

Industrial Growth And Population Change By E A Wrigley

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The recent experience of industrialized countries with low fertility and persistent immigration has stimulated interest in the economic effects of population change in industrial countries and has led to new research in population economics. In Germany, however, where these demographic trends were perhaps most pronounced, research on population economics has lagged. During recent years more German economists have also turned to this topic. This upsurge in research activity motivated the organisation of an international conference entitled "Economic Consequences of Population Change in Industrialized Countries", which was held from June 1 to June 3, 1983 at the University of Paderborn, W. Germany. The conference was designed to discuss and assess the new theoretical and empirical research work on the effects of population change on the economy, to intensify the international cooperation and to stimulate the research in population economics in W. Germany. This volume contains 23 revised versions of the 27 papers presented at the conference. Although the topics of the papers are diverse, they can be grouped into six general themes: The first section, including papers by Cigno, Steinmann, and Simon, deals with models of the secular interrelationships between population change, technical progress and economic growth. The models are built upon the framework of neoclassical growth theory and are extended by the assumption that the rate of technical progress is positively linked with population growth or population density.

Planning for Population Change

Challenges Met, Opportunities Seized

A New Perspective on the Economic Consequences of Population Change

Population Change and Economic and Social Development

Industrial Growth and Population Change, a Regional Study of the Coal-field Areas of North-West Europe in the Later Nineteenth Century

Population Change in North-western Europe, 1750-1850

This book deals with macro and micro aspects of population change and their inter-face with socio-economic factors and impact. It examines theoretical notions and pursues their empirical manifestations and uses multidisciplinary approaches to population change and diversity. It investigates the organic nature of the relationships between socio-economic factors and population change and the feedback loops that affect socio-economic organisation and behaviour. The book brings together material often scattered in a number of sources and disciplines that helps to understand population change and their socio-economic aspects. In addition to dealing with the more conventional factors in population dynamics in the form of fertility, mortality and migration, the book examines socio-economic forces that influence them. It discusses population evolving attributes that affect population characteristics and social and behaviour and impact on the environment. Further, it deals with social organisation and pathways that lead to different social and economic development and standards of living of diverse populations.

Industrial Growth and Population Change Cambridge University Press

Population Change and Economic Development in East Asia

Global Population in Transition

Population Since the Industrial Revolution ; the Case of England and Wales

The Demographic Dividend

Economic Consequences of Population Change in the Third World

The fifteen essays in this volume address from several viewpoints the question of what role population change played in East Asia's rapid economic development.

Charts Britain's transformation from the European periphery to a global economic power from the reign of Elizabeth I to Victoria.

A guide to assist national policy makers in linking population and environment in strategies for development

Indian Economic Development

Metropolitanization and Population Change in Rhode Island

Urbanism As a Way of Life

Economic Growth Trends in Virginia

The Path to Sustained Growth

Population change and population forecasts are receiving considerable attention from governmental planners and policy-makers, as well as from the private sector. Old patterns of population redistribution, industrial location, labor-force participation, household formation, and fertility are changing. The resulting uncertainty has increased interest in forecasting because mere

extrapolations of past trends are proving inadequate. In the United States of America population forecasts received even more attention after federal agencies began distributing funds for capital infrastructure to state and local governments on the basis of projected future populations. If the national government had based those funding decisions on locally prepared projections, the optimism of local officials would have resulted in billions of dollars worth of excess capacity in sewage treatment plants alone. Cabinet-level inquiries concluded that the U. S. Department of Commerce should (1) assume the responsibility for developing a single set of projections for use whenever future population was a consideration in federal spending decisions and (2) develop methods which incorporate both economic and demographic factors causing population change. Neither the projections prepared by economists at the Bureau of Economic Analysis nor those prepared by demographers at the Bureau of the Census were considered satisfactory because neither method adequately recognized the intertwined nature of demographic and economic change. Against this background, the American Statistical Association (ASA) and the U. S.

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

Causes and Consequences of World Demographic Change

a regional study of the coalfield area of North-West Europe in the later nineteenth century

Economic Consequences of Population Change in Industrialized Countries

interpretive and theoretical essays

Population Change and the Economy: Social Science Theories and Models

Demographic and Economic Change in Developed Countries; a Conference

This valuable book summarizes recent research by experts from both the natural and social sciences on the effects of population growth on land use. It is a useful introduction to a field in which little quantitative research has been conducted and in which there is a great deal of public controversy. The book includes case studies of African, Asian, and Latin American countries that demonstrate the varied effects of population growth on land use. Several general chapters address the following timely questions: What is meant by land use change? Why are ecological research and population studies so different? What are the implications for sustainable growth in agricultural production? Although much work remains to be done in quantifying the causal connections between demographic and land use changes, this book provides important insights into those connections, and it should stimulate more work in this area.

Since the 1950s much attention has been paid to the effect of rapid population growth on the rural societies of the Third World. Yet it is often forgotten that Europe faced similar problems in the past. This book, first published in 1980, suggests some ways of looking at the interrelationships between population growth and agrarian change, and uses these approaches to consider the demographic and agrarian problems of various parts of Europe in the past - in the fourteenth century, the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, and in the early nineteenth century. These places are then compared with rural societies in the developing world at the present time.

An Analysis of Migration Patterns, Changes in Labor Force and Plant Locations

Item 8 of the Provisional Agenda :[report of the Secretary-General]

Population Change and Social Continuity

Population and Development in the Third World

Pre-industrial Population Change

a regional study of the coalfield areas of north-west Europe in the later nineteenth century

This report discusses the relationship between population and environmental change, the forces that mediate this relationship, and how population dynamics specifically affect climate change and land-use change.

Industrial Growth and Population Change deliberately strays across the conventional boundaries of social scientific analysis, embracing economic history, historical geography, demography and sociology. The underlying thesis is that economic historians have tended too readily to suppose that the national entity is the appropriate unit of study.

Proceedings of the Conference on Population Economics Held at the University of Paderborn, West Germany, June 1-3, 1983

Population and Land Use in Developing Countries

Population Dynamics

Population Growth and Technological Change

The Environmental Implications of Population Dynamics

The Mortality Decline and Short-term Population Movements

The guide serves as a resource for national-level policy makers and the staff of conservation organizations who wish to integrate population and environmental conditions in planning for sustainable development. It presents the basic rationale for linking population and environmental issues, including the demonstrable impact that growth in population and consumption is having on the environment. At the same time, it acknowledges the difficulty of achieving integration due to long-entrenched disciplinary and institutional specialization. The guide refrains from making blanket prescriptions, but rather emphasizes that policy and planning responses must be attuned to the location-specific nature of population-environment interactions. A number of mechanisms for achieving integration are presented, including placement of demographers within national planning organizations, or creation of country-based networks of population and conservation professionals who meet regularly to share knowledge and experience. For those less familiar with previous research, the book includes a primer on demographic change and models and frameworks for understanding the

links between population dynamics (births, deaths, growth, migration) and environmental change. Originally published in 1996

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.

Regional Integration, Demographic Change, and Patterns of Industrial Growth

Report to the State of Rhode Island, the Industrial Foundation of Rhode Island

Population Growth and Agrarian Change

Population and Strategies for National Sustainable Development

Industrial Growth and Population Change; a Regional Study of the Coalfield Areas of North-west Europe in the Later Nineteenth Century

Industrial Growth and Population Change

As the world's population exceeds an incredible 6 billion people, governments and scientists everywhere are concerned about the prospects for sustainable development. The science academies of the three most populous countries have joined forces in an unprecedented effort to understand the linkage between population growth and land-use change, and its implications for the future. By examining six sites ranging from agricultural to intensely urban to areas in transition, the multinational study panel asks how population growth and consumption directly cause land-use change, and explore the general nature of the forces driving the transformations. *Growing Populations, Changing Landscapes* explains how disparate government policies with unintended consequences and globalization effects that link local land-use changes to consumption patterns and labor policies in distant countries can be far more influential than simple numerical population increases.

Recognizing the importance of these linkages can be a significant step toward more effective environmental management.

This collection of essays is concerned with the consequences of population change for present and future social and economic policy towards such questions as employment, education, and health care, as well as the spatial and temporal variations in demand that arise from both demographic and geographical differences. The book argues that there is a need for greater sensitivity about population change in policy-making and service provision and suggests ways of achieving this goal. It shows how population problems are only one part of a complex of factors associated with development; that population policies cannot be focused solely on demographic factors; and effective family planning must persuade individuals through education in the advantages and means of control.

Growing Populations, Changing Landscapes

Ten Years in a Coal Town

The Fourth Industrial Revolution

The spatial dynamics of U.S. urban-industrial growth, 1800-1914

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

Industrial Growth and Population Change; a Regional Study of the Coalfield Areas of North-west Europe in the Later Nineteenth Century

World-renowned economist Klaus Schwab, Founder and Executive Chairman of the World Economic Forum, explains that we have an opportunity to shape the fourth industrial revolution, which will fundamentally alter how we live and work. Schwab argues that this revolution is different in scale, scope and complexity from any that have come before. Characterized by a range of new technologies that are fusing the physical, digital and biological worlds, the developments are affecting all disciplines, economies, industries and governments, and even challenging ideas about what it means to be human. Artificial intelligence is already all around us, from supercomputers, drones and virtual assistants to 3D printing, DNA sequencing, smart thermostats, wearable sensors and microchips smaller than a grain of sand. But this is just the beginning: nanomaterials 200 times stronger than steel and a million times thinner than a strand of hair and the first transplant of a 3D printed liver are already in development. Imagine "smart factories" in which global systems of manufacturing are coordinated virtually, or implantable mobile phones made of biosynthetic materials. The fourth industrial revolution, says Schwab, is more significant, and its ramifications more profound, than in any prior period of human history. He outlines the key technologies driving this revolution and discusses the major impacts expected on government, business, civil society and individuals. Schwab also offers bold ideas on how to harness these changes and shape a better future—one in which technology empowers people rather than replaces them; progress serves society rather than disrupts it; and in which innovators respect moral and ethical boundaries rather than cross them. We all have the opportunity to contribute to developing new frameworks that advance progress.

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.

Population Change and Economic Development

Studies from India, China, and the United States

Report of a Workshop

An Historical Perspective

A Regional Study of the Coalfield Areas of North-west Europe in the Later Nineteenth Century

Industrial and Labor-force Change and Population Growth in United States Labor-market Areas, 1970-1990

What governments and their peoples do today to influence the demographic future will set the terms for development strategy well into the next century. In the poorest countries of the world, and among the poorest groups within countries, poverty contributes to high mortality and even higher fertility. It thereby creates a vicious circle. Slowing population growth is a difficult challenge to humanity - but a challenge that must be and can be successfully addressed. This study concludes that in some countries development may not be possible at all unless slower population growth can be achieved soon, before higher real incomes would bring fertility down spontaneously. There is reason for hope: the experience of the past decade shows that education, health, and other development measures that raise parents' hopes for their children, along with widespread access to family planning services, create a powerful combination in reducing fertility. Development assistance is critical, in addressing many of the fundamental development issues of the era, including population. Although the direct costs of programs to reduce population growth are not large, a greater commitment by the international community is needed to assist developing countries in the challenge of slowing population growth.

By examining the social structure of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, during a period of massive demographic change, the author challenges the notion that rapid population growth and intense mobility undermines the stability of the community.

Population Matters

Industrial growth and population change

Industrial Development and Highway Planning in Rhode Island

Governance and Population: the Governmental Implications of Population Change