

Demographic Responses To Economic And Environmental Crises

Debilitating food shortages and tragic famines have been among the major problems facing many Sub-Saharan countries in Africa since the early 1970s. Ethiopia is one of the most severely affected countries in the region. The country's drought prone areas on which this study focuses, are suffering from severe ecological degradation and food insecurity. The general trend in these areas represents the prevalence of disharmony between the natural resource base and the population to be sustained. This research explores the relationship between growing ecological degradation and declining agricultural productivity on the one hand and increasing population density on the other. It presents profound discussion on public awareness and perception about rural resources degradation and uncovers the social and demographic consequences of ecological degradation and food insecurity based on primary micro-level data collected from selected drought prone communities in Northern Ethiopia. Specifically, it attempts to measure the demographic changes that have taken place in the period 1984-1994 and interpret them in the context of demographic transition theory. It is argued that stress due to degradation of resources has compelled local people to realize the disadvantage of having a large number of children and apparently has led to fertility decline.

"We fail to mandate economic sanity," writes Garrett Hardin, "because our brains are addled by...compassion." With such startling assertions, Hardin has cut a swathe through the field of ecology for decades, winning a reputation as a fearless and original thinker. A prominent biologist, ecological philosopher, and keen student of human population control, Hardin now offers the finest summation of his work to date, with a eloquent argument for accepting the limits of the earth's resources--and the hard choices we must make to live within them. In *Living Within Limits*, Hardin focuses on the neglected problem of overpopulation, making a forceful case for dramatically changing the way we live in and manage our world. Our world itself, he writes, is in the dilemma of the lifeboat: it can only hold a certain number of people before it sinks--no one can be saved. The old idea of progress and limitless growth misses the point that the earth (and each part of it) has a limited carrying capacity; sentimentality should not cloud our ability to take necessary steps to limit population. But Hardin refutes the notion that goodwill and voluntary restraints will be enough. Instead, nations where population is growing must suffer the consequences alone. Too often, he writes, we operate on the faulty principle of shared costs matched with private profits. In Hardin's famous essay, "The Tragedy of the Commons," he showed how a village common pasture suffers from overgrazing because each villager puts as many cattle on it as possible--since the costs of grazing are shared by everyone, but the profits go to the individual. The metaphor applies to global ecology, he argues, making a powerful case for closed borders and an end to immigration from poor nations to rich ones. "The production of human beings is the result of very localized human actions; corrective action must be local....Globalizing the 'population problem' would only ensure that it would never be solved." Hardin does not shrink from the startling implications of his argument, as he criticizes the shipment of food to overpopulated regions and asserts that coercion in population control is inevitable. But he also proposes a free flow of

information across boundaries, to allow each state to help itself. "The time-honored practice of pollute and move on is no longer acceptable," Hardin tells us. We now fill the globe, and we have nowhere else to go. In this powerful book, one of our leading ecological philosophers points out the hard choices we must make--and the solutions we have been afraid to consider.

A considerable number of studies on historical and some third world populations have reached a magnificent consensus that both mortality and fertility do respond to economic changes in a surprisingly shared pattern. Such response, however, remains a great deal of controversy, obscure and inconsistency in the secular industrialized countries. As a result, a great variety of alternative hypotheses have been developed to account for the secular decline in mortality and fertility. While there is widespread interest in this subject with particular focus on short-term fluctuations, I further study the impact of severe economic crises on these demographic variables.

Regions for Economic Change

Demographic and Economic Responses to Population Pressure
Challenge and Response

Ageing Societies, Waning Inequality, and an Inflation Revival

Egypt

Demographic Change, Economic Growth, and Poverty in the Developing World

The Demographic Transition and Development in Africa

Population growth slowed across the world in the last decades of the 20th century, changing substantially our view of the future. The 21st century is likely to see the end to world population growth and become the century of population aging, marked by low fertility and ever-increasing life expectancy. These trends have prompted many to predict a gloomy future caused by an unprecedented economic burden of population aging. In response, industrialized nations will need to implement effective social and economic policies and programs. This is the final volume in a series of three. The papers included explore many examples and strengthen the basis for effective economic and social policies by investigating the economic, social, and demographic consequences of the transformations in the structures of population and family. These consequences include changes in economic behavior, both in labor and financial markets, and with regard to saving and consumption, and intergenerational transfers of money and care.

"The heated Malthusian-Boserupian debates still rage over consequences of high population growth, rapid urbanization, dense rural populations and young age structures in the face of drought, poverty, food insecurity, environmental degradation, climate change, instability and the global economic crisis. However, while facile generalizations about the lack of demographic change and lack of progress in meeting the MDGs in sub-Saharan Africa are commonplace, they are often misleading and belie the socio-cultural change that is occurring among a vanguard of more educated youth. Even within Ethiopia, the second largest country at the Crossroads of Africa and the Middle East, different narratives emerge from analysis of longitudinal, micro-level analysis as to how demographic change and responses are occurring, some more rapidly than others. The book compares Ethiopia with other

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Africa countries, and demonstrates the uniqueness of an African-type demographic transition: a combination of poverty-related negative factors (unemployment, disease, food insecurity) along with positive education, health and higher age-of-marriage trends that are pushing this ruggedly rural and land-locked population to accelerate the demographic transition and stay on track to meet most of the MDGs. This book takes great care with the challenges of inadequate data and weak analytical capacity to research this incipient transition, trying to unravel some of the complexities in this vulnerable Horn of Africa country: A slowly declining population growth rates with rapidly declining child mortality, very high chronic under-nutrition, already low urban fertility but still very high rural fertility; and high population-resource pressure along with rapidly growing small urban places"

This research endeavor consisted of two distinct efforts. First, following a literature review of the characteristics, objectives, and incentive programs available to nonindustrial private forest (NIPF) landowners, the potential effects of wood chip mill harvests on forest management practices of these landowners in North Carolina were analyzed. The study estimated NIPF pulpwood harvest volumes and the impacts of changes in timber market returns to NIPF owners. Economic welfare effects of producer and consumer surpluses attributable to market adjustments were also calculated. Potential savings from reduced site preparation costs from cleaner harvests associated with chip mill markets were estimated. Additionally, the potential changes in financial returns to growing timber with wood chip markets were estimated using discounted cash flow analyses of typical forest management returns. Given the existing market structure and price elasticities for timber, increased timber demand and better markets would consistently increase economic returns for both timber buyers and sellers. In absolute terms, forest industry (buyers) had higher benefits while NIPF owners (sellers) had higher percentage benefits. Based on 1990 trends in timber production and prices, some NIPF owners have experienced decreased returns from softwood stumpage sales. Increasing hardwood pulpwood timber production and prices have yielded average statewide incremental returns of \$595,000 per year for NIPF owners. Approximately 80% of the total value accrued to owners in the coastal plain, but the largest average annual percentage increase per year (9.9%) was received for NIPF hardwood pulpwood harvests in the mountains. Higher timber prices and shorter rotations for growing softwood timber led to sawtimber production with a chip component having the greatest returns for NIPF owners, followed by chipping the stand entirely at a shorter rotation, and last, production of sawtimber alone. These alternatives ge.

World Population and the United Nations

Simulating Alternative Social Security Responses to the Demographic Transition

Demographic Responses to Short-term Economic Stress in Southern Sweden During the Agricultural Transformation, 1829-1865

Life under Pressure

The Demographic Dividend and the Power of Youth

The New Demographic Regime

Population Under Harsh Time

A pioneering work in comparative history and social science that compares population behavior in response to adversity in Europe and Asia. This highly original book—the first in a series analyzing historical population behavior in Europe and Asia—pioneers a new approach to the comparative analysis of societies in the past. Using techniques of event history analysis, the authors examine 100,000 life histories in 100 rural communities in Western Europe and Asia to analyze the demographic response to social and economic pressures. In doing so they challenge the accepted Eurocentric Malthusian view of population processes and demonstrate that population behavior has not been as uniform as previously thought—that it has often been determined by human agency, particularly social structure and cultural practice. The authors examine the complex relationship between human behavior and social and economic environment, analyzing age, gender, family, kinship, social class and social organization, climate, food prices, and real wages to compare mortality responses to adversity. Their research at the individual, household, and community levels challenges the previously accepted characterizations of social and economic behavior in Europe and Asia in the past. The originality of the analysis as well as the geographic breadth and historical depth of the data make Life Under Pressure a significant advance in the field of historical demography. Its findings will be of interest to scholars in economics, environmental studies, demography, history, and sociology as well as the general reader interested in these subjects.

There is long-standing debate on how population growth affects national economies. A new report from Population Matters examines the history of this debate and synthesizes current research on the topic. The authors, led by Harvard economist David Bloom, conclude that population age structure, more than size or growth per se, affects economic development, and that reducing high fertility can create opportunities for economic growth if the right kinds of educational, health, and labor-market policies are in place. The report also examines specific regions of the world and how their differing policy environments have affected the relationship between population change and economic development.

This book is about the challenge posed by the unprecedented growth of the world's population and the response that has been made to that challenge by the United Nations.

The Future of the Public's Health in the 21st Century

Risk Management in the Family
Urbanization, fertility and social change
Demographic Responses to Economic Recessions in Latin America
Since 1900*

Nonindustrial Private Forestland Owners: Estimating Responses to Economic and Demographic Changes
Population Growth and Demographic Structure

This publication contains papers presented at the European Population Forum 2004, held in Geneva in January 2004, under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFP). The Forum discussed a range of issues organised under four key themes: global population and development trends from a European perspective; childbearing and parenting in low-fertility countries; morbidity, mortality and reproductive health challenges in transition economies; international migration and ways of promoting management and integration.

This original and panoramic book proposes that the underlying forces of demography and globalisation will shortly reverse three multi-decade global trends - it will raise inflation and interest rates, but lead to a pullback in inequality. "Whatever the future holds", the authors argue, "it will be nothing like the past". Deflationary headwinds over the last three decades have been primarily due to an enormous surge in the world's available labour supply, owing to very favourable demographic trends and the entry of China and Eastern Europe into the world's trading system. This book demonstrates how these demographic trends are on the point of reversing sharply, coinciding with a retreat from globalisation. The result? Ageing can be expected to raise inflation and interest rates, bringing a slew of problems for an over-indebted world economy, but is also anticipated to increase the share of labour, so that inequality falls. Covering many social and political factors, as well as those that are more purely macroeconomic, the authors address topics including ageing, dementia, inequality, populism, retirement and debt finance, among others. This book will be of interest and understandable to anyone with an interest on where the world's economy may be going.

The anthrax incidents following the 9/11 terrorist attacks put the spotlight on the nation's public health agencies, placing it under an unprecedented scrutiny that added new dimensions to the complex issues considered in this report. The Future of the Public's Health in the 21st Century reaffirms the vision of Healthy People 2010, and outlines a systems approach to assuring the nation's health in practice, research, and policy. This approach focuses on joining the unique resources and perspectives of diverse sectors and entities and challenges these groups to work in a concerted, strategic way to promote and protect the public's health. Focusing on diverse partnerships as the framework for public health, the book discusses: The need for a shift from an individual to a population-based approach in practice, research, policy, and community engagement. The status of the governmental public health infrastructure and what needs to be improved, including its interface with the health care delivery system. The roles nongovernment actors, such as academia, business, local communities and the media can play in creating a healthy nation. Providing an accessible analysis, this book will be important to public health policy-makers and practitioners, business and community leaders, health advocates, educators and journalists.

Population Matters

Demographic Responses to Economic Recessions in Latin America Since 1990

A Dynamic Response to Economic and Demographic Trends in Kansas

Demographic Change and Economic Well-Being

Institutions and Demographic Responses to Shocks : Württemberg, 1634-1870

A New Perspective on the Economic Consequences of Population Change

Demographic Responses to Development

The year 2008 marks the beginning of the baby boomer retirementavalanche just as the different demographics in advanced and mostdeveloping countries are becoming more pronounced. People areworrying again that developments in global population trends, foodsupply, natural resource availability and climate change raise thequestion as to whether Malthus was right after all. The Age of Aging explores a unique phenomenon for mankind and,therefore, one that takes us into uncharted territory. Low birthrates and rising life expectancy are leading to rapid aging and astagnation or fall in the number of people of working age inWestern societies. Japan is in pole position but will be joinedsoon by other Western countries, and some emerging marketsincluding China. The book examines the economic effects of aging,the main proposals for addressing the implications, and how agingsocieties will affect family and social structures, and the type ofenvironment in which the baby-boomers' children will grow up. The contrast between the expected old age bulge in Western nationsand the youth bulge in developing countries has importantimplications for globalization, and for immigration in Westerncountries - two topics already characterized by rising discontentor opposition. But we have to find ways of making bothglobalization and immigration work for all, for fear that failuremay lead us down much darker paths. Aging also brings newchallenges for the world to address in two sensitive areas, the politicization of religion and the management of internationalsecurity. Governments and global institutions will have to takegreater responsibilities to ensure that public policy responses areappropriate and measured. The challenges arising within aging societies, and the demographiccontrasts between Western and developing countries make for afractious world - one that is line with the much-debated 'declineof the West'. The book doesn't flinch from recognizing the ways inwhich this could become more visible, but also asserts that we canaddress demographic change effectively if governments andstrengthened international institutions are permitted a larger rolein managing change.

Demographic Responses to Economic and Environmental Crises : Proceedings of the IUSSP Seminar, May 21-23, 2009, Reitaku UniversityDemographic

Responses to Economic Adjustment in Latin AmericaOxford University Press

As the United States and the rest of the world face the unprecedented challenge of aging populations, this volume draws together for the first time state-of-the-art work from the emerging field of the demography of aging. The nine chapters, written by experts from a variety of disciplines, highlight data sources and research approaches, results, and proposed strategies on a topic with major policy implications for labor forces, economic well-being, health care, and the

need for social and family supports.

Riding the Age Waves - Volume 3

Ageing in Advanced Industrial States

Long-term Development of the Demographic Response to Short-term Economic Stress Among Landless in Western Scania

Living Standards in the Past

New Responses to New Challenges

Fertility, Child Schooling and the Quantity/quality Tradeoff

Demographic Responses to Modernization

Focusing on the developing economic challenges confronting Korea and the US in response to the aging of their populations, this timely book examines how public policies are evolving in light of demographic changes, the impact of aging on governmental expenditures, and transitions in the labor force associated with aging.

The papers in this volume address the influence of economic fluctuations upon mortality, fertility, and labor markets in the Latin America of the 1980s.

Contributors attempt to distinguish short-term effects from long-term ones.

Broader policy-related and institutional factors affecting the continent as a whole are examined alongside the demographic consequences of economic changes in individual countries.

Population aging is a global phenomenon that influences not only the industrialized countries of Asia and the West, but also many middle- and low-income countries that have experienced rapid fertility decline and achieved long life expectancies. This book explores how workers and consumers are responding to population aging and examines how economic growth, generational equity, trade and international capital flows are influenced by population aging. The contributors draw on the experience of the developing and industrialized worlds and on countries in Asia, North America, and Europe. They offer new evidence about micro-level responses of labor force participation, earnings, and savings to actual and/or perceived demographic change. Their broad perspective on population aging spans the entire demographic transition and demonstrates the importance of effective policy response in the early stages of population aging. Also included are policy analyses that explore the use of tax policy, financial reform, and policies targeting immigration and procreation. This insightful study will prove invaluable to students and scholars of population economics, public sector economics, welfare economics, social economics, and public finance. Pension analysts and government policymakers will find the material of great practical use.

Proceedings of the United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Population Growth and Demographic Structure, Paris, 16-20, November 1992

Population Challenges and Policy Responses

The Wichita State University: a Dynamic Response to Economic and Demographic Trends in an Urban Environment

Fiscal Accountability and Population Aging

Demographic Response to Economic Shock

Sources of Declining Fertility in the Philippines

Voices from the Global Diplomacy Lab

Why did Europe experience industrialisation and modern economic growth before China,

India or Japan? This is one of the most fundamental questions in Economic History and one that has provoked intense debate. The main concern of this book is to determine when the gap in living standards between the East and the West emerged. The established view, dating back to Adam Smith, is that the gap emerged long before the Industrial Revolution, perhaps thousands of years ago. While this view has been called into question - and many of the explanations for it greatly undermined - the issue demands much more empirical research than has yet been undertaken. How did the standard of living in Europe and Asia compare in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries? The present book proposes an answer by considering evidence of three sorts. The first is economic, focusing on income, food production, wages, and prices. The second is demographic, comparing heights, life expectancy and other demographic indicators. The third combines the economic and demographic by investigating the demographic vulnerability to short-term economic stress. The contributions show the highly complex and diverse pattern of the standard of living in the pre-industrial period. The general picture emerging is not one of a great divergence between East and West, but instead one of considerable similarities. These similarities not only pertain to economic aspects of standard of living but also to demography and the sensitivity to economic fluctuations. In addition to these similarities, there were also pronounced regional differences within the East and within the West - regional differences that in many cases were larger than the average differences between Europe and Asia. This clearly highlights the importance of analysing several dimensions of the standard of living, as well as the danger of neglecting regional, social, and household specific differences when assessing the level of well-being in the past.

The U.S. and other western economies are experiencing dramatic changes in growth and age structure of their populations. Fluctuations in birth rates are the most important determinants of these changes in the post war period. This paper examines the dynamic effects of baby "booms" and baby "busts" on a range of economic variables using a perfect foresight life cycle simulation model. In addition to describing general transition (as opposed to simply long run) affects of fertility change, the paper considers alter-native Social Security policies for avoiding sharp increases in long run payroll tax rates. These include reductions in benefit replacement rates, advances in Social Security's retirement age, taxation of social security benefits, and the accumulation of a significant Social Security trust fund. According to the simulated demographic transitions, the savings in the U.S. fertility currently underway can have very major impacts on long run factor returns and produce percipitous short term changes in saving rates. While Social Security policy has important effects on the simulated demographic transitions, these effects are of secondary importance to the long run level of economic welfare. Even if payroll tax rates rise dramatically, long run welfare (measured in terms of levels of adult consumption and leisure) is, nonetheless, substantially higher in the case of a sustained drop in the fertility rate. This reflects, in part, the decline in the number of dependent children per adult; while a sustained decline in the fertility rate eventually means a much larger ratio of elderly per capita, the decline in children per capita means an overall decline in the long run ratio of dependents to prime age workers in the economy. A second explanation for the simulated long run welfare gains is capital deepening associated with lower population growth rates.

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Keywords: property tax, NIPF, chip mill, population, land use, logistic regression, welfare analysis.

The Age of Aging

The Role of Fiscal Policy

How Demographics are Changing the Global Economy and Our World

Demographic Responses to Economic and Environmental Crises : Proceedings of the IUSSP Seminar, May 21-23, 2009, Reitaku University

The Unique Case of Ethiopia

New Perspectives on Well-Being in Asia and Europe

The Great Demographic Reversal

The meeting was part of the preparation for the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development. After the group's report and recommendations, 14 papers discuss population growth and socio-economic development; demographic, social, and economic responses to poverty in developing countries; demographic impacts of development patterns; demographic and health transitions; population growth, employment, and education; and social changes and the elderly in developing countries. They are supported with seven substantial discussion notes and a battery of tables. No index is included. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR.

Probes the movement of women into the work force, the relationship between women's employment and marriage, and economic, legal, social, institutional, and demographic responses to women in the job market

The effect of demography on economic performance has been the subject of intense debate in economics for nearly two centuries. In recent years opinion has swung between the Malthusian views of Coale and Hoover, and the cornucopian views of Julian Simon. Unfortunately, until recently, data were too weak and analytical models too limited to provide clear insights into the relationship. As a result, economists as a group have not been clear or conclusive. This volume, which is based on a collection of papers that heavily rely on data from the 1980s and 1990s and on new analytical approaches, sheds important new light on demographic-economic relationships, and it provides clearer policy conclusions than any recent work on the subject. In particular, evidence from developing countries throughout the world shows a pattern in recent decades that was not evident earlier: countries with higher rates of population growth have tended to see less economic growth. An analysis of the role of demography in the "Asian economic miracle" strongly suggests that changes in age structures resulting from declining fertility create a one-time "demographic gift" or window of opportunity, when the working age population has relatively few dependants, of either young or old age, to support. Countries which recognize and seize on this opportunity can, as the Asian tigers did, realize healthy bursts in economic output. But such results are by no means assured: only for countries with otherwise sound economic policies will the window of opportunity yield such dramatic results. Finally, several of the studies demonstrate the likelihood of a causal relationship between high

fertility and poverty. While the direction of causality is not always clear and very likely is reciprocal (poverty contributes to high fertility and high fertility reinforces poverty), the studies support the view that lower fertility at the country level helps create a path out of poverty for many families. Population Matters represents an important further step in our understanding of the contribution of population change to economic performance. As such, it will be a useful volume for policymakers both in developing countries and in international development agencies.

Drought Prone Areas in Northern Ethiopia

Women at Work

Mortality and Living Standards in Europe and Asia, 1700-1900

a demographic response to social and economic conditions

Nonindustrial Private Forestland Owners

Ecology, Economics, and Population Taboos

Population Aging, Intergenerational Transfers and the Macroeconomy

As fertility rates decrease, a country's working-age population grows larger relative to the young dependent population. With more people in the labor force and fewer children to support, a country has a window of opportunity for rapid economic growth if the right social and economic investments and policies are made in health, education, governance and the economy. Conversely, research shows that resource requirements to support a large population of children and youth can depress the pace of economic growth and prevent needed investments in human capital. The discourse on responding to this population growth frequently excludes the youth. The result can be an apathetic community of young people who withdraw from participation in political and democratic processes. The book is a compilation of articles that address the issue and highlight solutions from different parts of the world, from members of the Global Diplomacy Lab to external contributors: how they see their work promoting, enhancing and contributing to harvesting the demographic dividend.

This paper discusses the role of fiscal policy and demographics. By the end of this century, about two-thirds of all countries are expected to have declining populations. This will have profound implications for economics, financial markets, social stability, and geopolitics. Fiscal policy responses and technological innovation are especially important parts of the solution. Without action, public pension and health systems will not be sustainable over the long term. The increase in life expectancy and economic welfare that came with the industrial revolution brought with it the seeds of demographic change. This is a demographic double whammy that will have major implications for economic growth, financial stability, and the public purse.

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With declining fertility rates, populations in some advanced economies did not just grow more slowly; they stagnated or began to shrink. IMF analysis suggests that, if everyone lived three years longer than expected, pension related costs could increase by 50 percent in both advanced and emerging economies. This would heavily affect private and public sector balance sheets and could also undermine financial stability.

This book examines the causes of declining fertility in a major Southeast Asian nation, the Philippines. It describes issues pertaining to the significance and utility of demographic measurement for promoting rapid economic development.

New Evidence on the Standard of Living in Sweden During the 18th and 19th Centuries

The Demographic Dividend

Demographic Responses to Economic Crisis in Cameroon

The Subtle Revolution

Demographic Responses to Economic Adjustment in Latin America

Estimating Responses to Economic and Demographic Changes

A Case Study of Taita, Kenya