

## What is Demographic Economics?

From **Wikipedia**: Demographic economics or population economics is the application of economic analysis to demography, the study of human populations, including size, growth, density, distribution, and vital statistics. Aspects of the subject include marriage and fertility, the family, divorce, morbidity and life expectancy/mortality, dependency ratios, migration, population growth, population size, public policy, and the demographic transition from "population explosion" to (dynamic) stability or decline. Other subfields include measuring value of life and the economics of the elderly and the handicapped and of gender, race, minorities, and non-labor discrimination. In coverage and subfields, it complements labor economics and implicates a variety of other economics subjects.

The **Journal of Economic Literature** classification codes are a way of categorizing subjects in economics. There, Demographic Economics is paired with Labor Economics as one of 19 primary classifications at JEL: J. It has 8 subareas, which are listed below with JEL-code links to corresponding available article-preview links of The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics (2008) Online:

JEL: J10 (all) – General

JEL: J11 – Demographic Trends and Forecasts

JEL: J12 – Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure

JEL: J13 – Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth

JEL: J14 – Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped

JEL: J15 – Economics of Minorities and Races; Non-labor Discrimination

JEL: J16 – Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination

JEL: J17 – Value of life; Foregone Income

JEL: J18 – Public Policy.