

NEW SWITCHBOARDS OF DEMOGRAPHIC AND HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISORS – INPUT SIGNALS FROM THE ASIAN CONTINENT

Phd. Ioana-Bianca Berna
Phd. Daniela-Anamaria Radu

Abstract: *Within the global syntactic structures, the binomial grouping of demography and human capital development are very important for the illustrative purposes of exactitude, in propagating the furthest vision of analysis. Throughout this article, we will be trying to outline an onerous analytical concern for the demographic changes that are occurring on the Asian continent, by specking the set of the situation of the demography-human capital development ensemble and also of supplemental factors, that we consider full of central implications.*

Keywords: *Demography, Human capital development, Knowledge-Economy, Fertility, Demographic Growth, Demographic Decrease*

JEL Classification: JEL – J11

1. *Demography and Human Capital Development – A Totally Engrossed Upkeep*

Demography conceives a specifically entertained dimension for global affairs and for the destination of foreign policies. The stereotypical images portrayed in most analyses regarding the thrust and shape of global policies, refer actually to an underrepresentation of **demography** as a constitutive or causation force. The swarming concepts of **demography** have, nonetheless, passed beyond the limits and boundaries of the underrepresentation dilemma. In the spectacular architecture of global affairs, on all sides, and from all corners of appraisal, demographic studies have beginning to stand before the enormous construction sites of global politics as relevant. It is not a newsflash that demographic studies have subsided, the shoreline between relevancy and scarcity of agency for representation is not wide. **Demography** has beginning to take histrionics fixing values, as it is position-wise linked with a blend of phenomena, to which analysts have not shown full grasping in the past¹. The mere interpretations

¹ The bulge of religious issues in foreign policy and International Relations was even harder to ignore; The study of religious issues has acquired such pinnacle advances of studying and evaluation that enlightened global policies in the field of **demography** were taking a lot of time to be discovered within the same certainty of importance; Quite for a long time, **demography** was not free from obscurity; Sketching the directions of demographic studies did not have to put some distance between it and other sectorial areas of investigation; Its position in global was the one that had to change and

of the demographic transitions, of the demographic fluctuations, demographic age structures or of the demographic curbs² had to go beyond the mere interpretation of placing things into their necessary relations. With the dynamic shifts assay of population and of the mobility of the population, **demography** is once again in a lurching point of highlight and momentousness. The current annual rate of population development insures a sharper insurance of explanation and is mostly reverberated in the status of **human capital development** and its worldwide significance.

Firstly, the policy of population change has waxing connotations with **human capital development**, as the general models that transcribe the overall changes in the structure of the population have substantial weight of promptness for the concern to capitalize human potential and for the strategies introduced to make it progress. **Human capital development** involves more stable infrastructures of increasing human beings' latency to produce creative outcome for mankind in their social pertaining residing. Inherently, **human capital development** refers to broad qualities and traits of character that enable human beings to act creatively to the doles and profit of advance and prosperity.

In its broader upbeat of explanation, **human capital development** is aimed not only at creating social, economic or security benefits for an individual or for mankind. It means the entailment of proper policies so that an individual, through its born or developed competencies and abilities, can retain exemption from not achieving well-being and for developing schemes of relief and of benefits for his own life.

Intricately, these policies will not only help him/her improve his/her life, but also improve the life of those around him/her. It is more like a double mattress of salvaging human development by battening down easement conditions for an individual to render proper a welfare system for his life and for the life of those around him/her³. **Human capital development** aims to develop the understanding that a relationship of coherent consanguinity can be developed between the combined effect of the reforms introduced in health care, education, human resources incentives, economic development and the manner in which an individual can thrive from the imparting of its latent potencies, within the code of investments and within the adoption of regulation implemented for such upshots to exist and to produce according results⁴. **Human capital** requires a long-term overview and investment and

not treated in the dim-witted manner in which they were treated in the past; The beginning of the 21st century emerged as the momentum in which demographic studies were more and more sought after in international politics, standing better chance of getting a miring importance;

² With reference to the demographic shifts, population distribution and demographic displacements in certain particular contexts – national, regional, global, supra or sub – national;

³ A set of individual knowledge is used for public estimations of development, so that the amelioration of those estimations can come with a wanton naturalness;

⁴ The main relation of implication is that the accumulation of wealth does not only have to

has to be supplied with the best evidence for such resulting balances. Within some short enunciations, **human capital development** emphasizes the importance of the **knowledge-economy**⁵. **Knowledge-economy** implies itemized statement regarding the export of information storage, use and shrewd influence of transaction for the betterment of society, seen in all its particular services of feature. It welcomes the return of wider solutions for social practices and economic fermentation the exercise of understanding and of anticipation take the upper endowments. It stimulates the readiness of comprehension for human behavior and for its instrumentality within the economic sphere⁶. Its appositeness is not short, but has a lot of instructive tools within it, regarding the market situation of human abeyancy and the research tutorials for its.

The vision of the comprehensive attempts delivered by the knowledge-economy is capsized by Jo Bryson as it follows: “Critical to a **knowledge economy** and society is the ability for anyone, anywhere to access information in a manner that is convenient, affordable and reliable. The availability of infrastructure, physical and virtual, enables information and knowledge to be drawn from anywhere; and the resulting product or service to be exported anywhere. It also supports social, research and business interaction at any time and in any place [...] To remain competitive in this ‘always on’ multi-dimensional knowledge market-space, more efficient and effective mechanisms for creating an ‘informed’ and competitive organization or society must be explored. A major difference in service delivery in this environment is in enabling clients’ connectivity to an ever-increasing variety of information sources rather than holding the resources in-house” (Bryson: 2000)⁷.

render optimization of economic development or of the utility of workers’ behavior in the sector of economy, but also amends to reaps of non-exclusive economic factors; The objective criterion of analysis is that economic development is not the only factor that can contribute to the welfare of individuals within a society; The reverse is also verified: by the welfare of individuals within a society and can also contribute to economic development; The explanation of the different incomes, sources of income of the individuals within a society, or of the different levels of economic development of a society, as they are presented by different recitals of historical occurrences, rests on the shoulders of the capabilities of an individual and of the judgment of their conducts on the basis of those capabilities;

⁵ An approach that checks all the requirements needed by the process of the rapid transformation that took place in social areas most-connected to economic investments, economic objectives of sustainability and innovation that put forward principles of developing the physical asset values through the wider adoption of practices that are not solely focused on economic productivity; **Knowledge economy** also refers to the introduction of tactics, techniques and technologies best suited to produce intelligence in the actors of economic life that store information and knowledge;

⁶ Including the research of an individual’s intentions, spirits of experience and the future capacities he/ she can develop and be of proper use, at the same time;

⁷ We chose to introduce this definition of **the knowledge-based economy** as it enables access to the multi-faceted demands that economy has to correspond to nowadays and to the indicatives of necessity to make knowledge-sharing as effective as possible for the customization of the expanding

Where is **demography** situated in the discussion concerning **human capital**, **the strategies** – correlated to its development - that make it a dream come true and the drive-propagation effects of **the knowledge-based economy**? Actually, the earnings of **demography** can be compared to the different approaches regarding knowledge acquisition and its capitalizing factors. The origin of **demography** can be found in the 17th century, more precisely in 1662, when **demography** was pioneered more as an interdisciplinary glide path into the study of fertility and mortality and of age structure within a society⁸. The alter-disciplinary inclusion⁹ in demographic studies is knowledgeable of determined continuity. More than that, **demography** it has the cervical competence of being uncomfortable with non-redefinition actions. It holds close the fact that the procreative inducements of the results obtained and presented, by and through the systematical and settled methods of study, can be revised, as time passes by. **Demography** does not provide colorful banners that line the edges of public policies. Instead, it paddles on the sum and wick of the motivational mechanisms that stood beyond the adoption of the public policies in question¹⁰.

Being based on conjectures, **demography** is fully respectful of the needs to practice certainty in societal environments. Its main tackling consists of making predictions regarding the future composition of certain segments of the population, future age deviations and how the future applications of variability may refurbish.

One quintessential admittance of the especial qualities of **demography** is offered by the Business Dictionary: “[**demography** is] the Study of both quantitative and qualitative aspects of human population. Quantitative aspects include composition, density, distribution, growth, movement, size, and structure of the population. Qualitative aspects are the sociological factors such as education quality, crime, development, diet and nutrition, race, social class, wealth, well-being” (Business Dictionary:2013). As this compendious definition underscores, in the study of

scale of collective behavior and of its ramifications;

⁸ **Demography**'s scientific recognition came much later, when it gained the rank and condition of being a science; Not much propaganda was offered for the endeavor of transforming **demography** into a science; Its language of scientific suitability was not at all interfering or aggressive, although its modes of operation were actually uncontestable; Who could deny the outcomes obtained through statistical methodology the pertinence that they deserved; It was for them that **demography** was able to flourish and make weight connections for the priority scientific position it was finally able to hold;

⁹ With reference to the inclusion of extra disciplines in the study of **demography**; **Demography** is like an apple, searching for its apple tree; It is advocated by some general facts whose mainspring are used for prognostications in different field; All too rarely, **demography** stands alone; It is usually followed by the infinitive conception that it can engender referrals for policies in different fields of survey and testing;

¹⁰ The dynamic processes within population makes it hard for long-lasting suggested centerfields to enlighten public policies; Nevertheless, typological thinking is an important factor in **demography** and is one of the factors that usually influences the midst and hub of public policies;

societal change, **demography** is more than an effusive element. For this singularity (and not only for this!), **demography** derives characteristics and priorities for **human capital development**¹¹. In a nutshell mannerism, **demography** does not only tell us why the representing data of **human capital development** in some parts of the world is more brimful than in other parts of the world, but also how the transitions and variations are completed decoratively and generously by the proposed plans of change of certain demographic units within a society.

Demography certainly affects the productivity component of a society and the productivity component is influenced by the quality of the **human capital** outpour invested in it. The demographical dividend does not only have behavioral effect, but it can also be decomposed in smaller particles for the foreseen cloth of work ratio and of **human capital** formation as the work ration evolves¹². As far as **human capital development** is concerned, one of the relating brinies is the fact that the findings of demographic studies can determine the feasibility forecasts of the consequential age-related increased savings in connection with the policies for the stimulus of economic development. How does the prospective of a higher life expectancy influence the development of **human capital development**? Or, on the contrary, **human capital development** has a wealth-to-output influence so grand that life expectancy is no longer an issue for developed economies, as long as certain features of human personality and character bestowals are cultivated in order to gain the natural revenues for continuing the economic accrual measures?

The empirical data for such answers are context-dependent and surround the preceding interpretations with setting-follow ups. Full-likelihood analyses are not thought to be trustworthy! Flanking a heavier looking prospects, it is the particular details that are expected to represent a continuous scene. **Demographic transitions**¹³ are completed instantaneously with economic transitions and with the different transitional stages that every society lies across or zig-zags. As Kathrin Linz and Sabrina Stula stress: “The concept of **demographic change** describes a population’s age structure adjusting to changes in living conditions. Consequently, changes in the composition of a society’s age structure are the result of social shifts” (Linz, Stula: 2010). Even though their study is focused primarily on the European Union, identical roads of exposure can be called to attention into all the regional extraditing,

¹¹ Foreshowing of inclusive and smart societal growth balances on the stilts of human resources` proficiency at the workplace, their creativity to furnish advancement, professionally, intellectually, psycho-emotionally, and intra-organizationally; These skim the gross figure of societal change and development;

¹² There is a constant age distribution in the world, due to the basis in reality that have rendered economic and demographic growth regression;

¹³ A concept denoting the beam changeover moments in the structure of population; These segue iffy happenens occur gradually but, with the agency of none-like factors;

as far as the significance of demographic change is concerned. Hereunder, we will try to dwell upon the cortege of characteristics of demographic transitions in Asia and on their pull on security issues¹⁴.

2. Demographic Transition in Asia – Above the Influence in Security Affairs

The economic reforms carried on in some Asian countries after World War II provided the nearest and most valuable consigne for the demographic boom that took place on the Asian continent¹⁵. However, it seems that the cistrons for this demographic boost are coming to an end. With this end in view, not only the national policies of the Asian states have to be reshaped. It is a global run-style: “This transformation is of worldwide significance because Asia is home to 4.2 billion people in 2010—roughly 60% of the world population of 7 billion (United Nations 2011). Because of very rapid growth during the last half of the 20th century, the population of Asia increased almost three-fold from 1950 to 2010. The era of extraordinary population growth in Asia is, however, drawing to a close” (Hirschman: 2011).

The lower end of the shank of demographic development is currently stretching within the veer and slew of fertility and, primarily, within the choice to reproduce: “Population growth has taken place as part of a broader phenomenon known as the demographic transition – the transition that almost all countries make from high fertility and mortality to low fertility and mortality. Not counting net migration (which has been inconsequential for most countries), populations grow because death rates tend to decline before birth rates. But there is more to this story: death rates decline disproportionately among infants and children, which gives rise to a baby boom. This is not the usual kind of baby boom in which more babies are born; rather, it is one in which more babies survive and mature into children and adults. Eventually the baby boom ends when parents realize that they do not need to

¹⁴ The consensus in the scientific literature is that transition in demographics is accelerating anywhere on the face of the planet; However, as economic and humn capital developments are non-standard, **demography** also is made up of a different web of instigatory elements in different parts of the world;

¹⁵ The post-conflict reconstruction of Japan required various scales of American financial aid; China was entrusted with gene-redefinition operations for the generation of a new Asian socialist state, South Korea, after the War of 1950-1953, immersed into factoring the necessary developmental policies, based on the contributory example of Japan; Singapore brokered an entrust in practicing capitalism with the authorittive principles of communitarianism; Indonesia maintained as true the purposes of economic development, despite the domestic struggles for intra-national political adjusting; Southeast Asia produced economic tigers in the 20th Century and Northeast Asia produced economic contenders for the domination of global markets: namely, China and Japan; China caught the train of economic development rather later than other Asian countries; Nevertheless, China was able to develop a generation of ideas for economic development of utmost hanging on; In South Asia, India, demographic wise is now entertaining a net and preceding line of development, and is projected to manage much higher demographic stressors than China;

have as many children to reach their family-size goals, which naturally moderate as development proceeds” (Bloom, Canning: 2011).

Despite the increase produced in workforce education and training, there is a poignant demographic drag that Asia is experiencing. Asia is a continent amassing regions and countries with a huge demographic broadening. China holds the gold medal of being the world’s most populous nation¹⁶. Closely situated, India has experienced and is still experiencing a demographic aggrandizement¹⁷. Indonesia has received a lot of favorable regards for the rise of its demographics, collecting enough repute for being the fourth largest country in the world. Japan culls off an honorable tenth place in the echelon of the world’s most populous countries¹⁸.

Parts of the Asian continent share the distinctive features of economic development, being well located in terms of economic development. The Asia-Pacific region and the East Asian region indicated a fluent wisdom of stimulating economic development¹⁹. Until the late 1970’s, the countries of these Asian regions went through demographic distension, with an almost unceasing constancy. Mortality

¹⁶ As a referral, China’s population grew, from 200 million people in the eighteenth century to 400 million people in the nineteenth century;

¹⁷ **Demography** specialists are concerned about the fact that India will faithfully know un-brittle demographic expanse, thus surpassing China; In terms of security, the worrying factor has to be first attributed to Pakistan, given the easily annealed India-Pakistan relations; If India’s **demography** is going to be hit by a string of augments, then most likely, these demographic augments will reverberate in the ethnical structure in border provinces between Pakistan and India; If a conflict may ensue unexpectedly, then the ethnical factor will surely play one of the greatest roles; For India, food consumption and security will be the main apprehensions for the future; How can India invest in the **human capital development** strategies and in the massive labor concentration in the different sectors of its labor markets? Is India going to be able to lengthen in validation the financial support for education institutions and for the occupation of superior education vacancies?; India would have to be able to select the best tactics of the most just demographic regime which will allow it to still hold the status of the largest democracy in the world; Like China, India will have to learn to tolerate the heat of economic development and give back professional remarks for its yielding; Exercising **the one child policy**, like China, will lower India’s international regard and renown; If **demography** is likewise part of the issue of economic development and international distinction, then, India would have to juggle admissible evidence for both schemes of strategies and not overlook anything in the process;

¹⁸ Asia parades also an array of less populous countries – like Timor-Leste (formerly being known as an Indonesian province), Mongolia, Brunei or Cambodia; The hang of express of their demographic minimal spread out has a different exposition of terms and causes; For instance, in Brunei, in comparison to the other Asian countries, economic development made intelligible issues of consequence; But, in the case of Brunei, condensed essences of demographic ascent were not perceivable; Brunei had to provide enough population for a very small territory; Any increase or decrease of demographic units were carefully monitored;

¹⁹ The summits of economic development in these Asian regions did not portion evenly this undergoing among the countries that constitute these regions; Some had a larger frequency of economic development than others; Some were even failing examples of economic development; Myanmar is a paradigm of unsuccessful development;

was elapsing and birth policies were encouraged. China maintained low levels in fertility policies, while opening the window for pro-market economic strategies. Demographic diffusion in these regions of Asia lacked consistency. At best, it was equally asymmetrical. In East Asia, especially in its northern geographical scraps an upper mantle of the depreciation of birth rates struck in. New diversity in demographic structure of the Northeast Asian countries necessitated more conspicuous fitting arrangements. The tenements of the rapid demographic transition models knew temporary limitations of responses. In the 80`s, East Asia succeeded in grappling its special historical and cultural conditions for economic growth. By contriving a fabulous shift of economic development, East Asia became a dominating economic model for the developing world. East Asia has made prominent efforts to be deemed as a poser region for economic development. China still remained in the back seat during this time-frame. Certain stability in demographical and **human capital development** was achieved by certain Southeast Asian countries: Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines. These countries outstripped the drubbing elements of the post-war reconstruction and maintained a dependable base of demographic units, which continued in regular progress, but nothing out of amazing!

Another very important stroke of singularity in some Asian countries is that fertility is influenced by marriage and the occurrence of marriage is highly influenced by job and education opportunities in some Asian countries. This mound of factors created a relation of reverse proportionality between the age women decided to get married and the age they embark into their professional lives²⁰. Planning and achieving to be financially independent, women are unlikely to invest in any type of relation, until they reached the point, with plenty of effort involved, to overtake the financial needs required to provide a level of life for themselves and/or for their

²⁰ This is not at all a shocking revelation; Demographic studies have all shown that women status and its localizing, in different cultural environments, were main repositories for enhancing demographic growth; This is not a neglected trunk of demographic policies; What is actually of recent date is the fact that, in Asia, even in countries which mingled confusedly the whole concept, the levels of striving for and, then, attaining higher education, as far women are concerned, are beginning to be more and more deep-rooted and taken as a serious option; This did not happen before in Vietnam or Philippines, for instance; With the increase of investment in educational reform becoming more and more stoical, even these countries have taken actively the billboards of ensuring the proper levels of education for members of their societies; Women in these countries have not only decided to zip along the trends, but have consciously chosen to pursue secondary education levels and become more and more interested in job hunting as a means for financially future providing; These means, like it does in Western countries, the postponement of marriage and the raising of the age ceiling for girls` marriage and thus, of people deciding to procreate; Unconventional relations are scarce in many countries of Asia; Job and education opportunities did not cause a blackout in terms of support for the conventional marriage structures in the societies of the states taken under discussion; But, even in relations of marriage, people, decide to postpone procreation, for career-related and educational needs.

primary families. This may well be the compelling plea of globalization and of the festering of extraneous ideas regarding lifestyles and career options, as well as gender equality for job prospectation. It is true: Asia has received, by rapid multiplication, outer trends of social security and **human capital** mobility. However, the most important causal agents of these episodes of circumstance are due to domestic policies. They were provided with fulfillment in countries that experienced, over the last decades, some levels of economic growth. Indonesia, Philippines or Vietnam are the star informants in this case. A source of more intense denotations, regarding the divorce rate, comes also from the countries that yielded more well-versed economic growth – especially: Japan and South Korea. Certainly, this is a topic that is influenced by other cultural factors – like religion. Divorce in neither of the countries mentioned in the upper lines is, or has ever been, a desired societal option. The host of its reception has, nevertheless, changed from not tolerated to some possibilities of being accepted. The nucleus of the traditional family, due to the factors annotated above, does not have the same hail of embrace. Divorce is, hence, less rare and greeted with more normality entertaining.

Another story of qualities in Asia is the introduction of family planning and of contraception methods, that will allow birth planning to be a subject of thwarting between the spouses or between two people involved in a non-traditional type of relation. The precluding of birth is the highest in China. In Philippines and in Laos, on the other hand, abortion is not an oft issue, as it is illegal in the majority of the cases. Certainly, abortion by choice and not, let's say, by medical emergency, is not a variable that can be ruminated with stock of account taking into. In China, Singapore, Vietnam, and even in North Korea, abortion cannot set the rule for family planning, but, it can certainly be scrutinized as legal, if treated with a lot of cautiousness. Even in Indonesia and Brunei – which are countries with Muslim preponderance, abortion is the bulk of greater resort, if the mother's life is placed at risk.

Altogether and on the final balancing of the arguments put forward, the demographic and **human capital development** mitigating circumstance, has determined certain Asian states to outgrow the capacity to self-sustaining, economically and financially wise. India and China are following this bandwagon propensity. In other countries, the demographic and **human capital development** have been colligated with the necessity to maintain a certain ethnic ideology – policies of positive discrimination for the amount increase and for a more positive social treatment of the Malay population. The 1982 ethnical pro-Malay policies – of increasing the figures of the Malay population forced out effects of number reversal. On the other specter of the lens, in Cambodia and Philippines, demographic growth disparities occur in go-dependence with the geographical setting, indicating also a certain, region-contingent level of **human capital development**. This is why, for these countries, pro-natal policies have not to be printed in serial numbers, but

rather figured out selectively, with a place-designation specificity. Demographically and from the point of view of **human capital development**, Asia is changing. But it is not changing all the same and within the same content of change or within the same degree of change. What is constant about the release of initiation of such changes is the fact that the urban population has grown a lot in Asia, firing the logical conclusion that **human capital** and economic development were occurring before that they could be fingered down as a bias of course.

Final Inferences

Closing down our argumentative pleadings, we can certainly say that the demographic and **human capital** growth took place, as Asia become more benevolent towards relaxation for the receiving of extra-continental policies and policy-effects. Also, they happened synchronically, as Asia was feeling through the experience of demographic transition. Demographic policies had a learning-by-experience factor of consummation. The abstraction of generalities, as we have shown, is not a commonality in Asia. In whatever manner, we have enclosed some mechanisms of cause that can be drawn from the different demographic and **human capital development** designs. These facts still mark some adversative conclusions in terms of geopolitics and geo-economy. The security factor has been introduced in the analysis because of the inter-link between **the demographic policies, human capital development** and **the conflict potential**. Sometimes, even ethnicity joins in. Momentarily, Asia hosts at least two dynamos, demographic, economic and security wise: China and India. Japan, although outranked in terms of economic potency, still generates fireballs economically! The **demographic** and **human capital development** policies that the two Asian actors will adopt, will have, without question, an indefatigable global hit in the future!

References:

- Atoh Makoto, Kandiah Vasantha, Ivanov Serguey (2004), "*The Second Demographic Transition in Asia? Comparative Analyses of Low Fertility Situation in East and Southeast Asian Countries*", *The Japanese Journal of Population*, Vol.2, No.1, March 2004;
- Attané Isabelle, Barbieri Magali (2009), "*Demography of the World Regions: Situation and Trends*", *Demographics*, VI.64, No.1, January-March 2009;
- Bloom David E., Canning David (2011), "*Demographics and Development Policy*", Program on the Global *Demography* of Aging, Working Paper Series, PGDA Working Paper No.66, January 2011;
- Bryson Jo (2001), "*Measuring the Performance of Libraries in the Knowledge economy and Society*", *Australian Academic & Research Libraries*, Vol.32, No.4, December 2001;

<http://www.businessdictionary.com/>, date of accession: 15th of July 2013, accession time: 09:08 a.m.;

Hussain Athar, Cassen Robert, Dyson Tim (2006), “*Demographic Transition in Asia and Its Consequences*”, Institute of Development Studies, March 2006, <http://www.eldis.org/vfile/upload/1/document/0708/DOC21177.pdf>, accession date: 13th of April 2013, accession time: 12:19 p.m.;

Hirschman Charles (2011), “*The Demographic Transition in Asia: 1950 to 2050*, Center for Studies in Demography and Ecology”, Department of Sociology, University of Washington, Revision of a Keynote address presented on 11 July 2011 at the conference on *Population Dynamism of Asia: Issues and Challenges Ahead* in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, sponsored by the Department of Geography, University of Malaya and the National Population and Family Planning Board of Malaysia;

Linz Kathrin, Stula Sabrina (2010), “*Demographic Change in Europe – An Overview*”, Working Paper No.4 of the Observatory for Sociopolitical Developments in Europe, August 2010, http://www.sociopolitical-observatory.eu/fileadmin/user_upload/Dateien/Veroeffentlichungen/Working_Paper_no_4_Observatory_Demographic_change_in_Europe_Overview.pdf, date of accession: 19th of July 2013, accession time: 10:03 a.m.;

Scheidel Walter (2006), “*Population and Demography*”, Princeton/Stanford Working Papers in Classics, Stanford University, April 2006;

Yu Xie (2000), “*Demography: Past, Present, Future*”, Journal of the American Statistical Association, June 2000, Vol. 95, No.450;

Xue Yali, Zerjal Tatiana, Bao Weidong, Zhu Suling (2006), “*Male Demography in East Asia: A North-South Contrast in Human Population Expansion Times*”, Genetics, Vol.172, No.4, April 2006.