Demographic Transition And Rural Development In Nigeria

This book briefly reviews sociological, economic, and demographic literature pertaining to the relationship between income and fertility in developed and developing countries. He presents a conceptual framework to examine how fertility responds to changes in the distribution of household income. The analysis of data from Puerto Rico, Korea, and rural India is carefully executed, and conclusive policy implications are discussed. Originally published in 1979

"This final report was prepared by Bruno Losch, Sandrine Fraeguin-Gresh and Eric White (World Bank), with contributions of Thierry Giordano and Jean-Franocois Baeliaeres (Cirad). It was peer-reviewed by Derek Byerlee, Don Larson (World Bank), and Andrae Pouilles-Duplaix (AFD). The report draws extensively on two sets of seven country reports and data work developed by the national teams during the two phases of the RuralStruc Program."

First published in 1987. During the last half of the nineteenth century, nearly two million Norwegians and Swedes migrated to the United States. Declining rates of emigration are moderately associated with the development of urban-industrialization in Scandinavia toward the end of the 19th century. Still, the major explanation of the decline of emigration is argued to be less a response to new urban opportunities than the end result of the transformation of rural, peasant classes and the decay of the diffusion process. In this volume economic change, agricultural development, and the course of the demographic transition are separately considered to isolate the causes underlying the emigration. The social historical context is examined with an eye toward casting the results of this study in a broader light. Those lessons learned in the study of Scandinavian experience are applicable to similar processes currently unfolding in contemporary developing countries.

'This book describes and analyzes the demographic changes that took place in Taiwan between 1945 and 1995. It uses an interdisciplinary methodology so that different approaches to demographic change can be compared and contrasted. It attempts to evaluate Taiwan's experience so that lessons for the Third World can be extracted. The content and presentation of the material are deliberately designed to replicate the 1954 work of Barclay, Demographic Change and Colonial Development in Taiwan. As such the book seeks to provide the reasons that economic development without demographic change and Colonial Development with demographic change took place under the Japanese while development with demographic change took place under the Japanese while development with demographic change took place under the Japanese while development with demographic change and StructureFertilityMortality, Morbidity, and Public HealthMigrationPopulation PoliciesSummary and Conclusions Readership: Students and researchers in Asian studies, Chinese and Taiwanese studies, demography and planning. Keywords: Taiwan Development; Demographic Change; Population Policies; Brain Drain and Its Reversal; Illegal Migration; Demographic and Epidemiological TransitionReviews: "As he does throughout the book, Selya provides us with current thinking from a variety of viewpoints. This book is an exceptionally valuable resource for those with an interest in Taiwan's modern development. "Population and Development Review "This is a valuable and useful book. It is full of information and offers a thoughtful and reasonable survey of a broad literature on a range of demography, and development theory." The Professional Geographer '

Demographic Transition and Social Development in Low-income Countries

The State of Food and Agriculture 2018

The Unique Case of Ethiopia

Determinants of a Demographic Transition in Predominantly Rural Countries

Growing Old in an Older Brazil

Economic Equality and Fertility in Developing Countries

"The heated Malthusian-Bosrupian 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 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 undernutrition, already low urban fertility but still very high rural fertility; and high population-resource pressure along with rapidly growing small urban places.

Migration is an expanding global reality, one that allows millions of people to seek new opportunities. But it also involves challenges for migrants and for societies, both in areas of origin and of destination. This report analyses migratory flows – internal and international – and how they are linked to processes of economic development, demographic change, and natural-resource pressure. The focus is on rural migration, the many forms it takes and the important role it plays in both developing and developed countries. The report investigates the drivers and impacts of rural migration and highlights how related policy priorities depend on country contexts that are in continuous evolution. These priorities will be different for countries in protracted crises, countries where rural youth employment is a challenge, countries in economic and demographic transition, and developed countries in need of migrant workers, not least to support agriculture and rural economies.

Brazil is in the middle of a profound socioeconomic transformation driven by demographic change. Because of profound changes in mortality and, especially, fertility over the past four decades the population at older ages then begun to increase, a trend that will become more and more rapid as time progresses. While it took more than a century for France's population, aged 65 and above, to increase from 7 to 14 percent of the total population, the same demographic change will occur in the next two decades in Brazil (between 2011 and 2031). The elderly population will more than triple within the next four decades, from less than 20 million in 2010 to approximately 65 million in 2050. On the one side, these shifts in population age structure will lead to substantial additional fiscal pressures on publicly financed health care and pensions, along with substantial reductions in fiscal pressures for publicly financed education. Public transfers in Brazil have been very effective in reducing poverty among the elderly in both urban and rural areas. However, without substantial changes, the aging of the population will put a strain on the current system that will result in some critical trade-offs with consequence for poverty among other vulnerable groups and for the growth prospects of the country. One the other side, given the strong association between people's economic behavior and the life cycle, changes in the population age structure have a major impact on economic development. This book investigates the impact of demographic changes on several dimensions of the Brazilian economy and society. It does so in a comprehensive and systematic way that captures the broad complexity of issues, from economic growth to poverty, from public financing of social services and transfers to savings, from employment to health and long-term care, and their interrelations. Rural Europe is in a phase of huge transition both from a demographic and economic-structural point of view. This paper is focused on demographic and economic-structural changes in differing rural areas and the connection between these processes. This does not exclude the relations to urban areas as population changes in rural areas cannot be analyzed without taking the urban population development on board in the analyses. This is of course especially important with regard to the migratory movements where in-migration to urban areas in many cases is dependent of out-migration from rural areas. It has also been shown that rural areas have different migration patterns where many in the surroundings of big cities have experienced a positive population development as an effect of both natural population increase and net in-migration. The contrary is, however, the case in peripheral and remote rural areas where contrary development paths often seem to be the fact. It must here also be highlighted that out-migration also results in eroding reproduction potentials as outmigration of young women accentuate the effects of the drops in fertility. These processes are related to the economic-structural changes both in rural areas and urban ones. Natural population change has, thus, lost its primacy as the dominant factor behind regional population development both in positive and negative ways as the European regions - urban as well as rural - have been transformed from high fertility ones. Instead it is migration that is the prime driver with regard to population development - both in negative and positive ways in urban as well as rural regions. The 'rural exodus' is in many cases still the rule. In order to analyze and illustrate the differing demographic development paths and the differing preconditions for transformation an economic-structural typology developed within the ESPON/EDORA-project combined with an extended OECD accessibility typology will be used (the Dijkstra-Poelmann typology) by cross-tabulation. This means that distance and accessibility as well as economic and structural traits will be integrated in the analyses of expanding and shrinking regions. The time dimension will be from the beginning of the 1990s up to the latest possible year (2012). The analyses are based on the demographic and economic-structural development at NUTS3-level as this is the lowest level for using quantitative data concerning analyses of demographic and economic-structural changes at a meaningful geographical scale and the connections between these transformation processes in a quantitative way.

Demography Transition in Japan and Rural Development

China's Economic Growth Prospects

The China Path to Economic Transition and Development

Problems of Rural Aged

Scandinavian Exodus

Agricultural Development and the Demographic Transition

This English-language volume is an edited collection of articles from the 2010 Chinese-language volume of the Green Book of Population and Labor. It examines recent developments in the Chinese demographic transition and its implications, especially for the labor market.

Ageing is a universal and irreversible process. The rate of ageing is not uniform but different from individual to individual. Getting old is the result of the interplay of biological, sociological, psychological, and ecological factors. The interaction of declining fertility and mortality regimes governs the pace of population of ageing. This faster pace of demographic transition in developing countries has resulted in a growth of the aged population not only in proportion to that of the developed countries, but also in absolute numbers. India is a country with a fine tradition of respecting, loving and supporting the aged. As a result of modernization, urbanization and globalization the values and life styles are changing which is affecting the care of the aged and problems of aged are alarmingly increasing. The present volume highlights that each applied discipline is important and when development plans are drawn at different level, the potentialities of the contribution of the aged should be taken into account. This volume will provide them with a will to live with a holistic attitude. This volume would provide guideline to Sociologists, Social Workers, Gerontologists, Demographers, Social Scientist, Medical Scientists, Planners and Policy makers for developing action and academic programmers for the cause and care of elderly population in Rural, Urban and Tribal areas of the country. This volume would pave the way to cater the needs of the aged in the country.

Scientific Essay from the year 2018 in the subject Geography / Earth Science - Demographics, Urban Management, Planning, , language: English, abstract: The main purpose of this essay is to examine the integrations between population variables and rural development in general and food security in particular. A critical review of literature and analysis of secondary data were carried out to understand these dynamic linkages. For all nations, people are the ultimate and the only recipient of development results. Even if the population variables are decisive planning inputs, however, they were ignored and treated as exogenous factors in the process of development planning during the 1950s and 1960s. And so, the resultant problems such as poverty, unemployment, inequality, and other social ills were pervasive and deep-rooted in rural areas of the developing countries. The major reason for this tragedy was belived to be the failure of development theories, policies, and approaches adopted during the 1950s and 60s. It was during the 1970s that the issue of integrating population factors into development planning attracted the attention of some international organizations (such as UN) and vigorously advocated since then. Therefore, so as to balance the pace of the population growth and rural development process, all development actors in Ethiopia should adopt holistic and synergetic approaches in such a way that enhance agricultural productivity and boost investment in rural social and physical infrastructures.

The growth and expansion of cities and the transition from a rural to an urban society are among the most critical links between population change and economic development. On the one hand, migration is one of the fundamental demographic processes associated with changes in the population of urban places; the changing distribution of population be

Demographic Transition in Japan and Rural Development

Beyond Demographic Dividends

Cities Transformed

Urbanization And Development Multifunctional Agriculture

A Capacity Building Framework for Rural Government Adaptation to Population Change

Allan and Anne Findlay argue that a nation's human population is a vital resource in the development process. Changes in its composition - increased life expectancy combined with a falling birth rate, for example - can have profound effects upon a society. Warfare and mass migration of male workers also have long-reaching effects on those left behind. The rapid growth of Third World populations has often incorrectly been identified as the major force preventing more rapid economic development. Population pressure has been known to generate technological breakthroughs. Their final chapter examines family planning programmes, and concludes by asking who benefits most from population policies and questioning the right of developed countries to advocate family planning programmes for Third World nations.

In a time of great agricultural and rural change, the notion of 'multifunctionality' has remained under-theorized and poorly linked to the debates in the social sciences. This book analyses the extent to which the proposed transition towards post-productivist agriculture holds up to scientific scrutiny, and proposes a new transition theory.

China has grown rapidly since the reform initiation of the 1970s. China 's Economic Growth Prospects narrates the contribution of demographic transition to recent economic growth in China, and provides suggestions for ways in which it can sustain growth over the next few decades. The expert author provides reasons for the economic slowdown since the second decade of the twenty-first century; explores the challenges facing China 's long-term sustainability of growth with the disappearance of demographic dividend; and proposes policy suggestions. He concludes that, in order to avoid the middle-income trap, economic growth in China must transform from an inputs-driven pattern, to a productivity-driven pattern. Academics, researchers and students of economics and business, particularly those specialising in China, will find this book to be a useful resource. Investment bankers, journalists, politicians and policy makers will find the discussions of past experience and the future potential of the Chinese economy to be of interest.

The new edition of Population and Development offers an up-to-date perspective on one of the critical issues at the heart of the problems of development for all countries, and especially those that seek to implement major economic and social change: the reflexive relationships between a country 's population and its development. How does population size, distribution, age structure and skill base affect development patterns and prospects? How has global development been affected by regional population change? Retaining the structure of the well-received first edition, the book has been substantially revised and updated. The opening chapters of the book establish the theoretical and historical basis for examining the basic reflexive relationship, with exploration of the Malthusian perspective and its critics to examine how population change affects development, and exploration of the Demographic Transition Model and its critics to examine how, why and to what extent development drives population change. These are followed by empirically rich chapters on each of the main components of population change — mortality, fertility, internal and international migration, age structures and skill base — each elaborating key ideas with detailed and contrasting case studies from all regions of the developing world. There are concluding and more integrative discussions on population policies and global population futures. Bringing together Population Studies, Development Studies and Geography, the new edition of Population and Development is a key resource for undergraduate and postgraduate students across a range of programmes with specialist modules on population change. There is a large bibliography, with major new sections identifying a wide range of online resources for further study. Each chapter contains a reading guide with discussion questions. The text is enlivened by a number of case studies from around the world, most of which are new or have been substantially revised. Written by a leading international developm

Shifting Populations in the New West

International Handbook of Rural Demography
Demographic Change and Its Implications in the Developing World

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

China 's Population Aging and the Risk of 'Middle-income Trap' Demographic and Economic Trends in a Rural Europe in Transition

By most accounts, rural Malawi has lacked dynamism in the past decade. Growth has been mostly volatile, in large part due to unstable macroeconomic fundamentals evidenced by high inflation, fiscal deficits, and interest rates. When rapid economic growth has materialized, the gains have not always reached the poorest. Poverty remains high and the rural poor face significant challenges in consistently securing enough food. Several factors contribute to stubbornly high rural poverty. They include a low-productivity and non-diversified agriculture, macroeconomic and recurrent climatic shocks, limited non-farm opportunities and low returns to such activities, especially for the poor, and poor performance from some of the prominent safety net programs. The Report proposes complementary policy actions that offer a possible path for a more dynamic and prosperous rural economy. The key pillars of this comprise macroeconomic stability, increased productivity in agriculture, faster urbanization, better functioning safety nets, and more inclusive financial markets. Some recommendations call for a reorientation of existing programs such as the Malawi Farm Input Subsidy Program (FISP) and the Malawi Social Action Fund Public Works Program (MASAF-PWP). Others identify promising new areas of intervention, such as the introduction of digital IDs and biometric technologies to enhance the reach of mobile banking and deepen financial inclusion. Finally, and importantly, the report recommends the scaling up of investments on girls' secondary education to curb early child marriage and early child bearing among adolescents. This will empower women at home and work and bend the trajectory of fertility rates in rural areas in order to boost human development and reduce poverty.

This book by the renowned Chinese scholar Dr. Yinxing Hong provides the reader with a perceptive analysis of what has worked in China's development model. Over the past 30 years, China has experienced a remarkable economic rise, but it now faces the challenge of switching the drivers of this economic growth, which have proven so successful. The path has not been an easy one, and many challenges lie ahead. However, the rise of the Chinese economy has been the most significant global development in recent years. Is there a specific Chinese model? How was the Chinese transition, from a Soviet-style economic structure to one that is more open to market influences and the global market, achieved? In 15 essays, Dr. Hong provides fascinating insights to these and other key questions. The essays cover the challenges involved in transition and how the market-oriented reforms progressed; what the consequences of the transition were for public goods provision and how China opened up its economic system. The essays in Part II address the remaining challenges facing rural areas trying to develop a more consumer-driven economic base, and how to effectively modify the model of economic development. This book provides a sound basis for policymakers and scholars alike, as well as anyone who wants to get an insider's view of the progress and challenges faced by China's economic development.

This volume first examines projected demographic changes that will affect the economic well-being of China's rural elderly over the next twenty years, taking into account both China's sharp demographic transition and the continued migration of young adults into cities. The projected old age dependency ratio of 34 percent in China's rural areas by 2030 suggests that support of the elderly is likely to be an increasing burden on China's families over the next twenty years. The book next documents the sources of financial support, poverty incidence and vulnerability of the rural elderly since the early 1990s. China's rural elderly have been consistently poorer and more vulnerable to poverty than both working age households and the urban elderly. In contrast to the urban elderly who frequently have pension support, the rural elderly typically rely either on their own labor income or financial support from adult children. A substantial share of China's rural elderly continue to work well beyond the age 70, but labor as a primary source of support falls sharply during their 60s. Additional evidence suggests that the rural elderly work well beyond 60 out of necessity and only stop working when physically incapacitated. While average transfers from adult children to elderly parents are sufficient to keep them out of poverty, adult migrant children with uncertain income create the risk that transfers will not be sufficient to keep some rural elderly out of poverty. The final sections of the book review experiences with rural pensions during the 1990s and 2000s and draws out the lessons which have informed the design of a new national rural pension scheme. Among the many issues discussed, the report highlights the importance of providing incentives for participation in the pension scheme and important issues related to the portability of pensions for a mobile population.

This book examines the profound demographic transformation affecting China, India, and Indonesia, where 40% of the world's people live. It offers a systematic, comparative approach that will help readers to better understand the changing social and regional recomposition of the population in these regions. The chapters present a detailed investigation and mapping of regional trends in mortality, fertility, migration and urbanization, education, and aging. Throughout, the analysis carefully considers how these trends affect economic and social development. Coverage also raises global, theoretical questions about the singular ways in which each of these three countries have achieved their demographic transition. As the authors reveal, demographic trends seem to be somewhat linear and anticipatable, providing Asia's three demographic giants and their governments a formidable advantage in planning for the future. But the evolution of human mobility in China, India, and Indonesia, closely intertwined as it is with changing economic conditions, appears less predictable and ranks high among the major

challenges to demographic knowledge in the coming decades. Offering an insightful look into the components, implications, and regional variations of a changing population, this book will appeal to social scientists, demographers, anthropologists, sociologists, epidemiologists, and specialists in Asian studies.

From Demographic Dividend To Reform Dividend

Population and Development in the Third World

Economic Development, Population Policy, and Demographic Transition in the Republic of Korea

The China Population and Labor Yearbook, Volume 3

Population and Development

Integration of Population Variables into Rural Development Programs with Ethiopian Case

All these contributions in this violume are very useful and insightful in their own right. They together make a seminal contribution to the advancement of social demography in India. A work of this kind will not only help disseminate research findings across different disciplines but also help serious researchers with in the same discipline, know the past trent locate research graps and identify the pertinent and profound lines of enquiry needed for further development of the discipline.

The worlds developing countries will be experiencing massive increases in their urban populations over the 21st century. If managed intelligently and humanely, this growth can pave the way to sustainable development; otherwise, it will favour higher levels of poverty and environmental stress. The outcome depends on decisions being made now. The principal theme that runs through this volume is the need to transform urbanization into a positive force for development. Part I of this book reviews the demography of the urban transition, stressing the importance of beneficial rural-urban connections and challenging commonly held misconceptions. Part II asks how urban housing, land and service provision can be improved in the face of rapid urban expansion, drawing lessons from experiences around the world. Part III analyses the challenges and opportunities that urbanization presents for improving living environments and reducing pressures on local and global ecosystems. These social and environmental challenges must be met in the context of fast-changing demographic circumstances; Part IV explores the range of opportunities that these transformations represent. These challenges and opportunities vary greatly across Africa, Asia and Latin America, as detailed in Part V. Published with IIED and UNFPA

Over the next 20 years, most low-income countries will, for the first time, become more urban than rural. Understanding demographic trends in the cities of the developing world is critical to those countries - their societies, economies, and environments. The benefits from urbanization cannot be overlooked, but the speed and sheer scale of this transformation presents many challenges. In this uniquely thorough and authoritative volume, 16 of the world's leading scholars on urban population and development have worked together to produce the most comprehensive and detailed analysis of the changes taking place in cities and their implications and impacts. They focus on population dynamics, social and economic differentiation, fertility and reproductive health, mortality and morbidity, labor force, and urban governance. As many national governments decentralize and devolve their functions, the nature of urban management and governance is undergoing fundamental transformation, with programs in poverty alleviation, health, education, and public services increasingly being deposited in the hands of untested municipal and regional governments. Cities Transformed identifies a new class of policy maker emerging to take up the growing responsibilities. Drawing from a wide variety of data sources, many of them previously inaccessible, this essential text will become the benchmark for all involved in city-level research, policy, planning, and investment decisions. The National Research Council is a private, non-profit institution based in Washington, DC, providing services to the US government, the public, and the scientific and engineering communities. The editors are members of the Council's Panel on Urban Population Dynamics.

This is the third in an essential series of Springer handbooks that explore key aspects of the nexus between demography and social science. With an inclusive international perspective, and founded on the principles of social demography, this handbook shows how the rural population, which recently dropped below 50 per cent of the world total, remains a vital segment of society living in proximity to much-needed developmental and amenity resources. The rich diversity of rural areas shapes the capacity of resident communities to address far-reaching social, environmental and economic challenges. Some will survive, become sustainable and even thrive, while others will suffer rapid depopulation. This handbook demonstrates how these future development trajectories will vary according to local characteristics including, but not limited to, population composition. The growing complexity of rural society is in part a product of significant international variations in population trends, making this comparative and comprehensive study of rural demography all the more relevant. Collating the latest research on international rural demography, the handbook will be an invaluable aid to policy makers as they try to understand how demographic dynamics depend on the economic, social and environmental characteristics of rural areas. It will also aid researchers assessing the unique factors at play in the rural context and endeavoring to produce meaningful results that will advance policy and scholarship. Finally, the handbook is an ideal text for graduate students in a spread of disciplines from sociology to international development.

Managing Change in Rural Transition

The Demographic Transition

The American Midwest: Managing Change in Rural Transition

The Elderly and Old Age Support in Rural China

The Demographic Transition and Development in Africa

The Rural-urban Transition In Taiwan

This book makes a compelling case for reintegrating structural issues into agricultural and rural development policies, which have for the last 30 years over-focused on short-term issues. It shows how the liberalization of agricultural non-farm economy so often discussed in the literature. Neither has it led to a large-scale integration of agricultural producers into the global economy. Most producers remain engaged in traditional crops--mainly staples--and in traditional marketing systems characterized by limited contractualization. Yet in spite of these observations the book draws optimistic conclusions: there are a clear set of policy priorities that, if adapted to individual country contexts, can facilitate an enduring and productive rural transformation. The book is based on an in-depth seven-country study that surveyed 8,000 rural households. It specifically focuses on these households' activity and income structures in an evolving agricultural context marked by liberalization and trends of increasing economic integration. In doing so it reviews the very different levels (and trajectories) of rural diversification among countries at various stages in the structural transformation process. Among late developers, such as the countries of sub-Saharan Africa, a common observation is an incipient economic transition that is accompanied by a strong process of demographic transition. Consequently, growing cohorts of new labor market entrants pose a dramatic challenge. This new demographic structure offers a huge opportunity for growth if it can be accommodated, and if not it represents a serious political and economic liability. If overall economic diversification is the major avenue for change, sustainable growth, and job creation, then it is clear that agriculture and the rural economy will have a critical role to play in the coming two decades. Based on its investigation of existing rural realities, the book suggests several policy orientations. These include a clear need to focus on staples and family agricu

This book includes a series of reports that mainly discuss the Middle Income Trap against the backdrop of population ageing in China. It also offers practical suggestions on how to avoid it properly. Concretely, it argues that the government should accelerate the transition of economic development modes, resolve concentrated social conflicts, promote a balanced rural and urban development during the process of urbanization, and mitigate the effects of population ageing by fostering strengths and avoiding weaknesses. As for the challenges posed by population ageing in China, it puts forward five core suggestions tailored to China 's unique situation. Assessing a number of real-world challenges, the general report and the special reports combine theory and empirical findings, using primary data for their analyses. Given the wealth of essential information it provides, the book offers a valuable reference resource for decision-makers.

Demographic Transition in Japan and Rural DevelopmentThe Demographic Transition and Development in AfricaThe Unique Case of EthiopiaSpringer Science & Business Media

Refer review by Dennis Ahlburg in Population and Development Review. Vol. 28, 2, 2002. pp. 329-350.

Urbanization, Poverty and Environment in the 21st Century

Urban-rural Differences in Fertility in Europe During the Demographic Transition

A Sociological Perspective

Contemporary Demographic Transformations in China, India and Indonesia

Demography And Social Development Of 19th Century Rural Communities

The New Global Frontier

The demographic transition and its related effects of population growth, fertility decline and ageing populations are fraught with controversy. When discussed in relation to the global south and the modern project of development, the questions and answers become more problematic. Population and Development offers an expert guide on the demographic transition, from its origins in Enlightenment Europe through to the rest of the world. Tim Dyson examines how, while the phenomenon continues to cause unsustainable population growth with serious economic and environmental implications, its processes have underlain previous periods of sustained economic growth, helped to liberate women from the domestic domain, and contributed greatly to the rise of modern democracy. This accessible yet scholarly analysis will enable any student or expert in development studies to understand complex and vital demographic theory.

This book presents empirical observations and theoretical thinking of the fundamental changes in the Chinese economy. It starts with a warning of the Lewis Turning Point, which is empirically proven by disappearance of surplus labor force and a rapid increase in wages of unskilled workers. It further reveals that China''s rapid population-aging trend is diminishing the demographic dividend that has kept China''s economic growth rate high. Subsequently, it touches upon employment challenges that arise after reaching the Lewis Turning Point, further propelling urbanization, a balanced regional development, and so on. Finally, it introduces middle-income trap which is one of the biggest challenges China is facing, followed by recommendation of policies for the Chinese government to tackle the challenges ahead. This book should be of great interest to graduates, undergraduates, researchers and specialists who follow closely the economic development and demographic transition of China, the world''s most populous country.

The rural Midwest is undergoing fundamental changes with increased competition from foreign agriculture; employment shifts from higher-paying service industries; the displacement of local small town business by large discount stores and shopping malls; overall population declines that threaten the viability of schools, hospitals, and other public institutions, along with an influx of minority groups that has led to strife in some communities. Using data from the 2000 Census, this collection examines the major demographic and employment trends in the rural Midwestern states with special attention to the issues that state and local policy makers must address in the near future. The contributors are well known experts in their fields, and in these original, previously unpublished materials they offer suggestions on how the Internet and other technological advances offer new opportunities for rural economies that local leaders can build on.

Studies in Social Demography
Migration, Agriculture and Rural Development
The Changing Face of the Rural West
Structural Transformation and Rural Change Revisited
Pathways to Prosperity in Rural Malawi

A Transition Theory Perspective