



International Union for the Scientific Study of Population
 Union Internationale pour l'Étude Scientifique de la Population
 Unión Internacional para el Estudio Científico de la Población
 国际人口科学研究联盟
 الاتحاد الدولي للدراسات العلمية للسكان

SEMINÁRIO 2:

New Challenges in Population and Development

Organized by

IUSSP Panel on New Challenges in Population and Development
 Cedeplar, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (UFMG)

Supported by

UNFPA – United Nations Population Fund – New York

UNFPA – Brazil Office

FAPEMIG – Minas Gerais Foundation for Research Support - Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de Minas Gerais

CAPES/PROEX – Ministry of Education – Academic Excellence Program

Faculdade de Ciências Econômicas, UFMG
 Belo Horizonte, Brazil
 June, 14th - 15th, 2011

TUESDAY, JUNE 14th, 2011

9:15 to 9:45 - OPENING

Welcome addresses

- Reynaldo Maia Muniz - Director School of Economics – FACE-UFMG
- Hugo da Gama Cerqueira - Director Cedeplar
- Tadeu Barreto - Minas Gerais State Government – Office for Strategic Priorities
- Harold Robinson - Representative UNFPA Brazil and Director for Argentina and Paraguay
- Ralph Hakkert – UNFPA Headquarters – New York

9:45 to 11:45 – Population Growth and Economic Growth Models

Chair/Discussant: David de la Croix – Catholic University of Louvain

- Hypollite d’Albis – Toulouse School of Economics (LERNA) – University of Toulouse I
- Andrew Mountford – Department of Economics – University of London
- Rodrigo Soares – Department of Economics – Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro- PUC-Rio
- David de la Croix – Department of Economics – Catholic University of Louvain

The relationship between population and economic growth can go back to Malthus. In the last century’s post-war, this agenda was revived under Solow’s model. During the last thirty years, there has been a new development of Solow’s model leading to different interpretations of the relationship between population and economics. One strand is the development of a unified framework that tries to incorporate an internal historical dynamics to escape from the Malthusian trap to a post-Malthusian regime, and the modern growth regime. Other simulation studies using this framework try to access the crucial role of the demographic transition in the establishment of a modern growth regime. Empirical studies on the decomposition of economic growth showed that factor accumulation is not sufficient to explain the all income per-capita growth. Total factor productivity may alter the predicted negative relationship between population and per-capita income growth predicted by Solow’s model. Evidences associated with geography, climate, institutions, health investments are advanced to explain growth in per-capita income. The goal of this session is to draw on elaborated models, to be summarized on a non-economist language, in order to suggest sound economic foundations for population and development.

11:45 to 12:15 – Coffee Break

12:15 to 13:00 – Discussion

13:00 to 14:15 LUNCH

14:15 to 16:15 – Age Structure and Economic Growth

Chair/Discussant: Paulo Paiva – Fundação Dom Cabral

- Tomas Lindh – Department of Economics – Linnaeus University
- Tim Miller – CEPAL – United Nations – Chile
- David Lam – Department of Economics – University of Michigan and Leticia Marteleto – University of Texas at Austin
- Ralph Hakkert – UNFPA Headquarters – New York

There are three lines of studies taking into account the demographic transition and the continuous gain in life expectancy with age structure effects that interact with economic growth: the demographic dividend approaches, the intergenerational transfer approach, and the labor market aging productivity studies. All three approaches deal with the relationship between population and economic growth following theoretical models that are not directly linked to the economic growth models dealt in the previous session. Some approaches such as the demographic dividend are more popularized than the others. This theme may break in more than one session not only due to the number of approaches, but also due to its relevance both to developing and developed countries. As in the other sessions of the seminar, the aim is to draw in elaborated studies in transition to a non-economic synthesis aiming at setting a new policy agenda.

16:15 to 16:45 – Coffee Break

16:45 to 17:30 – Discussion

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15th, 2011

9:15 to 11:15 – The Big Picture: Demographic Transition and Economic Development

Chair/Discussant: Hania Zlotnik – United Nations – Population Division

- David Lam – Department of Economics – University of Michigan
- George Martine – Consultant, former President Brazilian Population Association
- Bernardo Lanza and Eduardo Rios-Neto - CEDEPLAR

A global perspective is accounted by three general approaches associated with the population dynamics during the last hundred years. A first approach accounts for the causes and consequences of population growth during this period. A second approach accounts for the urban transition that took place during this period, including the lessons that countries with low to middle urbanization can learn from developing countries completing the urban transition. A third approach accounts for the demographic transition on a global perspective, classifying the large developing countries in accordance with the stages in the demographic transition. Beyond the classification, new issues that developing countries at the highest stage in the demographic transition face are presented as challenges to large developing countries at earlier stages in the transition.

11:15 to 11:45 – Coffee Break

11:45 to 12:45 – Discussion

12:45 to 14:15 LUNCH

14:15 to 16:15 – The Demography of the BRIC-S Countries and New Challenges for Developing Countries

Chair/Discussant: Diana Sawyer – International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth - UNDP

- K.S. James – ISEC – Bangalore, India
- Qiang Ren – University of Beijing, China
- Eduardo Rios Neto – Cedeplar, Brazil

The concept of “large developing countries” became popular in the last decade of the 20th century, in the IUSSP scene this was promoted by the late Pravin Visaria. Brazil, India, and China, along with Mexico, Indonesia, Nigeria, among others, were countries classified under this category. Behind this classification there was the idea that population policy interventions would have a more effective global impact than in the case of a universal policy for all developing countries. The concept did not flourish, but the BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India, and China) agenda brought these large developing countries back to the scene, now with the combination of large population size, advanced stage of demographic transition, and rapid economic growth. The demographic of the BRICS is the development of an agenda of population and development to these countries that are facing poverty, inequality, advanced stage of demographic transition, low fertility, and aging. Other developing countries facing an advanced stage in the demographic transition also can be contemplated in this session.

16:15 to 16:45 – Coffee Break

16:45 to 17:15 – Discussion

17:15 to 18:00 - Wrap up of the Seminar

- Ralph Hakkert - UNFPA Headquarters – New York
- IUSSP Panel Members