

**Chapter 1 : Paul Demeny, Distinguished Scholar, Population Council**

*Paul Demeny of Population Council, New York City with expertise in Political Economy, Race, Ethnicity and Politics, International Relations. Read 40 publications, and contact Paul Demeny on.*

Casterline, John Bongaarts eds. Optimism that a rapid fertility transition was imminent, a common view among scholars in the s, was dashed by survey evidence that steadily accumulated through the s. At this juncture, the future course of fertility in sub-Saharan Africa remains highly uncertain. Competing hypotheses have been proposed to explain the late onset and slow pace of transition. Motivated by these lacunae, the Committee on Population of the US National Academy of Sciences conducted a workshop in bringing together demographers and other social scientists with African research experience to analyze recent fertility trends in sub-Saharan Africa and to assess the prospects for more rapid reproductive change in the region. The chapters in this volume are based on papers presented at the workshop. In each of these areas, current problems and future policy outcomes are dependent to a greater or lesser degree on the effectiveness of the state. In the short run, it is argued that there is considerable scope for fertility reduction simply by satisfying existing unmet need for contraception through increased access to reproductive health services, as borne out by recent experience in a few African countries. Many countries in the region may fall short of these conditions. To order a print copy, contact publications popcouncil. Its continuing focus has been on advancing knowledge of the complex relationships between population and social, economic, and environmental change and providing a forum for discussion of related issues of public policy. A core topic has been fertility transition: The transition, linked to socioeconomic development and improvements in health and longevity, is of major interest to social scientists. Moreover, it is still underway in many countries, and in a few has barely begun. The future pace of fertility decline in these countries has large implications for the ultimate peak size of the human population and its well-being. Population and Public Policy: This collection of essays on population and public policy marks the occasion and celebrates his scholarly career. The opening essays in this supplement to Population and Development Review cover population renewal in affluent societies, the management of intergenerational relations throughout history, and the sustainability issues confronting the modern welfare state. Another set of contributions is concerned with the historical experience with low fertility; the puzzles that ultra-low fertility and natural population decrease pose for theorists of human behavior; the relationship between fertility decline and democratization; and the intractable problems for social policy in Japan created by ultra-low fertility and extreme population aging. Several essays examine the role of public policy in lowering high fertility; others offer novel insights on natural and human capital and technology. A final group of essays concerns theory and data: Transition has major implications for family and kinship patterns, urbanization, public finance and the welfare state, and intergenerational relations. The chapters in this supplement explore aspects of the transitional and post-transition landscape from a variety of disciplinary perspectives. They cover both modern industrial societies and emerging economies, and take note of the circumstances of latecomers to the transition process. Bloom, Wolfgang Lutz eds. Download PDF The essays assembled in this supplement to Population and Development Review address the history of national and international political responses to high fertility and rapid population growth; the demographic dimensions of economic globalization and international factor mobility; policy implications of population-linked changes in the natural and built environment; and problems of managing international migration. Demographic and Economic Perspectives Linda J. Download PDF In this supplement to Population and Development Review, distinguished social scientists bring a variety of disciplinary perspectives—economic, demographic, epidemiological—to bear on the subject of population aging, looking particularly to likely future trends and their economic consequences. Among the questions investigated: What can be said about the future course of longevity, given that research on both historical and contemporary populations belies the existence of a biologically fixed maximum for the human life span? How can we unravel the strong positive association between socioeconomic status and health? What are the effects of increased longevity on the viability of publicly financed retirement and disability programs—and can we assign probabilities to such increases? The

data drawn on come largely from elaborate longitudinal surveys such as the US Health and Retirement Study, the importance of which is thus underlined. Taken together, these chapters provide a portrait of a dynamic, vibrant, innovative program of research that lays the foundation for understanding population aging and the social and economic challenges it brings. Classical evolutionary theory accounts for survival only through the age of reproduction. A more elaborate theory, integrating biological and demographic perspectives, is required to explain these current trends in longevity and to gauge their future course. The papers collected in this supplement to *Population and Development Review* contribute to the development of such a theory. The authors are leading scientists from demography, evolutionary biology, and field ecology, equipped to draw insights not only from human populations but also from the comparative mortality patterns and environmental circumstances of many other species: The opening chapter presents an overview of the evolutionary and genetic bases of aging and senescence, within and between species, and of the additional role of social evolution. Subsequent chapters explore the selective forces that shape life span patterns in various species— not least, in fruit flies; present an economic optimization model of the evolution of life span; and analyze the surprising phenomenon of the apparent slowing of the rate of increase in human mortality with age at the oldest ages. A final chapter attempts a synthesis of the various approaches to explaining and predicting age patterns of mortality. Together they are the subject of an expanding research effort: This supplement to *Population and Development Review* is the first attempt to systematically address methodological issues in population—environment analysis. The population—environment systems discussed range from air pollution in urban localities to national-level problems of land cover and food security. The conclusions point toward needed advances in system modeling and interdisciplinary research.

**Chapter 2 : Population Association of America**

*At that time, definitely, Paul Demeny was already a prominent figure of American demography, and, even more, of worldwide population studies. But all that was only half of the real Paul Demeny as you were became a distinguished scholar of The Population Council and founding editor of Population and Development Review.*

One year after he was born, his family moved to Cleveland, Ohio where he spent most of his early years receiving an "excellent" education. Ansley Coale attended a public high school starting in . His intentions were to enroll in Princeton University just like his older brother Jim did in . By the time Ansley was 16 years old, he was ready to graduate high school. After an extra year at the Mercersburg Academy , a preparatory school, he was accepted into Princeton. This extra year of education was not only important for his intellectual development, but he ended up having 18 companions from the academy that also went to Princeton. Over the years the two of them became well-known demographers. His "Growth and Structure of Human Populations" is considered an essential textbook for those interested in formal demography. Coale joined the faculty at Princeton in , the same year he received his Ph. The results, which showed that slowing population growth could enhance economic development , had a major impact on public policy and set the research agenda in this field. These model life tables both established new empirical regularities, and proved invaluable in the development of later techniques for estimating mortality and fertility in populations with inaccurate or incomplete data. The Demographic Transition, as stated by Coale, occurs when a country develops a strong economy, and within the society, low fertility and mortality will start to reflect based upon the economic standpoint. The first one is "within the conscious of choice". In other words, it is up to the individual and within their own decision to have children. The second one would be if a society sees not having children as advantageous , then fertility will decline. The third pre-condition is to have contraception methods ready. It is important to emphasize that a society will start to shows signs of fertility decline if these three pre-conditions are met. The Project findings eventually led to the conclusion that even though economical factors can play a role in fertility decline, this is not the absolute determinant of fertility decline. The European Project led to a better understanding that infant mortality and fertility decline do not necessarily follow each other. In a study conducted by Ansley J. Coale, India and China were compared in both their population size and fertility trends. The survey then served as an understanding of the population and fertility changes that would occur in China shortly after. These reasons are based on policies put in place to reduce birth rates and some cultural differences that come into play as well. Finally, Coale presents the future of both countries and states that despite the efforts to reduce birth rates, the countries will remain to be most populated.

**Chapter 3 : "Encyclopedia of Population" by Paul Demeny**

*Designed to encompass the large-scale changes in emphasis and research directions in population studies during the last 20 years, topics covered include: rapid.*

I simply was very glad when you were selected by a very clear vote of the Council among an unusually large number of famous scholars nominated by members. Perhaps, it would be somewhat exaggerated here to say as politicians sometimes do in similar circumstances, that we have been friends for 30 years or even 40 in our case, but it is true that we have known each other for long and that we have regularly met, at many events, during our own careers. And after all this time, I still have the same great esteem that I have had for you since I entered the field of demographic research, where you preceded me by about ten years. I have been impressed by your outstanding performance at each opportunity I have had to see you, to listen to you or to read your work. Traditionally the type of speech I have to deliver now includes a brief summary of the career of the laureate. The length and the richness of yours really constrains me to be abusively brief if I want to save enough time to also briefly summarize the main reasons why we were very strongly convinced that you perfectly fit the profile of an IUSSP laureate. Some time ago, you were born in Nyiregyhaza, in the north-east of Hungary. From there you went to Debrecen to complete High School and then to Budapest to get a BA from the University, and then, crossing Europe and the Atlantic Ocean, you went to Princeton for graduate studies, ending in with a PhD in economics. You were then able to start your brilliant career as an American demographer, universally known around the world. However, I have been told that to come to Princeton, you gave up a promising other career as a bassoonist since you had been invited to join the Debrecen orchestra. Have you any regret about it? As a demographer I cannot complain. We would have missed you too much! Your career of demographer started as Assistant Professor and Research Associate at the famous Office of Population Research of Princeton University, under the direction of our esteemed late colleague Ansley Coale. And then we became "colleagues" of course, you at the top and I in the field since I was working for the Population Council in Algeria when you became, in , a Vice President of that venerable institution, very representative of the active American promotion of overseas population research activities. But you were not there at an honorary post since you directed for 3 years the Demographic Division, and then, for 12 years, until , the Center for Policy Studies. At that time, definitely, Paul Demeny was already a prominent figure of American demography, and, even more, of worldwide population studies. But, let me give you, dear Paul, more specific reasons for our choice. Here again I have to be brief and to necessarily skip large parts of your so productive activities. The two main ones are so obvious that there is nothing new here for anybody: A great scientist Undoubtedly, from your first position at the Princeton Office of Population Research, you confirmed that, when, together with Ansley Coale, you produced a book, which was soon to become one of, and perhaps even, the most popular book among demographers all around the world: Of course nobody read the book from the first page to the eight hundred and seventy first page! From that moment, in spite of the fame of your distinguished co-author, your reputation was firmly established. I remember very well Alfred Sauvy confiding one of his major regrets to me. Complaining that at the end of the 19th century French Universities were not able to retain bright brains like the great economist Leon Walras, letting him to go to Switzerland, to donate his celebrity to the University of Lausanne: According to the impressive list of "selected publications" attached to your nomination, even if it founded your fame, only a small part of your fertile scientific production was devoted to that field. Undoubtedly the main wealth of your entire work is elsewhere, somewhere at the crossing of your original background in economics, of the solid demographic training you got at Princeton, and of your wonderful inexhaustible general knowledge and erudition. Indeed, after a couple of studies properly oriented towards population economics, which led to articles like "investment allocation and population growth" or "Demographic aspects of saving, investment employment and productivity" published in the middle of the 60s, you came very soon to a much broader global approach of the links between demography, economics and policies. Consequences and Policy Implications". Of course, like many of the best American demographers, you produced a dozen major articles more specifically devoted to fertility

and family planning, but most of your publications turn around three themes that are closely linked: If I were to be constrained to use only one key-word to characterize your work, I think that it would be "population policies", since you obviously very much like and succeed very well in discussing policy implications of all aspects of demographic trends and changes. But it would be too confining since you always consider the economic and cultural frame as a crucial one when dealing with demographic trends, which is better underlined by the expression "population and development". And, in the same way, you also have always borne in mind the worldwide challenge of population issues, even when you study national or regional cases, which explains the frequency of the word "globalization" in your beautiful writings. That general orientation was so relevant and the wording was so good that immediately after, in June, the Nobel Prize Joseph Stiglitz gave exactly that title "Globalization and its discontents" to his new book. Unfortunately, my dear Paul, there is no Nobel Prize for demography and that is a great pity. Because of that you suffer a great injustice. If you surf on Google with your title "Globalization and its discontents" you will get 19, search results. If you do it again using that title jointly with the name Stiglitz, you will still get 9, search results. If you do it with the same title and Demeny you will receive only 4 hits! Equity is not the main characteristic of the world in which we live. I am sorry that receiving the IUSSP Prize is so far from being consecrated Nobel Prize winner but it is also true that demography is not the only scientific field without a Nobel Prize. Mathematics also has no Nobel Prize, and I think that you know why! Nevertheless, your numerous articles and publications on population policies, development and globalization will remain for a long time in the minds of population scientists. And I might have underlined one additional dimension: You often mentioned the huge consequences of past and present trends for our near and long term future. And you are perfectly right. Let me tell a joke about it. You probably know better than I do what would have happened if from the mid-th century to the mid-th century France had experienced fertility and mortality trends of England and vice versa: But I probably know better than you what that means exactly today: A great editor Indeed I still have another thing to tell you. And that is that you are not only a great scientist, but also a great scientific editor, and it is the second main reason why you have been chosen by the Council. Very soon after you joined the Population Council as Vice President and concurrently to your already huge task of Director of the Demographic Division, you founded in this wonderful tool of dissemination of demographic knowledge which you, very naturally, called "Population and Development Review". To do that, you had the support of the Population Council, which, though at first skeptical of the venture, gave it all the necessary financial backing. And they were right because success came quickly, far beyond what was expected. Not only did this new Journal very rapidly attract most of the readership of these three journals without damage to them, but it also drew the attention of a large new audience of people interested in population studies but not necessary in the same way as usual. You founded a new journal that enlarged our view on demography and that strengthened the link between demography and many other social sciences. To tell you how much I appreciate that journal, let me confide half of a secret to you. About five years ago, I was approached by a company of headhunters hired to propose candidates for a new President of the Population Council. Of course I was sure of not fitting the profile and I told them so but I accepted to meet them. Naturally, they asked me questions. One of them was "For you, what is the most productive contribution of the Population Council and what is its weakest? I promised you only half of the secret and I shall not tell you the weakest but for the best one, I can tell you that I answered "Population and Development Review" without any hesitation! And I have no doubt that the success of that Journal is completely your success. Not only did you design the project but you deeply invested yourself in its management for almost 30 years now, with all your outstanding competence, your perseverance, your tenacity. Constantly you have been extremely ingenious in detecting good new authors all around the world and across disciplines and to convince them to submit papers. And last but not least, you put yourself out to feed the journal with your own contributions. If my count is right, you contributed not less than 13 articles in 27 years! How ashamed I am not to have been able to find the time to write the paper you invited me to produce for it! Fortunately, we will soon have another opportunity to collaborate, next month in Cortona, Italy. You are a great scientist, you are a great editor. These would have fully qualified you for the Union laureate. But I would like to end by recalling that you also were very active in promoting population

studies through your participation in many scientific organizations. In addition to your membership of the Hungarian Academy of Science already cited, let me mention that you are fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, where you were a member of the Committee on population, Resources and the Environment, that you also were a member of a panel of the US National Academy of Sciences and that, in , you were elected President of the PAA. You are also a member of many other scientific associations like the American Economic Association, the International Statistical Institute, and, as a mark of your faithfulness to your European roots, the European Association for Populations Studies. You have been a member for more than 40 years and, since the sixties, you have never failed to participate in each General Conference.

### Chapter 4 : IUSSP Laureate Paul Demeny | International Union for the Scientific Study of Population

*Dr. Paul Demeny is a Hungarian demographer and economist whose research on population decline and demographic policy have been extremely influential internationally. After fleeing Hungary following the fall of the Revolution, Dr. Demeny made his way to the United States where he had a long and fruitful career.*

History[ edit ] Demeny voting is named after demographer Paul Demeny , who came up with the idea in 1901. Demeny argued that children "should not be left disenfranchised for some 18 years: In 1901 the German parliament had votes on whether to introduce a Kinderwahlrecht which is the term in German , but the proposals were defeated. In July 1901, Nikkei in Japan wrote a major editorial supporting the idea as part of a debate on constitutional reform in Japan. He suggests that it is supported on a humanitarian basis since the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child provides that children be given civil and political rights. He suggests that given the evidence that households where mothers control the purse-strings spend more on their children, it is mothers who ought to be given the proxy vote until the child comes of age. Advantages[ edit ] Aoki and Vaithianathan argue that Demeny voting is justified because it reduces gerontocracy. After the election, the representatives have the right to make use of this authority. Olsson also argues that there are other areas where parents are delegated authority such as what the child eats, where he goes to school, and children are regularly represented in a court of law by parents. It has been suggested it would make it harder for elderly voters to vote in governments that borrow money for social security but which will only be paid back by future generations. Finally, extending the vote to children may increase their involvement in politics, encouraging children to grow up and be more active citizens. Disadvantages[ edit ] Opponents see Demeny voting as a violation of a fundamental normative principle of democracy: They point to the fact that children below the minimum voting age can hold different political opinions and thus prefer different parties to their parents. Instead, they would have plural votes for the same party they prefer and have formerly preferred. Since children do not have those obligations, it is argued they should also not have such rights. Yet others have argued that lowering the voting age to 13 or 14 or lower would be more beneficial, as many children are able to express complex opinions at that age. It takes into account that infants, small children and many younger adolescents will have no interest in political participation. Jon Elster has argued that if the justification for Demeny is on the basis of consequences, then said consequences should be voted on, rather than changing the voting demographic. His argument is that to advance Demeny voting on the grounds that it leads to desirable consequences is pointless, since it will be blocked by exactly those groups who will block the desired consequences e. A Near Electoral Majority of Pensioners. Is Enfranchising Children a Good Idea?

### Chapter 5 : Population and Development Review | Population Council

*selected publications of paul demeny PoPulation and develoPment review 38(SuPPlement)() Paul demeny was born in nyiregyhaza, Hungary in*

### Chapter 6 : A reply to Paul Demeny's On the End of the Population Explosion. | calendrierdelascience.com

*The Encyclopedia of Population is a successor to the International Encyclopedia of Population (Free Press, ). This earlier work focused on entries by country, whereas the later title focuses on themes and topics in population.*

### Chapter 7 : Ansley J. Coale - Wikipedia

*Barbara Boyle Torrey, "Paul Demeny and Geoffrey McNicoll, eds., The Political Economy of Global Population Change,," Economic Development and Cultural Change 56, no. 4 (July ):*

### Chapter 8 : "Encyclopedia of Population" by Paul Demeny, Geoffrey McNicoll et al.

*Demery voting is the provision of a political voice for children by allowing parents or guardians to vote on their behalf. The term was coined by Warren C. Sanderson in [1] Under a Demery voting system, each parent would cast a proxy vote, worth half a vote, for each of their dependent children, thus allowing for a split vote if the.*

## Chapter 9 : CiteSeerX " Population Policy: A Concise Summary

*Paul Demery, founding editor of Population and Development Review, retired following the publication of Volume 38 in This collection of essays on population and public policy marks the occasion and celebrates his scholarly career.*