Unrest and Agitation**
- **Resource Mobilization**
- **Organization**
- **Institutionalization**
- **Decline**

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## 5.3.3 Environmental Problems

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# **Environmental Problems**

## **Industrialization Problems:**

- **Fossil Fuels**
- **Greenhouse effect**
- **Global Warming**



**Environmental Justice:  
minorities & poor suffer  
most from harmful  
effects**

**Environmental Sociology:  
examines relationship  
between human societies  
and the environment**